

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SEWER
OVERFLOW CONTROL GRANTS

JULY 13, 2005.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, from the Committee on Transportation and
Infrastructure, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 624]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom
was referred the bill (H.R. 624) to amend the Federal Water Pollu-
tion Control Act to authorize appropriations for sewer overflow con-
trol grants, having considered the same, report favorably thereon
without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

H.R. 624 amends section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Con-
trol Act (the Clean Water Act) to reauthorize appropriations for
grants to municipalities and States to control combined sewer over-
flows and sanitary sewer overflows.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Combined sewer systems, which carry both storm water and sani-
itary (sewage) flows, and separate sanitary sewer systems can over-
flow with untreated waste during wet weather episodes such as
rainfall or snow melts. These combined sewer overflows (CSOs) and
sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) may also occur outside of precipi-
tation events because of insufficient system capacity, poor system
design, inadequate maintenance, inflow from improper connections
to the system, and infiltration from groundwater into deteriorated
pipes, among other factors.

CSOs and SSOs present significant public health and safety con-
cerns because raw sewage can overflow into rivers, lakes, streets,
parks, basements, and other areas of potential human exposure,

adversely impacting public health and the environment. These discharges are among the major sources responsible for beach closures, shellfish restrictions, and exceedances of water quality standards.

According to a December 2001 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Report to Congress, there are 772 communities across the United States that have combined sewer systems. These combined sewer systems have 9,471 built-in relief outlets designed to prevent wastewater flows in excess of system capacity from damaging the systems' treatment works, by allowing wastewater discharges ("overflows") directly into nearby streams, rivers, lakes, or estuaries, instead of going to the treatment works. CSOs are found in 31 States and the District of Columbia, typically in older communities. EPA also has estimated that more than 40,000 SSOs per year occur from the Nation's 19,500 separate sanitary sewer systems. SSOs can occur in streets, parks, basements, and other areas.

CSOs are point source discharges regulated under the Clean Water Act, and are subject to permitting under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) by EPA or authorized States. Permits include technology-based standards determined on a case-by-case basis (rather than categorical standards) and any appropriate water quality standards. Under the CSO Control Policy issued by EPA in 1994, communities must adopt nine minimum controls and must develop long-term control plans. The CSO Control Policy requires these controls and plans to be incorporated into an NPDES permit or other enforceable mechanism that will ensure implementation by the CSO community. Section 402(q) of the Clean Water Act requires each permit, order, or decree issued after December 21, 2000, for a discharge from a municipal combined storm and sanitary sewer to conform to the 1994 CSO Control Policy.

Correcting these problems is expensive. In its 2000 Clean Water Needs Survey, EPA estimated the cost to communities of addressing CSOs to be \$50.6 billion, and the cost of addressing SSOs to be \$88.5 billion.

The vast majority of these costs will be borne by local communities and local ratepayers. Federal assistance has been small relative to the overall needs to address CSOs and SSOs. Through 2004, States have made approximately \$4.2 billion in loans for CSOs from State Revolving Loan Funds (SRFs) and have made approximately \$1.59 billion in loans to address the infiltration and inflow into sewer pipes that can cause SSOs. In addition, Congress earmarked over \$700 million in EPA grants for CSO communities between 1992 and 2004.

To provide additional Federal assistance, in 2000, in P.L. 106-554, Congress amended the Clean Water Act to add section 221. Section 221 authorized appropriations of \$750 million for each of fiscal years 2002 and 2003 for EPA to make grants to States and municipalities for controlling CSOs and SSOs. This authorization was conditioned upon the receipt of at least \$1.35 billion in appropriations for the Clean Water State Revolving Loan Funds. No funds were appropriated for sewer overflow control grants in either fiscal year 2002 or 2003 and this authorization has expired. Reauthorization of section 221 of the Clean Water Act provides an au-

thority to help municipalities and States control combined sewer overflows and sanitary sewer overflows.

SUMMARY OF THE LEGISLATION

Section 1. Sewer overflow control grants

Subsection (a) amends section 221(e) of the Clean Water Act to require that a project that receives assistance under this section is to be carried out in accordance with the requirements for projects receiving assistance from State Revolving Loan Funds under title VI of the Clean Water Act, except to the extent that the Governor of the State in which the project is located determines that a requirement of title VI is inconsistent with the purposes of this section. This section allows States to implement grants under section 221 in conjunction with a State's Revolving Loan Fund program.

Subsection (b) amends section 221(f) of the Clean Water Act to authorize \$1.5 billion in authority over six years, providing \$250 million for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2011.

Subsection (c) amends section 221(g) of the Clean Water Act to update the provision for allocation of funds to reflect the new dates of authorization and reauthorized amounts. Specifically, consistent with section 221 as originally enacted, funding in the first year of authorization is to be used for direct grants by the Administrator to municipalities. For subsequent years, the Administrator is to allocate funds to States, in accordance with a needs-based formula to be established by the Administrator, and such funds are to be used by States to make grants to municipalities. This amendment also eliminates the set-aside of \$250 million for the Administrator to make direct grants in the second year of authorization, because, as amended, \$250 million is the total amount authorized in each fiscal year.

Subsection (d) amends section 221(i) of the Clean Water Act to change the date the Administrator is required to transmit to Congress an initial report containing recommended funding levels for grants under this section from December 31, 2003, to December 31, 2008.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY AND COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

H.R. 624 is identical to H.R. 784, the "Water Quality Investment Act of 2003," as reported by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on September 13, 2004 (H. Rept. 108-675). The Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee held a hearing on H.R. 784 and other pending legislation on July 8, 2004. The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure ordered H.R. 784, as amended by the Subcommittee, reported to the House on July 21, 2004. H.R. 784 was not considered by the full House.

Representative Camp, Representative Pascrell, and 19 other original co-sponsors introduced H.R. 624 on February 8, 2005. H.R. 624 was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure met in open session on May 18, 2005 to consider H.R. 624 and other legislation. The Committee ordered the bill reported to the House by voice vote.

ROLLCALL VOTES

Clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives requires each committee report to include the total number of votes cast for and against on each rollcall vote on a motion to report and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, and the names of those members voting for and against. There were no recorded votes taken in connection with ordering H.R. 624 reported. A motion to order H.R. 624 reported to the House was agreed to by voice vote.

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS

With respect to the requirements of clause 3(c)(I) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee's oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in this report.

COST OF LEGISLATION

Clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives does not apply where a cost estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 has been timely submitted prior to the filing of the report and is included in the report. Such a cost estimate is included in this report.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XIII

1. With respect to the requirement of clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee references the report of the Congressional Budget Office included below.

2. With respect to the requirement of clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the performance goals and objective of this legislation are to control combined sewer overflows and sanitary sewer overflows through additional planning, design, and construction of treatment works to intercept, transport, control, or treat CSOs and SSOs.

3. With respect to the requirement of clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee has received the following cost estimate for H.R. 624 from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, May 23, 2005.

Hon. DON YOUNG,
*Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 624, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize appropriations for sewer overflow control grants.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contacts are Susanne S. Mehlman

(for federal costs), and Lisa Ramirez-Branum (for the state and local impact).

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH M. ROBINSON
(For Douglas Holtz-Eakin, Director).

Enclosure.

H.R. 624—A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize appropriations for sewer overflow control grants

Summary: H.R. 624 would authorize appropriations of \$250 million annually over the 2006–2011 period for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to provide grants to municipalities and states to control overflows of untreated waste that can occur during episodes of wet weather. Such overflows of sewage can pose a health and safety risk if they flow into rivers, lakes, and streets. This legislation also would permit states and municipalities to use the grant money to provide loans for eligible projects. CBO estimates that implementing this legislation would cost about \$1.1 billion over the next five years, and an additional \$0.4 billion after 2010, assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts. Enacting the bill would not affect direct spending or receipts.

H.R. 624 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments. Enacting this bill would benefit states and municipalities receiving grant funding to control sewer overflow; any costs that they might incur would result from complying with conditions of federal assistance.

Estimated cost to the Federal government: For this estimate, CBO assumes that the bill will be enacted near the end of fiscal year 2005 and that the amounts authorized will be appropriated for each fiscal year. Estimated outlays are based on historical spending patterns of similar grant programs. The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 624 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 300 (natural resources and environment).

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION					
Authorization Level	250	250	250	250	250
Estimated Outlays	125	200	238	250	250

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: H.R. 624 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments. Enacting this bill would benefit states and municipalities receiving grant funding to control sewer overflow; any costs that they might incur would result from complying with conditions of federal assistance.

Estimate prepared by: Federal costs: Susanne S. Mehlman; Impact on state, local, and tribal governments: Lisa Ramirez-Branum; Impact on the private sector: Selena Caldera.

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause (3)(d)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, committee reports on a bill or joint resolution of a public character shall include a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the measure. The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure finds that Congress has the authority to enact this measure pursuant to its powers granted under article I, section 8 of the Constitution.

FEDERAL MANDATES STATEMENT

The Committee adopts as its own the estimate of Federal mandates prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 423 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (Public Law 104–4).

PREEMPTION CLARIFICATION

Section 423 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 requires the report of any Committee on a bill or joint resolution to include a statement on the extent to which the bill or joint resolution is intended to preempt state, local, or tribal law. The Committee states that H.R. 624 does not preempt any state, local, or tribal law.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

No advisory committees within the meaning of section 5(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act are created by this legislation.

APPLICABILITY TO THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee finds that the legislation does not relate to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act (Public Law 104–1).

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

**SECTION 221 OF THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION
CONTROL ACT**

SEC. 221. SEWER OVERFLOW CONTROL GRANTS.

(a) * * *

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[(e) ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—If a project receives grant assistance under subsection (a) and loan assistance from a State water pollution control revolving fund and the loan assistance is for 15 percent or more of the cost of the project, the project may be administered in accordance with State water pollu-

tion control revolving fund administrative reporting requirements for the purposes of streamlining such requirements.】

(e) *ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS.*—*A project that receives assistance under this section shall be carried out subject to the same requirements as a project that receives assistance from a State water pollution control revolving fund under title VI, except to the extent that the Governor of the State in which the project is located determines that a requirement of title VI is inconsistent with the purposes of this section.*

(f) *AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.*—*There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section 【\$750,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2002 and 2003】 \$250,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2011. Such sums shall remain available until expended.*

【(g) *ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.*—

【(1) *FISCAL YEAR 2002.*—Subject to subsection (h), the Administrator shall use the amounts appropriated to carry out this section for fiscal year 2002 for making grants to municipalities and municipal entities under subsection (a)(2), in accordance with the criteria set forth in subsection (b).

【(2) *FISCAL YEAR 2003.*—Subject to subsection (h), the Administrator shall use the amounts appropriated to carry out this section for fiscal year 2003 as follows:

【(A) Not to exceed \$250,000,000 for making grants to municipalities and municipal entities under subsection (a)(2), in accordance with the criteria set forth in subsection (b).

【(B) All remaining amounts for making grants to States under subsection (a)(1), in accordance with a formula to be established by the Administrator, after providing notice and an opportunity for public comment, that allocates to each State a proportional share of such amounts based on the total needs of the State for municipal combined sewer overflow controls and sanitary sewer overflow controls identified in the most recent survey conducted pursuant to section 516(b)(1).】

(g) *ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.*—

(1) *FISCAL YEAR 2006.*—*Subject to subsection (h), the Administrator shall use the amounts appropriated to carry out this section for fiscal year 2006 for making grants to municipalities and municipal entities under subsection (a)(2) in accordance with the criteria set forth in subsection (b).*

(2) *FISCAL YEAR 2007 AND THEREAFTER.*—*Subject to subsection (h), the Administrator shall use the amounts appropriated to carry out this section for fiscal year 2007 and each fiscal year thereafter for making grants to States under subsection (a)(1) in accordance with a formula to be established by the Administrator, after providing notice and an opportunity for public comment, that allocates to each State a proportional share of such amounts based on the total needs of the State for municipal combined sewer overflow controls and sanitary sewer overflow controls identified in the most recent survey conducted pursuant to section 516.*

* * * * *

(i) REPORTS.—Not later than December 31, **[2003]** *2008*, and periodically thereafter, the Administrator shall transmit to Congress a report containing recommended funding levels for grants under this section. The recommended funding levels shall be sufficient to ensure the continued expeditious implementation of municipal combined sewer overflow and sanitary sewer overflow controls nationwide.