

Testimony to Senate Natural Resources and Energy Committee

On

H.101

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- Municipalities have dry-weather hydraulic capacity
- The current process requires municipalities to confirm they have reserve treatment and hydraulic capacity to serve new connections. The changes proposed in Sections 10 and 11 transfer responsibility of approving connections to municipalities who choose to register
- NPDES permits require WWTFs to be operated below the dry-weather hydraulic capacity of the facility
- CSOs are not a function of dry weather capacity
- Compliance with the 2016 CSO rule is actively underway

WW Permit Reissuance by Basin

North Lake	Missisquoi & Lamoille	South Lake	Winooski	Otter Creek
Alburgh	Enosburg Falls	Benson	Barre	Brandon
Ed Weed FCS	Fairfax	Fairhaven	Burlington Electric	Middlebury
Hinesburg	Hardwick	Orwell	Cabot	Otter Valley
St. Albans NWCF	Jeffersonville	Pawlet	Essex Junction	Pittsford
St. Albans	Johnson	Poultney	Global Foundries	Pittsford FCS
Shelburne #1	Milton	Castleton	Marshfield	Proctor
Shelburne #2	Morrisville		Montpelier	Rutland
South Burlington -BB	Newport Center		Northfield	Salisbury FCS
	North Troy		Plainfield	Shoreham
	PBM Nutritionals		Richmond	Vergennes
	Richford		South Burlington -AP	Wallingford FD
	WestRock		Stowe	West Rutland
	Sheldon Springs		Waterbury	
	Swanton		Williamstown	
	Troy/Jay		Winooski	
			Burlington (3 facilities)	

Hydraulic Loading

- Average facility hydraulic loading is 50 % or less of design capacity.
- *“If the effluent discharged for a period of 90 consecutive days exceeds 80 percent of the permitted flow limitation, the Permittee shall submit to the Secretary projected loadings and a program for maintaining satisfactory treatment levels consistent with approved water quality management plans.”*
- Wastewater Treatment Facilities are capable of receiving additional dry-weather flow
 - Towns are best suited to assess this as they put eyes on their facility every day and know the needs and available capacity
- Collection systems are doing what they were designed to do per the engineering standards at the time of installation.

CSO regulations - 2016 Rule

- The purpose ... is to protect public health and the environment by ensuring that all remaining Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) in the State are brought into compliance with the requirements of state and federal law, **including the Vermont Water Quality Standards (VWQS).**
- **Long-Term Control Plans (LTCP)**
 - A comprehensive plan, including sites-specific measures, to abate and control CSOs and bring them into compliance with the VWQS.

Status	Number	Municipalities
Implementing LTCP	2	St. Albans, Enosburg
Finalizing 1272 Order	2	Northfield, St. Johnsbury
LTCP in DEC review	3	Burlington Facilities
LTCP in progress	5	Rutland, Montpelier, Hartford, Newport City, (Vergennes)
TOTAL	12 – 11 CSO, 1 SSO	