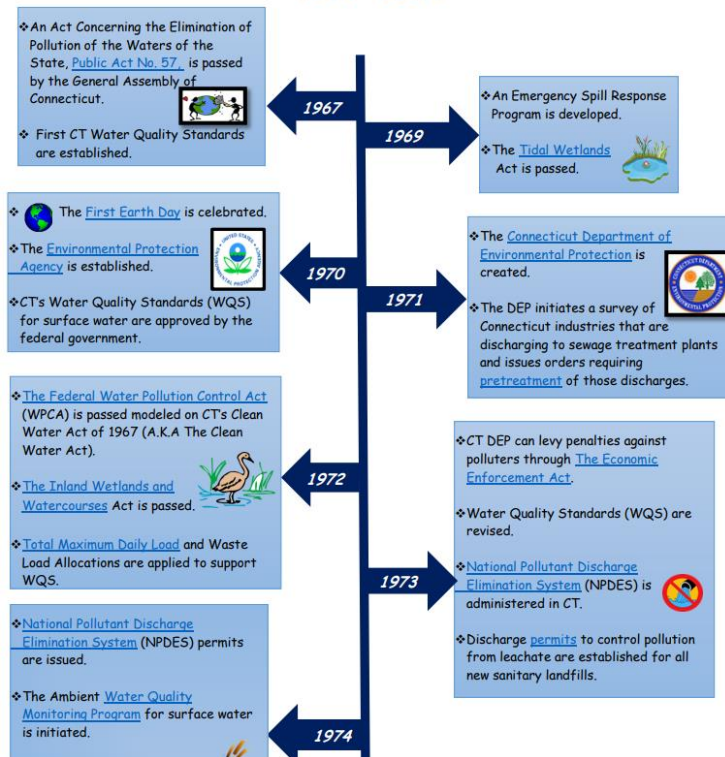




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NEIWPCC AND CONNECTICUT - HISTORIC PARTNERS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Connecticut Clean Water Accomplishments 1967-1977



New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission

1940s – 1950s

- 1940s** Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are first developed.
- 1947** July 31, NEIWPCC is established by an act of Congress.
- 1948** The Water Pollution Control Act offers state and local governments technical assistance and funding to protect water quality.
- 1950** NEIWPCC receives its first federal research grant to fund a study of industrial waste problems in the region.
- 1955** NEIWPCC expands projects in public relations, radioactive waste control, and boat pollution control. Industrial waste research remains a priority, with NEIWPCC publishing a study on reducing pollution from synthetic fiber mills.
- 1956** 61% of the total population of seweried communities in the region are served by wastewater treatment plants, up from 39% 10 years earlier.

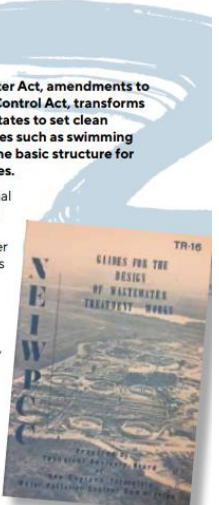
1960s

From protests and sit-ins to marches, the civil rights and equal rights movements – among other social and political causes – are in full swing in the 1960s and 1970s. People are demanding change and becoming aware of the impacts of pollution to human health and on the environment. There is a push for stronger legislation to control the amount of pollution being released into the environment. NEIWPCC delves into wastewater operator training – filling a crucial industry need – and launches the New England Regional Wastewater Institute (NERWI) in 1969 in Maine.

- 1960** NEIWPCC approves classifications for waters in 18 of the 27 interstate drainage basins in the compact area.
- 1962** "Silent Spring" by Rachel Carson is published, documenting the adverse environmental effects caused by the indiscriminate use of pesticides.
- 1965** The Water Quality Act charges states with setting water quality standards for interstate navigable waters.
- 1968** NEIWPCC holds its first wastewater training program with operators from all six New England states attending.
- 1969** The Cuyahoga River outside of Cleveland, Ohio catches fire, sparking water pollution control activities. This was the 13th time the river had caught fire since 1868.

1970s

- 1970** The first Earth Day celebration is held, mobilizing more than 20 million Americans.
- 1970** The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is established with the mission "to protect human health by safeguarding the air we breathe, water we drink and land on which we live."
- 1972** The landmark [Clean Water Act](#), amendments to the [Federal Water Pollution Control Act](#), transforms U.S. waterways by requiring states to set clean water standards to protect uses such as swimming and fishing, and establishes the basic structure for regulating pollution discharges.
- 1972** The New England Regional Wastewater Institute (NERWI) begins operating a mobile training van to bring wastewater instruction directly to operators throughout New England.
- 1973** NEIWPCC publishes the first edition of the "TR-16 Guides for the Design of Wastewater Treatment Works," becoming an essential manual for the design of wastewater treatment facilities.
- 1974** The Safe Drinking Water Act is passed, ensuring the quality of America's drinking water.



WHERE ARE WE NOW



Dissolved Oxygen in Long Island Sound Bottom Waters
29 July, 31 July, 1 August 2024

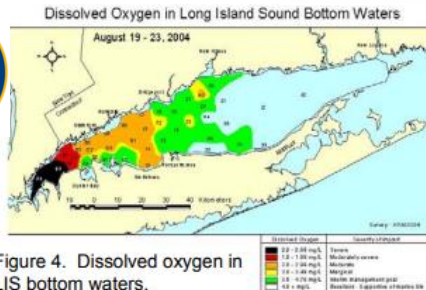
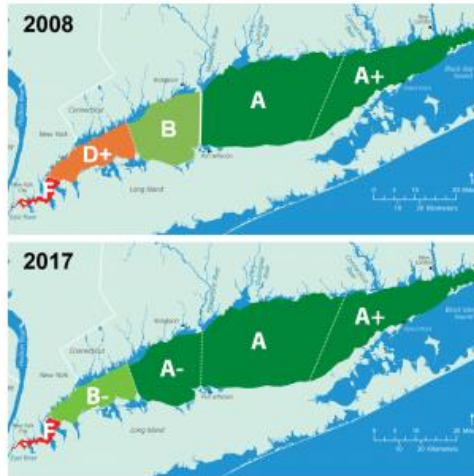
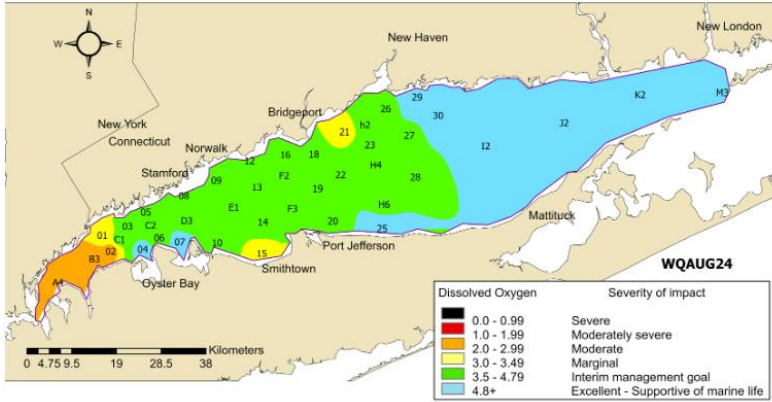


Figure 4. Dissolved oxygen in LIS bottom waters.



2022:
NEIWPCC at 75

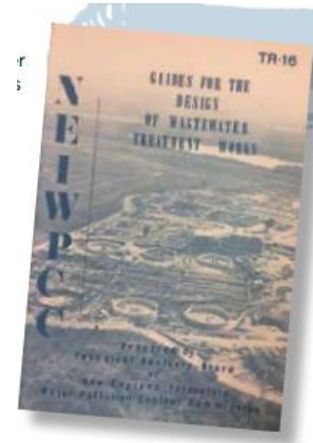
NEIWPCC today is a vibrant organization comprised of more than 110 staff throughout New England and New York; with headquarters in Lowell, Massachusetts, a satellite office in South Portland, Maine, and locations within state agencies and program partners. Twenty active workgroups facilitate regional

collaboration and state-federal engagement on topics ranging from source water protection to wetlands.

Current Water Program Priorities include:

- Clean Water Act Reauthorization
- Contaminants of Emerging Concern/PFAS
- Infrastructure and State Revolving Fund
- Training and Certification
- Watershed Planning and Waterbody Protection

NEIWPCC's work and role in the Northeast and national water industry is more vital than ever, as current problems demand action and new, complex challenges arise. Despite the changes over the decades, NEIWPCC remains committed to the same vision set 75 years ago: clean and sustainable water for all.



Barrels of toxic waste removed from Love Canal.

TRAINING



Nonpoint Sources
Typically
Discharge
Indirectly
to
Waterways:

- Agriculture
- Hydromodification
- Urban Runoff
- Roads, Highways and Bridges
- Abandoned Mine Drainage
- Atmospheric Deposition
- Marinas and Boating
- Timber Harvest
- Septic System



Point Sources
Typically
Discharge
Directly
to
Waterways:

- Factory
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Stormwater Discharge

Hydrologic Cycle:

- Overland Flow
- Infiltration
- Groundwater Flow
- Transpiration
- Evaporation
- Rainfall
- Aquifer

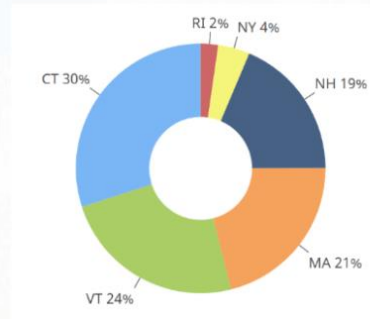
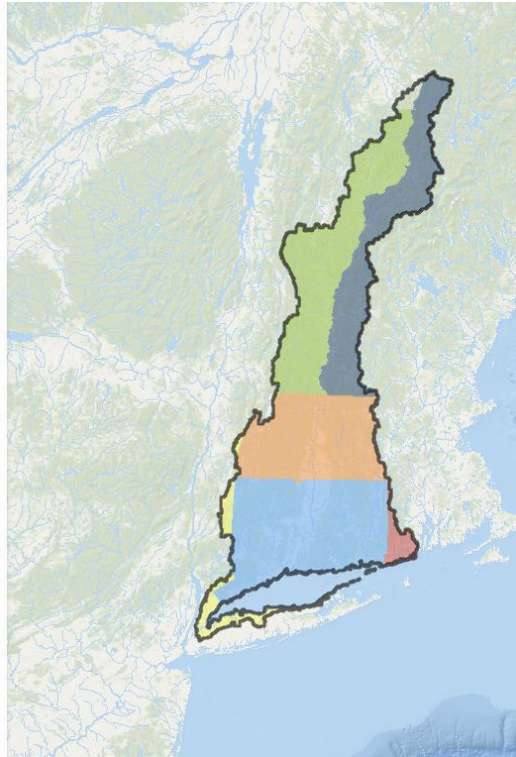


LONG ISLAND SOUND

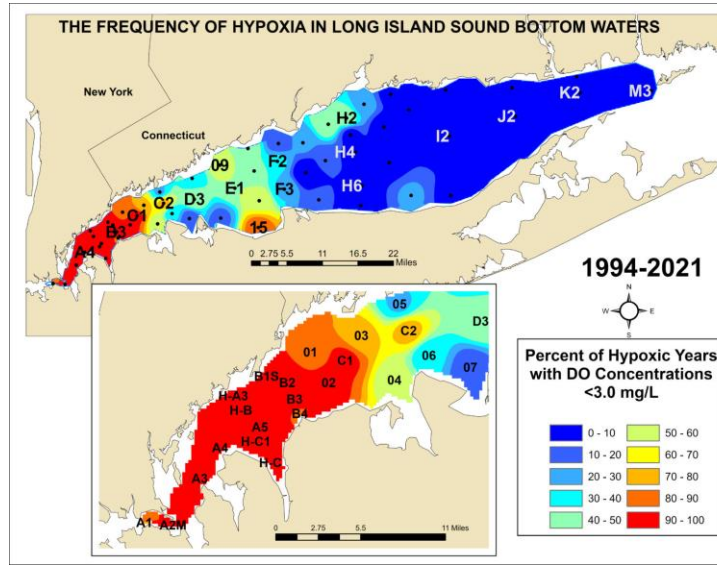
16,646
square miles

and includes six states and Canada.

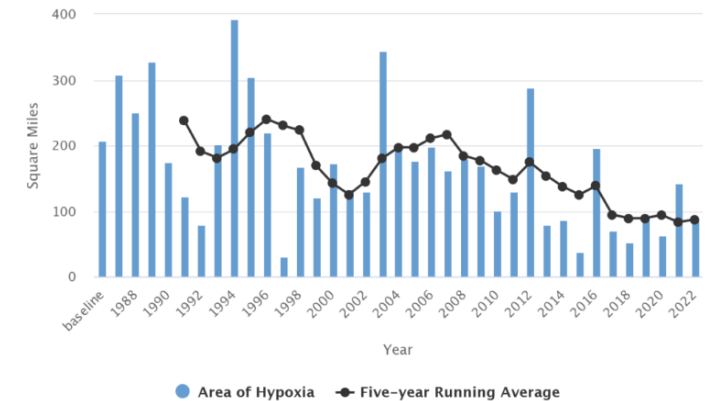
The piece in Canada is small and is not included in this watershed analysis.



Connections to Long Island Sound



Hypoxia (Dissolved Oxygen \leq 3 mg/L) in Long Island Sound



STATE COORDINATION

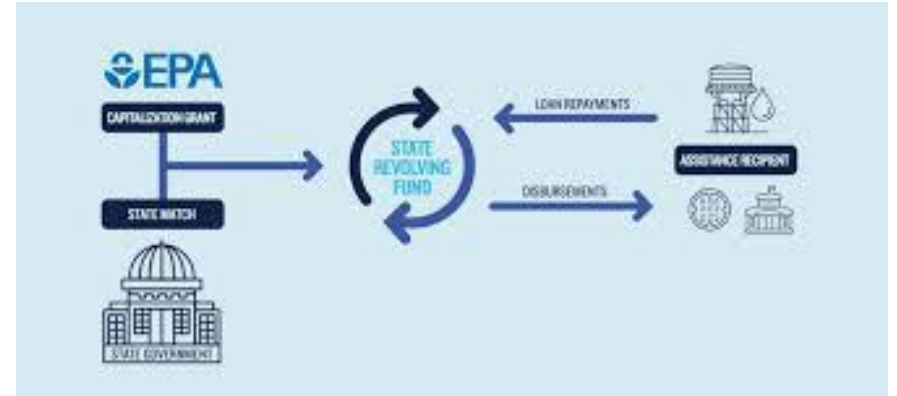


Water Quality Standards

Source Water Protection Toolkit



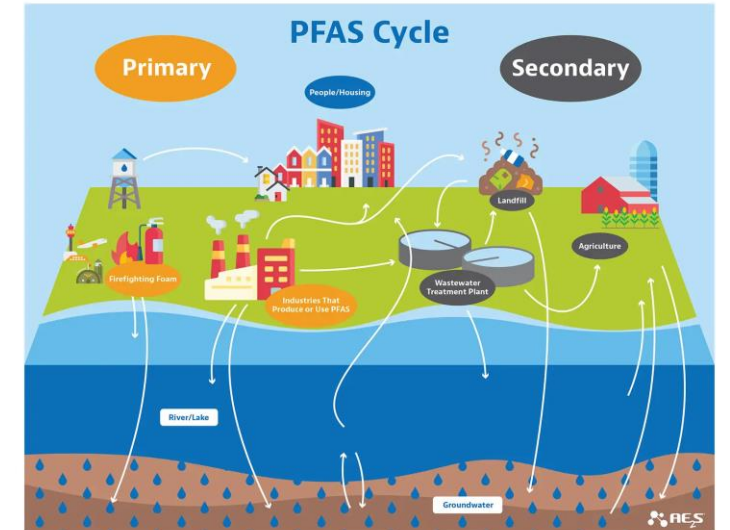
BioHub



State Revolving Fund Workshops

PFAS

Stormwater





Questions?

