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August 8, 2022

The Honorable Michael S. Regan  
Administrator  
US Environmental Protection Agency  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Administrator Regan:

The Western Governors' Association (WGA) provides these comments on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Proposed Rule ([87 FR 35318](#)) on the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401

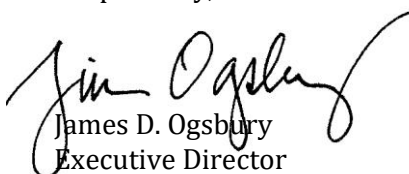
The West faces many challenges in managing water resources, especially considering the prolonged drought affecting the region. WGA has previously provided substantial feedback on proposed improvements to the Section 401 certification rule to promote greater state-federal cooperation in the execution of the program. WGA appreciates EPA's efforts to incorporate state concerns into the proposed rule.

Attached are three WGA policy resolutions which are relevant to the proposed rule:

- 2021-01, *Strengthening the State-Federal Relationship*;
- 2021-08, *Water Resource Management in the West*; and
- 2021-10, *Water Quality in the West*.

WGA is eager to continue working with EPA to address the many challenges faced in managing water resources in the West.

Respectfully,



James D. Ogsbury  
Executive Director

Attachments (3)



## Policy Resolution 2021-01

### Strengthening the State-Federal Relationship

#### A. **BACKGROUND**

1. Western Governors are proud of their unique role in governing and serving the citizens of this great nation. As the chief elected officials of sovereign states, they bear enormous responsibility and have tremendous opportunity. Moreover, the faithful discharge of their obligations is central to the success of the Great American Experiment.
2. It was the states that confederated to form a more perfect union by creating a national government with specific responsibilities for common interests. In this union, the states retained their sovereignty and much of their authority.<sup>1</sup>
3. Under the American version of federalism, the powers of the federal government are narrow, enumerated and defined. The powers of the states, on the other hand, are vast and indefinite and encompass all powers of governance not specifically bestowed to the federal government by the U.S. Constitution. This principle is memorialized in the Tenth Amendment, which states: “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”
4. This reservation of power to the states respects the differences between regions and peoples, recognizes a right to self-determination at a local level, and provides for flexible, tailored solutions to policy challenges. It also requires the federal government to engage with states – our nation’s dynamic laboratories of democracy – on a government-to-government basis befitting their co-sovereign status.
5. In addition to states’ reserved sovereign authorities, Congress has recognized state authority in federal statute by: (1) directing the federal government to defer to state authority, including such authority over land and water use, education, domestic relations, criminal law, property law, local government, taxation, and fish and wildlife; and (2) delegating federal authority to states, including the regulation of water quality, air quality, and solid and hazardous waste.
6. [Executive Order 13132](#), Federalism, reinforces these constitutional, statutory, and judicial principles and directs federal agencies to have an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely input from state officials in developing policies with federalism implications.
7. The relationship between state and federal authority is complex and multi-dimensional. There are various contexts in which these authorities manifest and intersect:

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<sup>1</sup> The U.S. Supreme Court has confirmed that, “[d]ual sovereignty is a defining feature of our Nation’s constitutional blueprint” and “States entered the Union with their sovereignty intact.” *See, e.g., Sossamon v. Texas*, 563 U.S. 277, 283 (2011).

- a) **State Primacy** – All powers not specifically delegated to the federal government in the Constitution. In the absence of Constitutional delegation of authority to the federal government, state authority should be presumed sovereign. *Examples: groundwater, wildlife management (outside of the Endangered Species Act), natural resources management, electric transmission siting.*
  - b) **Shared State-Federal Authority** – Fact patterns in which federal authority and state primacy intersect. *Examples: wild horses and burros on federal lands, interstate water compacts.*
  - c) **Federal Authority Delegated to States** – Federal authority that Congress has delegated to states by statute. Many such statutes require federal agencies to set federal standards (and ensure those standards are met) but authorize states to implement those standards. *Examples: water and air quality, solid and hazardous waste.*
  - d) **Federal Statutory or Other Obligations to States** – Where the federal government has a statutory, historical, or moral obligation to states. *Examples: Payments in Lieu of Taxes; Secure Rural Schools Act; shared mineral royalties; agreements to clean up radioactive waste that was generated by federal nuclear weapons production.*
  - e) **Exclusive Federal Authority** – Powers enumerated in the Constitution as exclusive powers of the federal government. In areas of exclusive federal authority, state law can be preempted if Congress clearly and unambiguously articulates an intent to occupy a given field or to the extent it conflicts with state law. *Examples: national defense, production of money.*
8. In contravention of the Founders’ design, the balance of power has shifted toward the federal government and away from the states. Increasingly prescriptive regulations tie the hands of states and local governments, dampen innovation, and impair on-the-ground problem-solving. Failures of the federal government to consult with states reflect insufficient appreciation for local knowledge, preferences, and competencies. In many cases, these federal actions encroach on state legal prerogatives, neglect state expertise, and/or infringe on state authority.
  9. The federal government often requires states to execute policy initiatives without providing the funding necessary for their implementation. State governments cannot function as full partners if the federal government requires them to devote their limited resources to compliance with unfunded federal mandates.
  10. State authority and autonomy is also eroded when prescribed federal policies become effectively mandatory through the contingency of federal funding streams that states depend on to deliver critical services.
  11. Too often, federal agencies: solicit input from states after a decision is already made or a public process is started; ask states to provide feedback on a proposed action without providing details or documents regarding what the agency is proposing; or do not respond to state input or incorporate feedback from states into their decisions. This does not afford states with the respect and communication required by law, and states currently have no

recourse for an agency's failure to consult except for litigation on the merits of a federal decision.

12. Congress and Executive Order 13132 currently require federal agencies to document the effects of their actions on states in certain circumstances. In practice, federal agencies rarely prepare these prescribed federalism assessments or statements. Even when federal agencies prepare such documents, they are not ordinarily informed by input from affected states. In addition, these documentation requirements only apply at the end of the rulemaking process and cannot substitute for early and meaningful consultation with states.
13. Federal agencies have suggested to states that there are legal or other barriers to state consultation, such as: federal agency policies restricting ex parte communications; concerns about the applicability of Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) procedures to meetings between state and federal officials; and issues with sharing information that would otherwise be exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).
14. Federal agencies do not adequately incorporate state data and expertise into their decisions. This can result in duplication, inefficiency, and federal decisions that do not reflect on-the-ground conditions. Consideration and incorporation of state, tribal, and local data and analysis will result in federal actions that are better-informed, more effectively coordinated among all levels of government, and tailored to the communities they affect.
15. Many of these issues stem from a profound misunderstanding throughout the federal government regarding the role and legal status of states. Over the past several years, Western Governors have worked to improve the federal government's understanding of state sovereignty, authority, and state-federal consultation; meaningful structural change, however, has yet to occur.

## **B. GOVERNORS' POLICY STATEMENT**

1. A good faith partnership between states and the federal government will result in more efficient, economic, effective, and durable policy, benefiting the Governors' and the federal government's shared constituents and resulting in a nation that is stronger, more resilient, and more united.
2. Improving state-federal communication and coordination is a goal that transcends party lines, and it is among the Governors' highest priorities. The Governors urge Congress and the Executive Branch to make fundamental changes to realign and improve the state-federal paradigm.

### ***State Sovereignty and Authority***

3. States are co-sovereigns with the federal government pursuant to the Tenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and other federal law. Congress and federal agencies must recognize state sovereignty and must not conflate states with other entities or units of government. States should not be treated as stakeholders or members of the public.
4. State authority is presumed sovereign in the absence of Constitutional delegation of authority to the federal government.

- a) Federal legislative and regulatory actions should be limited to issues of national significance or scope, pursuant to federal constitutional authority. Preemption of state laws should be limited to instances of necessity.
  - b) Where Congress preempts state law (acting pursuant to federal constitutional authority), federal law should accommodate state laws, regulations, and policies before its enactment and permit states that have developed alternate standards to continue to enforce and adhere to them.
  - c) Federal agencies should construe federal law to preempt state law only when a statute contains an express preemption provision or there is some other compelling evidence that Congress intended to preempt state law.
5. Congress and federal agencies should respect the authority of states to determine the allocation of state administrative and financial responsibilities in accordance with state constitutions and statutes. It should further:
- a) Ensure that federal government monitoring is outcome-oriented;
  - b) Minimize federal reporting requirements; and
  - c) Refrain from dictating state or local government organization.
6. When a state is meeting the requirements of a delegated program, the role of a federal agency should be limited to the provision of funding, technical assistance and research support. States should have the maximum discretion to develop implementation and enforcement approaches within their jurisdiction without federal intervention. Federal agencies should recognize and credit states' proactive actions.
7. Congress and federal agencies should avoid imposing unfunded federal mandates on states. In addition:
- a) Federal assistance funds, including funds that will be passed through to local governments, should flow through states according to state laws and procedures;
  - b) States should have the flexibility to transfer a limited amount of funds from one grant program to another and to coordinate the administration of related grants;
  - c) Federal funds should provide maximum state flexibility without specific set-asides; and
  - d) Governors should have the authority to require coordination among state executive branch agencies, or between levels or units of government, as a condition of the allocation or pass-through of funds.
8. Congress and the Executive Branch should create or re-establish entities to discuss and act on federalism issues, such as the Speaker's Task Force on Intergovernmental Affairs, the U.S. Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations, the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Affairs, or a federalism office within the White House. These entities should have the ability and resources to make recommendations to improve the state-

federal relationship and include states in their membership or actively involve states in their discussions.

### ***State-Federal Consultation***

9. Federal agencies must engage in consultation with states on a government-to-government basis in accordance with states' legal status. Congress should clarify and promote the need for state-federal consultation.
10. Improving state-federal consultation will result in more effective, efficient, and long-lasting federal policy for the following reasons:
  - a) Governors have specialized knowledge of their states' environments, resources, laws, cultures, and economies that is essential to informed federal decision-making;
  - b) Federal agencies can reduce duplication through the use and incorporation of state expertise, data and documentation;
  - c) Authentic communication and information exchange will help federal agencies determine whether an issue is best addressed at the federal level; and
  - d) Through meaningful dialogues with affected states, federal agencies can also avoid unintended consequences and address or resolve state concerns.
11. Each Executive department and agency should have a clear and accountable process to provide each state – through its Governor or their designees – with early, meaningful, substantive, and ongoing consultation in the development of federal policies that affect states. The extent of the consultation process should be determined by engaging with affected states. At a minimum, this process must involve:
  - a) Conducting consultation through federal representatives who can speak or act on behalf of an agency;
  - b) Inviting states to provide input outside of a public process and before proposals are finalized;
  - c) Enabling states to engage with federal agencies on an ongoing basis to seek refinements to proposed federal actions prior to finalization;
  - d) Providing robust information and documents (including non-final, non-public, draft, and supporting documents) about potential federal actions, including proposed rules, to Governors or their designees;
  - e) Addressing or resolving, where possible, state issues, concerns, or other input unless precluded by law;
  - f) Documenting how state concerns were resolved or why they were unable to be resolved in final decisions; and

- g) Making reasonable efforts to achieve consistency and avoid conflicts between federal and state objectives, plans, policies, and programs.
12. Governors affirm their reciprocal role in advancing a clear, predictable, timely, and accountable consultation process. Governors or their designees must continue to provide clear expectations for the appropriate scope and scale of consultation and must work with federal agencies to make consultation processes as efficient as practicable. As chief executives, Governors must also ensure the views of the state are clearly and consistently conveyed throughout the consultation process by prioritizing significant issues and resolving competing viewpoints across state government.
13. In many cases, federal agencies are required – whether by statute, executive order, regulation, policy, or other mandate – to consult, cooperate, and coordinate with states before taking action. However, due to states’ unique legal status, the need for federal-state engagement is not limited to express directives and should extend to any federal actions that may have direct effects on states, on the relationship between the federal government and states, or on the distribution of power or responsibilities among the various levels of government. Federal agencies should consult with states regarding what types of agency actions typically affect states and the extent of consultation required for these types of actions.
- a) These actions include the implementation of federal statutes and the development, prioritization, and implementation of agency policies, rules, programs, reviews (e.g., Governor’s Consistency Reviews), plans (e.g., resource management plans), budget proposals and processes, strategic planning efforts (e.g., reorganization), and federal litigation or adjudication that affects states.
  - b) When a federal agency proposes to enter into any agreement or settlement that affects states, the agency should provide all affected Governors or their designees with notice of the proposal and consult with, and seek the concurrence of, Governors or their designees who respond to the notice.
14. Congress and the Executive Branch should require federal agencies to promulgate regulations in consultation with Governors, setting forth their procedures to ensure meaningful, substantive consultation with states on federal actions that affect states. This direction should also clarify that, for rulemakings affecting states:
- a) An agency’s satisfaction of rulemaking requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act (including the solicitation of public comments) does not satisfy an agency’s obligation to consult with states; and
  - b) Consultation should occur before publication of a notice of proposed rulemaking or before an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking is submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).
15. Congress and the Executive Branch should consider the following additional accountability measures:

- a) Requiring the designation of a federalism official with the responsibility for implementing state-federal consultation and publish this official's name, title, and contact information on the agency's website;
  - b) Requiring OMB to regularly submit a report to Congress and Governors on state-federal consultation and implementation of agency consultation rules;
  - c) Requiring federal agencies to provide a summary of their efforts to consult with states, including a discussion of state input and how that input was considered or addressed, in any proposed and final rules;
  - d) Creating a process where Governors can notify OMB of an agency's failure to consult or comply with their consultation procedures; and
  - e) Providing an opportunity for Governors or their designees to seek judicial review of an agency's failure to consult.
16. Congress and the Executive Branch could make federalism reviews more effective by:
- a) Working with Governors to develop specific criteria and consultation processes for initiating and performing these reviews.
  - b) Providing Governors with an opportunity to comment on federalism assessments before any covered federal action is submitted to OMB for approval.
17. Congress and federal agencies should take the following actions to clarify that *ex parte* policies, FACA, and FOIA are not barriers to consultation:
- a) Federal agencies should (and Congress should require them to) clearly identify and provide rationale for any perceived barriers to consultation;
  - b) Federal agencies should clarify that consultation with state officials does not qualify as *ex parte* communications and that *ex parte* communications are not prohibited at any point during an informal rulemaking process;
  - c) Congress should clarify that meetings held exclusively between federal personnel and state elected officials or their designees acting in their official capacities or in areas of shared responsibilities or administration (and not for the purpose of obtaining collective advice) do not qualify as requiring compliance with FACA procedures; and
  - d) Congress should clarify that FOIA's exemptions apply to federal records shared or exchanged with states (as if those records were shared, exchanged, or created solely within the federal government) and create a statutory exemption to FOIA disclosure for state records in instances where publication of state records provided to federal agencies would violate existing state law.



### ***State Data and Expertise***

18. Federal agencies should utilize state data, expertise, and science in the development of federal actions that affect states.
19. Congress and the Executive Branch should, subject to existing state requirements for data protection and transparency, require agencies to incorporate state and local data and expertise into their decisions. This data should include scientific, technical, economic, social, and other information on the issue the agency is trying to address.
20. States merit greater representation on all relevant committees and panels advising federal agencies on scientific, technological, social, and economic issues that inform federal regulatory processes.

### **C. GOVERNORS' MANAGEMENT DIRECTIVE**

1. The Governors direct WGA staff to work with congressional committees of jurisdiction, the Executive Branch, and other entities, where appropriate, to achieve the objectives of this resolution.
2. Furthermore, the Governors direct WGA staff to consult with the Staff Advisory Council regarding its efforts to realize the objectives of this resolution and to keep the Governors apprised of its progress in this regard.

*This resolution will expire in December 2023. Western Governors enact new policy resolutions and amend existing resolutions on a semiannual basis. Please consult [westgov.org/resolutions](https://westgov.org/resolutions) for the most current copy of a resolution and a list of all current WGA policy resolutions.*



## Policy Resolution 2021-08

# Water Resource Management in the West

### A. BACKGROUND

1. Water is a crucial resource for communities, industries, habitats, farms, and western states. Clean, reliable water supplies are essential to maintain and improve quality of life. The scarce nature of water in much of the West makes it particularly important to our states.
2. States are the primary authority for allocating, administering, protecting, and developing water resources, and they are primarily responsible for water supply planning within their boundaries. States have the ultimate say in the management of their water resources and are best suited to speak to the unique nature of western water law and hydrology.
3. Many communities in the West anticipate challenges in meeting future water demands. Supplies are nearly fully allocated in many basins across the West, and increased demand from population growth, economic development, and intensifying extreme weather and fire events places added stress on those limited water resources. Sustainability of our natural resources, specifically water, is imperative to the foundations upon which the West was developed. Growth and development can only continue upon our recognition of continued state stewardship of our unique resources and corresponding responsibilities.
4. Strong state, regional and national economies require reliable deliveries of good-quality water, which in turn depend on adequate infrastructure for water and wastewater. Investments in water infrastructure also provide jobs and a foundation for long-term economic growth in communities throughout the West. Repairs to aging infrastructure are costly and often subject to postponement.
5. Western Governors recognize the essential role of partnership with federal agencies in western water management and hope to continue the tradition of collaboration between the states and federal agencies.
6. Tribal nations and western states also share common water resource management challenges. The Western Governors Association and Western States Water Council have had a long and productive partnership with tribal nations, working to resolve water rights claims.

### B. GOVERNORS' POLICY STATEMENT

1. **State Primacy in Water Management:** As the preeminent authority on water management within their boundaries, states have the right to develop, use, control and distribute the surface water and groundwater resources, subject to international treaties and interstate agreements and judicial decrees.

- a. **Federal Recognition of State Authority:** The federal government has long recognized the right to use water as determined under the laws of the various states; Western Governors value their partnerships with federal agencies as they operate under this established legal framework.

While the Western Governors acknowledge the important role of federal laws such as the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), nothing in any act of Congress or Executive Branch regulatory action should be construed as affecting, usurping, or intending to affect or usurp states' primacy over the allocation and administration of their water resources.

Authorization of federal water resources development legislation, proposed federal surplus water rulemakings, and/or storage reallocation studies should recognize natural flows and defer to the states' legal right to allocate, develop, use, control, and distribute such waters, including but not limited to state storage and use requirements.

- b. **Managing State Waters for Environmental Purposes:** States and federal agencies should coordinate efforts to avoid, to the extent possible, the listing of water-dependent species under the ESA. When ESA listings cannot be avoided, parties should promote the use of existing state tools, such as state conservation plans and in-stream flow protections, to conserve and recover species.

2. **Infrastructure Needs:** Aging infrastructure for existing water and wastewater facilities and the need for additional water projects cannot be ignored. Water delivery and wastewater infrastructure investments are essential to our nation's continued economic prosperity and environmental protection, and they assist states in meeting federally-mandated standards under the CWA, SDWA, and other federal statutes. Western Governors support efforts to make the most of existing infrastructure while seeking creative solutions to add more infrastructure with limited resources.

- a. **Federal Support for Infrastructure Investment:** Congress should provide adequate support for the CWA and SDWA State Revolving Funds. Further, Congress should support restoration and repair of aging water infrastructure, commit to aiding efforts to address the recurring drought conditions across the West, and fully utilize the receipts accruing to the Reclamation Fund for their intended purpose in the continuing conservation, development and wise use of western resources to meet western water-related needs, including the construction of Congressionally-authorized Bureau of Reclamation rural water projects and facilities that are part of Congressionally-authorized Indian water rights settlements.

Congress should authorize federal water resources development legislation on a regular schedule and appropriate sufficient funding so that all projects and studies authorized in such legislation can be completed in a timely manner.

The Bureau of Reclamation's WaterSMART Program provides valuable support to states, tribal nations, water and irrigation districts, and local entities to invest in water conservation projects and modern water delivery infrastructure.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Planning Assistance to the States (PAS or "Section 22") Program also funds critical work in western states as a program focused on comprehensive water resources planning.

Congress also should recognize the potential of greater private investment in water infrastructure, utilizing, where appropriate, such tools as loan guarantees, revolving funds, infrastructure banks and water trust funds.

Capital budgeting and asset management principles should be used to determine funding priorities based on long-term sustainability and not annual incremental spending choices. It should be accompanied by dedicated sources of funding with appropriate financing, cost-sharing, pricing and cost recovery policies.

- b. **Additional Investment Tools:** Federal and state policymakers should also consider additional tools to promote investment in water infrastructure and reduce financing costs, including: public-private partnerships, bond insurance, risk pooling, and credit enhancements.

Congress should remove the state volume caps for private activity bonds used for water and wastewater projects, provide guaranteed tax-exempt status for bonds issued by state or local agencies to finance water infrastructure, provide loan guarantees, and otherwise support and encourage the use of other financing tools.

- c. **Hydropower:** In consultation with affected states, Congress and the Administration should optimize federally-owned or licensed hydropower resources by increasing turbine efficiency and investing in conduit hydropower in irrigation canals and wastewater systems consistent with existing water diversions. Congress and the Administration should also authorize and implement federally-owned or licensed hydropower projects and programs through efficient permitting processes that: utilize new technology to improve renewable electric generation capacity, promote economic development, are consistent with the needs of native fisheries and riverine processes, and safeguard and solidify states' permitting and certification authority and indigenous peoples' rights.
- d. **Infrastructure Planning and Permitting:** Federal infrastructure planning and permitting guidelines, rules and regulations should be coordinated with state processes, and sufficiently flexible to: (1) allow for timely decision-making in the design, financing and construction of needed infrastructure; (2) account for regional differences; (3) balance economic and environmental considerations; and (4) minimize the cost of compliance.

- 3. **Western States Require Innovative and Integrated Water Management:** Western Governors believe effective solutions to water resource challenges require an integrated approach among states and with federal, tribal and local partners. Federal investments should assist states in implementing state water plans designed to provide water for municipal, rural, agricultural, industrial and habitat needs, and should provide financial and technical support for development of watershed and river basin water management plans when requested by states.

Integrated water management planning should also account for flood control, water quality protection, and regional water supply systems. Water resource planning must preserve state authority to manage water through policies which recognize state law and financial, environmental and social values of water to citizens of western states today and in the future.

- a. **Water Transfers:** Western Governors recognize the potential benefits of market-based water transfers, meaning voluntary sales or leases of water rights. The Governors support water transfers that avoid or mitigate damages to agricultural economies and communities without causing injury to other water rights, water quality, and the environment.
- b. **Energy Development:** Western Governors recognize that energy development and electricity generation may create new opportunities for limited water resources. Western Governors recommend increased coordination across the energy and water management communities and support ongoing work to assess interactions between energy generation and water availability in the Western Interconnection.
- c. **Conservation and Efficiency:** Because of diminished water resources and declining and inconsistent snowpack, Western Governors encourage adoption of strategies to sustain water resources and extend existing water supplies further through water conservation, water reuse and recycling, desalination and reclamation of brackish waters, and reductions in per capita water use. The Governors encourage the use of and research into promising domestic, municipal, industrial, produced, and agricultural water conservation strategies and technologies.
- d. **Local Watershed Planning:** Western Governors encourage federal agencies and Congress to provide resources such as technical support to states and local watershed groups. States may empower these watershed groups to address local water issues associated with water quality, growth and land management to complement state water needs.
- e. **Forest Health and Soil Stewardship:** Better land management practices for forests and farmland may help improve water availability and soil moisture retention. Wildfires can cause sediment runoff in water systems, leading to problems for reservoir management and water quality. Governors support policies and practices that encourage healthy and resilient forests and soils in order to make the most of existing water supplies.
- f. **Intergovernmental Collaboration and Conflict Resolution:** Western Governors support the settlement of interstate water disputes, Indian and Native Hawaiian water rights claims, and other federal water needs and claims, the settlement of which are in the best interest of western states.
- g. **State-Federal Coordination:** Western Governors recognize the important role of federal agencies in water resource management in the western states. Governors appreciate the efforts of federal agencies to coordinate water-related activities, particularly through the Western States Water Council, and support the continuation of these key state-federal partnerships.

4. **Western States Need Reliable Water Resource Information:** Basic information on the status, trends and projections of water resource availability is essential to sound water management.
  - a. **Basic Water Data:** Western Governors support federal programs dedicated to the improvement of data on snowpack, streamflow, soil moisture, and forecasting, including the Natural Resources Conservation Service’s Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting Program; the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s weather and hydrology-related data collection, monitoring, and drought information programs, including the National Integrated Drought Information System; the U.S. Geological Survey’s Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program; and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration’s National Land Imaging (Landsat) Program. Western Governors further support federal efforts to coordinate water data gathering and information programs across multiple agencies.
  - b. **Extreme Weather Events Planning:** Western Governors recognize the significant effects posed by extreme weather events and variability in water supplies. Western Governors urge Congress and the Administration to work closely with states and other resource managers to improve predictive and adaptive capabilities for extreme weather variability and related impacts. We specifically urge the federal government to place a priority on improving the sub-seasonal and seasonal precipitation forecasting capabilities that could support water management decision-making.
  - c. **Water Data Exchange:** The Western Governors’ Association and the Western States Water Council have worked together to create the Water Data Exchange, an online portal that will enable states to share their water data with each other, federal agencies, and the public via a common platform. The Governors encourage the use of state water data in planning for both the public and private sectors.

**C. GOVERNORS’ MANAGEMENT DIRECTIVE**

1. The Governors direct WGA staff to work with Congressional committees of jurisdiction, the Executive Branch, and other entities, where appropriate, to achieve the objectives of this resolution.
2. Furthermore, the Governors direct WGA staff to consult with the Staff Advisory Council regarding its efforts to realize the objectives of this resolution and to keep the Governors apprised of its progress in this regard.

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## Policy Resolution 2021-10

### Water Quality in the West

#### A. BACKGROUND

1. Clean water is essential to strong economies and quality of life. In most of the West, water is a scarce resource that must be managed with sensitivity to social, environmental, and economic values and needs. Because of their unique understanding of these needs, states are in the best position to manage and protect their water resources.
2. Through the Clean Water Act (CWA), Congress has codified its policy “to recognize, preserve, and protect the primary responsibilities and rights of states to prevent, reduce, and eliminate pollution, to plan the development and use (including restoration, preservation, and enhancement) of land and water resources, and to consult with the [EPA] Administrator in the exercise of his authority under [the CWA].”
3. The CWA further expresses Congress’s policy that “the authority of each state to allocate quantities of water within its jurisdiction shall not be superseded, abrogated, or otherwise impaired by this chapter...Federal agencies shall co-operate with state and local agencies, including authorized tribes, to develop comprehensive solutions to prevent, reduce, and eliminate pollution in concert with programs for managing water resources.”
4. States and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) work together as co-regulators in the administration and implementation of the CWA and the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Congress has delegated to states, by statute, the authority to obtain approval to implement certain federal program responsibilities. When a state has been approved to implement a program and the state is meeting minimum program requirements, the role of federal agencies should be limited to funding, technical assistance, and research support. States should be free to develop, implement, and enforce statutory requirements using an approach that makes sense in their specific jurisdiction, subject to the minimum requirements of the federal acts.
5. The CWA was last reauthorized in 1987; attempts to reauthorize the Act since then have failed. Current federal regulations, guidance, and programs pertaining to the CWA do not always recognize the specific conditions and needs of most of the West, where water is scarce and even wastewater becomes a valuable resource to both humans and the environment. The West includes a variety of waters; small ephemeral washes, large perennial rivers, effluent-dependent streams, and wild and scenic rivers. In addition to natural rivers, streams and lakes, there are numerous man-made reservoirs, waterways and water conveyance structures. States need more flexibility to determine how to best manage these varying resources.

## **B. GOVERNORS' POLICY STATEMENT**

### **Clean Water Act (CWA)**

1. **State Authority and Implementation of CWA:** States have jurisdiction over water resource allocation decisions and are responsible for how to balance state water resource needs within CWA objectives. New regulations, rulemaking, and guidance should recognize this state authority.
  - a) **CWA Jurisdiction:** Western Governors urge EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to engage the states as sovereigns and co-regulators in the development of any rule, regulation, policy, or guidance addressing the definition of “waters of the United States” as that term applies to the jurisdictional scope of the CWA. Specifically, federal agencies should engage with states – through Governors or their designees – with early, meaningful, substantive, and ongoing consultation that adequately supports state authority. Such consultation should begin in the initial stages of development before irreversible momentum precludes effective state participation.
  - b) **Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)/Adaptive Management:** States should have the flexibility to adopt water quality standards and set total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) that are tailored to the specific characteristics of western water bodies, including variances for unique state and local conditions.
  - c) **Anti-degradation:** CWA Section 303 gives states the primary responsibility to establish water quality standards (WQS) subject to EPA oversight. Given the states’ primary role in establishing WQS, EPA should directly involve the states in the rulemaking process for any proposed changes to its existing regulations. Before imposing new antidegradation policies or implementation requirements, EPA should document the need for new requirements and strive to ensure that new requirements do not interfere with sound existing practices.
  - d) **Groundwater:** States have primary authority over the protection of groundwater and exclusive authority over the management and allocation of groundwater resources within their borders. The regulatory reach of the CWA does not extend to the management and protection of groundwater resources unless the activity in question is the functional equivalent of a direct discharge from a point source. In addressing pollution to groundwater resources, the federal government must recognize and respect state authority, work in collaboration with states, and operate within the designated scope of federal statutory authorities. EPA should engage with states with early, meaningful, substantive, and ongoing consultation on any regulatory processes focused on groundwater resources or the development and application of the meaning of “functional equivalent.”
2. **Permitting:** Actions taken by EPA in its CWA permitting processes should not impinge upon state authority over water management or the states’ responsibility to implement CWA provisions.
  - a) **State Water Quality Certification:** Section 401 of the CWA requires applicants for a federal license to secure state certification that potential discharges from their activities



will not violate state water quality standards. Section 401 embodies cooperative federalism. States' mandatory conditioning authority should be retained in the CWA.

- b) **General Permits:** Reauthorization of the CWA must reconcile the continuing administrative need for general permits with their site-specific permitting requirements under the CWA. EPA should promulgate rules and guidance that better support the use of general permits where it is more effective to permit groups of dischargers rather than individual dischargers.
  - c) **Water Transfers Rule:** Western Governors support EPA's current Water Transfers Rule, which exempts water transfers between waters of the United States from the CWA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting requirements when such transfers do not involve the addition of any pollutants. States possess adequate authority to address the water quality issues associated with such transfers. Western Governors believe that transporting water through constructed conveyances to supply beneficial uses should not trigger duplicative NPDES permit requirements.
  - d) **Pesticides:** Western Governors generally support the primary role of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) in regulating agriculture and public health related pesticide applications to waters of the U.S. and will seek state-based solutions that complement rather than duplicate FIFRA in improving, where possible, environmental resources.
3. **Nonpoint Source Pollution:** Nonpoint source pollution requires state watershed-oriented water quality management plans; federal agencies should collaborate with states to carry out the objectives of these plans. The CWA should not supersede other ongoing federal, state, and local nonpoint source programs. Federal water policies must recognize that state programs enhanced by federal efforts could provide a firm foundation for a national nonpoint source policy that maintains the non-regulatory and voluntary nature of the program. In general, the use of point source solutions to control nonpoint source pollution is also ill-advised.
- a) **Forest Roads:** Stormwater runoff from forest roads has been managed as a nonpoint source of pollution under EPA regulation and state law since enactment of the CWA. Western Governors support solutions that are consistent with the long-established treatment of forest roads as nonpoint sources, provided that forest roads are treated equally across ownership within each state.
  - b) **Nutrient Pollution:** Nitrogen and phosphorus (nutrient) pollution is a significant cause of water quality impairment across the nation, and continued cooperation between states and EPA is needed. This impairment is a serious concern across western states and additional resources to make investments in wastewater treatment infrastructure are needed as part of a strategy to address it.

States should be allowed sufficient flexibility to utilize their own incentives and authorities to establish standards and control strategies to address nutrient pollution, rather than being forced to abide by one-size-fits-all federal numeric criteria. Successful tools currently in use by states include best management practices, nutrient trading, controlling other water quality parameters, and other innovative approaches.

4. **CWA Reauthorization:** Western Governors support reauthorization of the CWA, provided that it recognizes the unique hydrology and legal framework in western states. Further, any CWA reauthorization should include a new statement of purpose to encourage the reuse of treated wastewater to reduce water pollution and efficiently manage water resources.
5. **Good Samaritan Legislation:** Congress should enact a program to protect volunteering remediating parties who conduct authorized remediation of abandoned hardrock mines from becoming legally responsible under the CWA and/or the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act for any continuing discharges after completion of a remediation project, provided that the remediating party – or “Good Samaritan” – does not otherwise have liability for that abandoned mine or inactive mine site.
6. **Stormwater Pollution:** In the West, stormwater discharges to ephemeral streams in arid regions pose substantially different environmental risks than do the same discharges to perennial surface waters. Western Governors emphasize the importance of state expertise in water management, including management of ephemeral streams. The federal government must recognize and respect state authority and work in collaboration with state agencies to support tailored approaches that reflect the unique management needs of ephemeral streams.
7. **State-Tribal Coordination:** Western Governors endorse government-to-government cooperation among the states, tribal nations, and EPA in support of effective and consistent CWA implementation. While retaining the ability of the Governors to take a leadership role in coordination with the tribal nations, EPA should promote effective consultation, coordination, and dispute resolution among the governments, with emphasis on lands where tribal nations have treatment-as-state status under Section 518 of the CWA.

#### **Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)**

8. **Federal Assistance in Meeting SDWA Standards:** Western Governors believe that the SDWA and its standards for drinking water contaminants have been instrumental in ensuring safe drinking water supplies for the nation. It is essential that the federal government, through EPA, provide adequate support to the states and water systems to meet federal requirements. Assistance is particularly needed for small and rural systems, which often lack the resources needed to comply with federal treatment standards.
9. **Drinking Water Standards:** Contaminants such as arsenic, chromium, perchlorate, and fluoride often occur naturally in the West. Western Governors support EPA technical assistance and research to improve both the efficiency and affordability of treatment technologies for these contaminants. In any drinking water standards that the EPA may revise or propose for these and other contaminants, including disinfection byproducts, EPA should consider the disproportionate effect that such standards may have on western states and give special consideration to feasible technology based on the resources and needs of smaller water systems.
10. **Risk Assessments:** Analysis of the costs of treatment for drinking water contaminants should carefully determine the total costs of capital improvements, operation, and maintenance when determining feasible technology that can be applied by small systems.

These costs should be balanced against the anticipated human health benefits before implementing or revising drinking water standards.

11. **Emerging Contaminants/Pharmaceuticals:** The possible health and environmental effects of emerging contaminants, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and cyanotoxins produced by harmful algal blooms, and pharmaceuticals are of concern to Western Governors. Although some states have existing authorities to address possible risks associated with emerging contaminants and pharmaceuticals, there is a need for continued investment in scientific research regarding human health effects of these contaminants.

### **Compliance with Federal Water Quality and Drinking Water Requirements**

12. **State Revolving Funds:** Western Governors support EPA's Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) and Drinking Water SRF as important tools that help states and local communities address related water infrastructure needs and comply with federal water quality and drinking water requirements. Western Governors also urge Congress and the Administration to ensure that the SRF Programs are adequately funded and provide greater flexibility and fewer restrictions on state SRF management.
13. **Restoring and Maintaining Lakes and Healthy Watersheds:** Historically, the Section 314 Clean Lakes Program and the Section 319 Nonpoint Source Management Program provided states with critical tools to restore and maintain water quality in lakes and watersheds. Western Governors urge the Administration and Congress to support these programs. Such support should not come at the expense of other federal watershed protection programs.
14. **EPA Support and Technical Assistance:** The federal government, through EPA, should provide states and local entities with adequate support and technical assistance to help them comply with federal water quality and drinking water requirements. EPA should also collaborate with and allow states to identify and establish priority areas, timelines, and focus on programs that provide the largest public health and environmental benefits.
15. **EPA Grant Funding for Primary Service – Rural Water Programs:** Some rural communities still lack basic water and sanitary services needed to assure safe, secure sources of water for drinking and other domestic needs. Adequate federal support, including but not limited to the Rural Utilities Service programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and SRFs through EPA, are necessary to supplement state resources.

### **Water Quality Monitoring and Data Collection**

16. **Water Data Needs:** Western water management is highly dependent upon the availability of data regarding both the quality and quantity of surface and ground waters. Western Governors urge the federal government to support and develop programs that can be utilized by states for water resource management and protection and to provide assistance to states in developing innovative monitoring and assessment methods, including making use of biological assessments, sensors and remote sensing, as well as demonstrating the value to the states of the national probabilistic aquatic resource surveys.

**C. GOVERNORS' MANAGEMENT DIRECTIVE**

1. The Governors direct WGA staff to work with Congressional committees of jurisdiction, the Executive Branch, and other entities, where appropriate, to achieve the objectives of this resolution.
2. Furthermore, the Governors direct WGA staff to consult with the Staff Advisory Council regarding its efforts to realize the objectives of this resolution and to keep the Governors apprised of its progress in this regard.

*This resolution will expire in June 2024. Western Governors enact new policy resolutions and amend existing resolutions on a semiannual basis. Please consult <http://www.westgov.org/resolutions> for the most current copy of a resolution and a list of all current WGA policy resolutions.*