

Federal Regulatory Update

Spring 2018 Joint Technical Conference

March 15, 2018

Exton, PA

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Revised LCR - Key Issues

- Lead Service Line Replacement
- Corrosion Control Treatment
- Tap Sampling
- Public Education and Transparency
- Copper Requirements

The 2016 Water Infrastructure Improvement for the Nation Act (WIIN) requires notice of exceedance of AL within 24 hours



Cooperative Federalism

Consistent with E.O. 13132, EPA is consulting with state and local government officials, or their representatives during the development of the proposed revisions to LCR.

- The LCR is one of the most complicated drinking water regulations for states and drinking water utilities to implement.
- The LCR is the only drinking water regulation that requires sampling in homes, often by the consumers themselves, with very specific sampling procedures that are not always followed.
- In most communities, lead service lines are partially or entirely privately owned and a number of homeowners or renters may be unwilling or unable to replace the portion of the line at their home.



More on LCR Revisions

The revised LCR would bring together multiple key requirements that could vary according to system specific conditions.

One important factor in considering potential changes to the LCR is **cost**.

Please comment on proposal!



Water Quality Surveillance and Response Systems Products

Help Utilities Improve Distribution System Monitoring and Management www.epa.gov/waterqualitysurveillance

- Introduction Video and Primers
- Capabilities Assessment Tool
- Framework for Comparing Alternatives
- Guidance for Designing Communications Systems
- Online Source Water Quality Monitoring



Water Quality Surveillance and Response Systems Products ... more

Help Utilities Improve Distribution System Monitoring and
Management www.epa.gov/waterqualitysurveillance

- Online Distribution System Water Quality Monitoring
- Selecting Online Water Quality Monitoring Sensor Technologies
- Enhanced Security Monitoring
- Public Health Surveillance • Training and Exercises
- Customer Complaint Surveillance
- Sampling and Analysis



Route to Resilience



Not sure where to start?

[Download the Route to Resilience.](#)



Actions to Prepare for a Flood



Planning

- Monitor weather and stream/river flow conditions to anticipate potential flooding conditions. Sign up for US Geological Survey's (USGS) WaterAlert service to receive an email or text message alert when the river gauges that you have identified surpass specified parameters.
- Review and update your utility's emergency response plan (ERP), and ensure all emergency contacts are current.
- Conduct briefings, training and exercises to ensure utility staff is aware of all preparedness, response and recovery procedures.
- Identify priority water customers (e.g., hospitals), obtain their contact information, map their locations and develop a plan to restore those customers first, in case of water service disruptions.
- Develop an emergency drinking water supply plan and establish response partner contacts (potentially through your local emergency management agency [EMA] or mutual aid network) to discuss procedures, which may include bulk water hauling, mobile treatment units or temporary supply lines, as well as storage and distribution.
- Consult Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood maps (link provided in the Resources section of this document) to determine which locations in your service area are most vulnerable to flooding.
- Conduct a hazard vulnerability analysis in which you review historical records to understand the past frequency and intensity of flood events and how your utility may have been impacted; consult USGS's WaterWatch (link provided in the Resources section of this document) to review archived streamflow maps. Consider taking actions to mitigate flood impacts to the

- Complete pre-disaster activities to help apply for federal disaster funding (e.g., contact state/local officials with connections to funding, set up a system to document damage and costs, take photographs of the facility for comparison to post-damage photographs).

Coordination

- Join your state's Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (WARN) or other local mutual aid network.
- Coordinate with WARN members and other neighboring utilities to discuss:
 - Outlining response activities, roles and responsibilities and mutual aid procedures (e.g., how to request and offer assistance)
 - Conducting joint tabletop or full-scale exercises
 - Obtaining resources and assistance, such as equipment, personnel, technical support or water
 - Establishing interconnections between systems and agreements with necessary approvals to activate this alternate source. Equipment, pumping rates and demand on the water sources need to be considered and addressed in the design and operations
 - Establishing communication protocols and equipment to reduce misunderstandings during the incident
- Coordinate with other key response partners, such as your local EMA, to discuss:
 - How restoring system operations may have higher priority than establishing an alternative water source
 - Potential points of distribution for the delivery of emergency water supply (e.g., bottled



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Actions to Respond to a Flood: With Advance Notice



Facility and Service Area

- Secure equipment; move electronics, equipment and important data to a water-tight facility or out of flood-prone areas. Determine areas outside of the floodplain where vehicles/equipment can be moved.
- Clear storm drains and set up sandbags to protect facilities in flood-prone areas. Place sandbags on the top of tanks so that backwash water is directed away from plant structures.
- Check that back-up equipment and facility systems, such as controls and pumps, are in working order, and ensure that the utility has a two week supply of all chemicals on hand.

- Protect exposed lines or pipes that may become vulnerable due to streambank erosion.
- Fill storage tanks to full capacity to maximize storage and fill empty chemical storage tanks with water if a heavy precipitation event is anticipated, to prevent floating.
- Wastewater utilities should empty holding tanks, ponds and/or lagoons to prepare for an increase in flow and to minimize the chance of a release during heavy weather incidents.

Power, Energy and Fuel

- Fuel vehicles and fill fuel tanks to full capacity and ensure that you have the ability to manually pump gas in the event of a power outage. Ensure this equipment and other hazardous materials are located in a safe zone.





Actions to Prepare for a Flood



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Actions to Recover from a Flood



Coordination

- Continue work with response partners to obtain funding, equipment, etc.

Communication with Customers

- Assign a utility representative to continue to communicate with customers concerning a timeline for recovery and other pertinent information.

Facility and Service Area

- Complete damage assessments.
- Complete permanent repairs, replace depleted supplies and return to normal service.



FEMA

Documentation and Reporting

- Complete damage assessment forms and cost documentation into a single report to facilitate the sharing of information and the completion of state and federal funding applications. Visit EPA's web-based tool, Federal Funding for Utilities—Water/Wastewater—In National Disasters (Fed FUNDS), for tailored information and application forms for various federal disaster funding programs: <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/watersecurity/funding/fedfunds/>
- Develop a lessons learned document and/or an after action report (AAR) to keep a record of your response activities. Update your vulnerability assessment, ERP and contingency plans.
- Revise budget and asset management plans to address increased costs from response-related activities.

Mitigation

- Identify mitigation and long-term adaptation measures that can prevent damage and increase utility resilience. Consider impacts related to the increased frequency of intense flooding when planning for system upgrades (e.g., elevating critical utility assets above projected flood levels, waterproofing building access areas, using flood control methods to modify runoff, managing stormwater through green infrastructure).

Notes:



POWER RESILIENCE

Guide for Water and Wastewater Utilities



FLOOD RESILIENCE

A Basic Guide for Water and Wastewater Utilities

*Select a menu option below.
First time users should start with the Overview.*

Overview



Approach



Mitigation Options



Pilot Project



DROUGHT RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

A Basic Guide for Water Utilities

Select a menu option below. New users should start with Overview and Navigation.



[Overview and Navigation](#)



[Staffing, Response Plans
and Funding](#)



[Water Supply and Demand
Management](#)



[Communication and
Partnerships](#)



[Case Studies and Videos](#)

HAZARD MITIGATION FOR NATURAL DISASTERS

A Starter Guide for Water and Wastewater Utilities

Select a menu option below. New users should start with Overview Hazard Mitigation.



[Overview
Hazard Mitigation](#)



[Join Local Mitigation
Efforts](#)



[Develop Mitigation
Projects](#)



[Implement and
Fund Project](#)



[Mitigation Case Study](#)



EPA Budget

The White House is seeking to cut more than \$2.5 billion out of the agency's budget. The proposal, for fiscal 2019, would shrink EPA spending by more than 23 percent. *Goal is to cut by half.*

Despite significantly increased congressionally mandated responsibilities since that date.

EPA may offer more buyouts, early retirement,

Programs that affect Pennsylvania

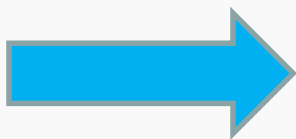
Chesapeake Bay Program and the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative

Infrastructure funding is a priority



This is Your Cyber Warning

- City of Allentown impacted by Malware
- 2,000 computers impacted at Colorado DOT
- Connecticut state govt targeted by Wannacry Ransomware
- Equifax data breach
- Malware compromised pay systems at restaurant in Canada
- FBI warns of increase in W-2 Phishing campaigns during tax season



Patch, Patch, Patch

Are You Cyber Aware? FREE EPA Webinar

Thu, May 17, 2018 1:00 PM - 2:00 PM EDT



Questions

Are you on my email group?

If not, give me a card

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EPA webpage has a Contact Us link to reach any staff