

A background image showing four people in a meeting. On the left, a woman with glasses and a man in a plaid shirt are looking towards the right. In the center, the back of a person with curly hair is visible. On the right, a man with a beard is gesturing with his hands while speaking. The image is overlaid with a dark blue semi-transparent filter.

Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification

Virtual Water Quality Standards Academy

Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

December 2023

Disclaimer

This presentation does not:

- Impose any binding requirements
- Determine the obligations of the regulated community
- Change or substitute for any statutory provision or regulatory requirement
- Change or substitute for any Agency policy or guidance
- Control in any case of conflict between this discussion and statute, regulation, policy, or guidance

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the views or policies of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

What is Clean Water Act (CWA) section 401?

Under CWA section 401:

A federal agency may ***not*** issue a license or permit to conduct any activity that may result in any discharge into “waters of the United States”, ***unless*** the state or authorized tribe where the discharge would originate either issues a CWA Section 401 water quality certification or waives certification.

Section 401 applies to ***any*** federal license or permit that may result in a discharge into waters of the United States.

Who is involved in CWA section 401 certification?



PROJECT PROPONENT

applicant for a federal license or permit, or the entity seeking certification



CERTIFYING AUTHORITY

a state or authorized tribe
where the discharge
originates



All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the territories

Tribes with “treatment in a similar manner as a state” (TAS) for section 401

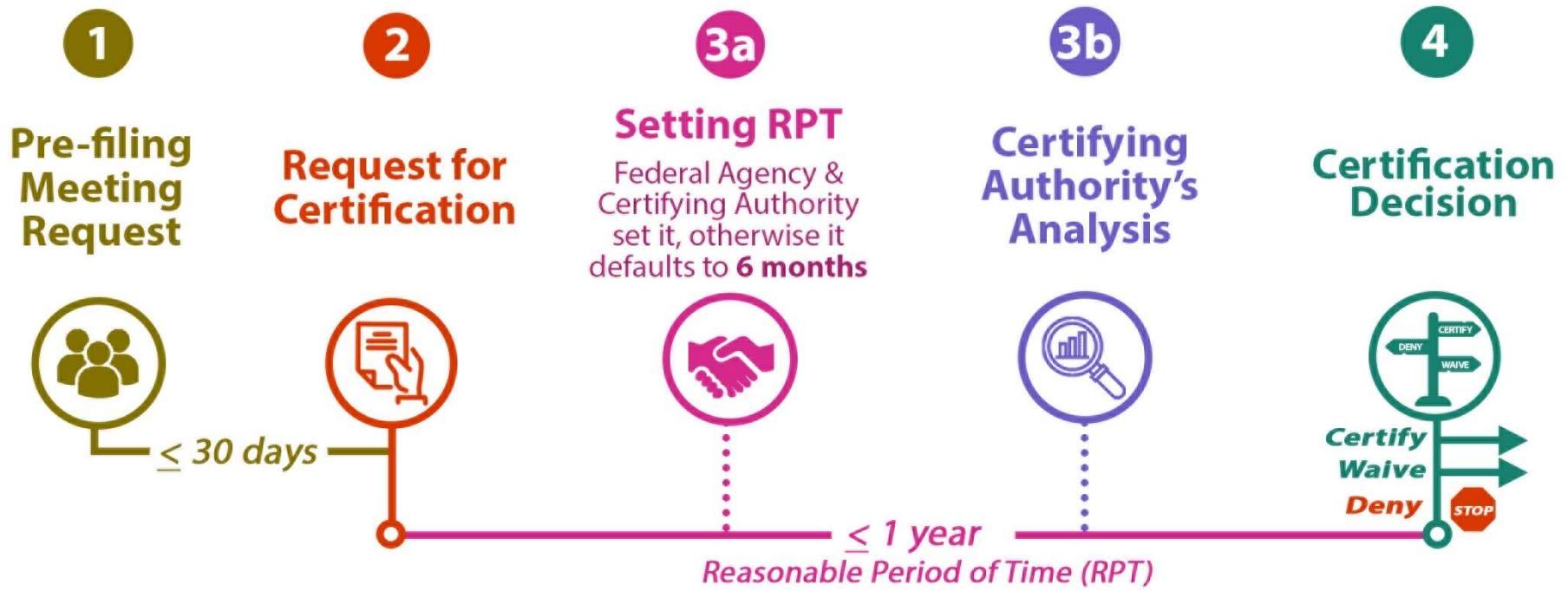
EPA acts as the certifying authority where there is no authorized tribe or state



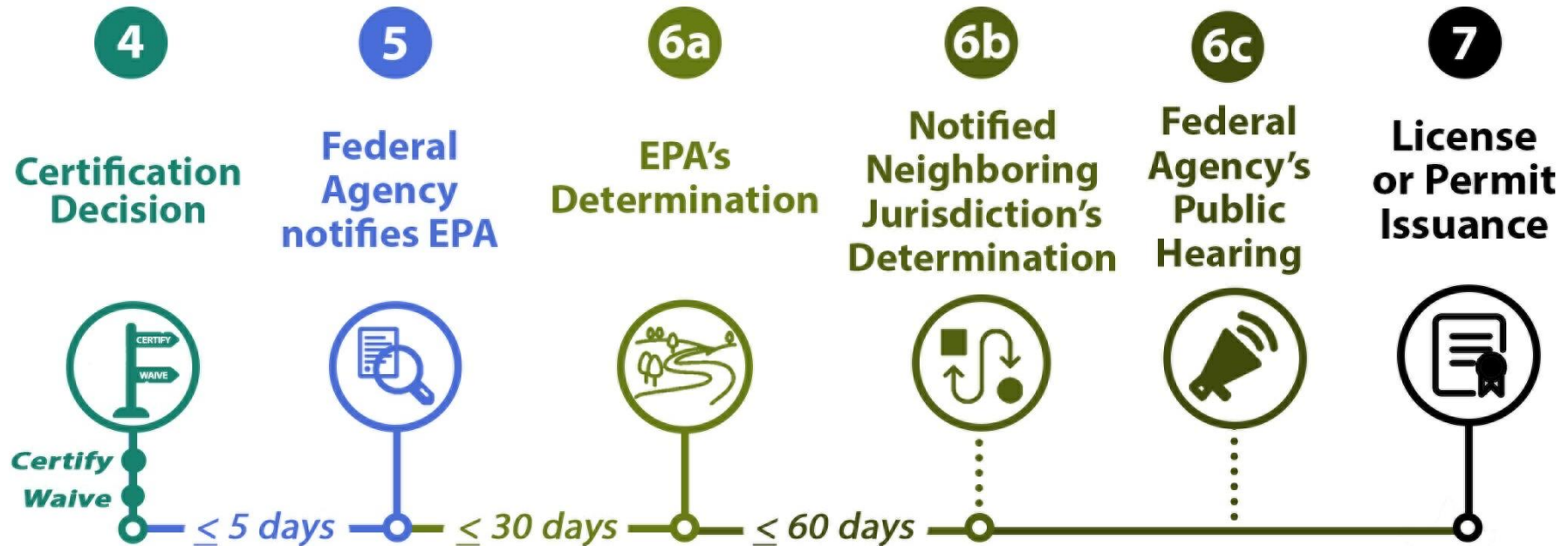
FEDERAL LICENSING OR PERMITTING AGENCY

any agency of the Federal Government to which application is made for a Federal license or permit that is subject to CWA section 401

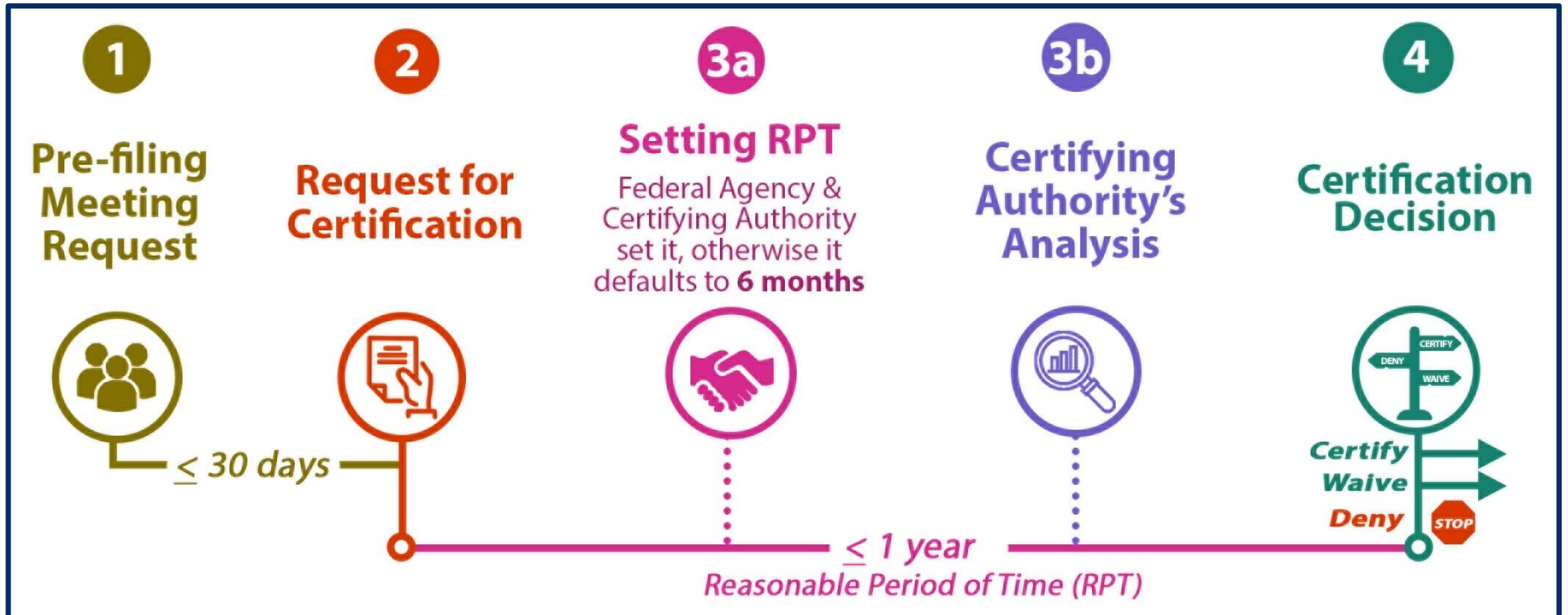
Certification



Post-Certification



Final 2023 Rule: Certification Process



When section 401 certification is required



A **project proponent** must request section 401 certification for any federal license or permit that authorizes any activity which may result in any **discharge from a point source** into waters of the United States.

Federal licenses or permits subject to section 401

Examples of Federal license or permits that may trigger the need to seek section 401 certification



EPA-issued CWA section 402 permits for discharge of pollutants



FERC certificates for construction/operation of interstate natural gas pipeline projects



CWA section 404 permits issued by Corps for discharge of dredge/fill materials



Shoreline permits issued by Tennessee Valley Authority for shoreline construction activities



Rivers and Harbors Act section 10 permits issued by Corps for construction of wharfs, piers, etc.



Nuclear power plant licenses issued by Nuclear Regulatory Commission



Rivers and Harbors Act section 9 permits issued by Corps (for construction of dams/dikes) and Coast Guard (for construction of bridges and causeways)



Permits for wineries and distilleries issued by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau



FERC licenses for construction/operation of non-Federal hydropower projects

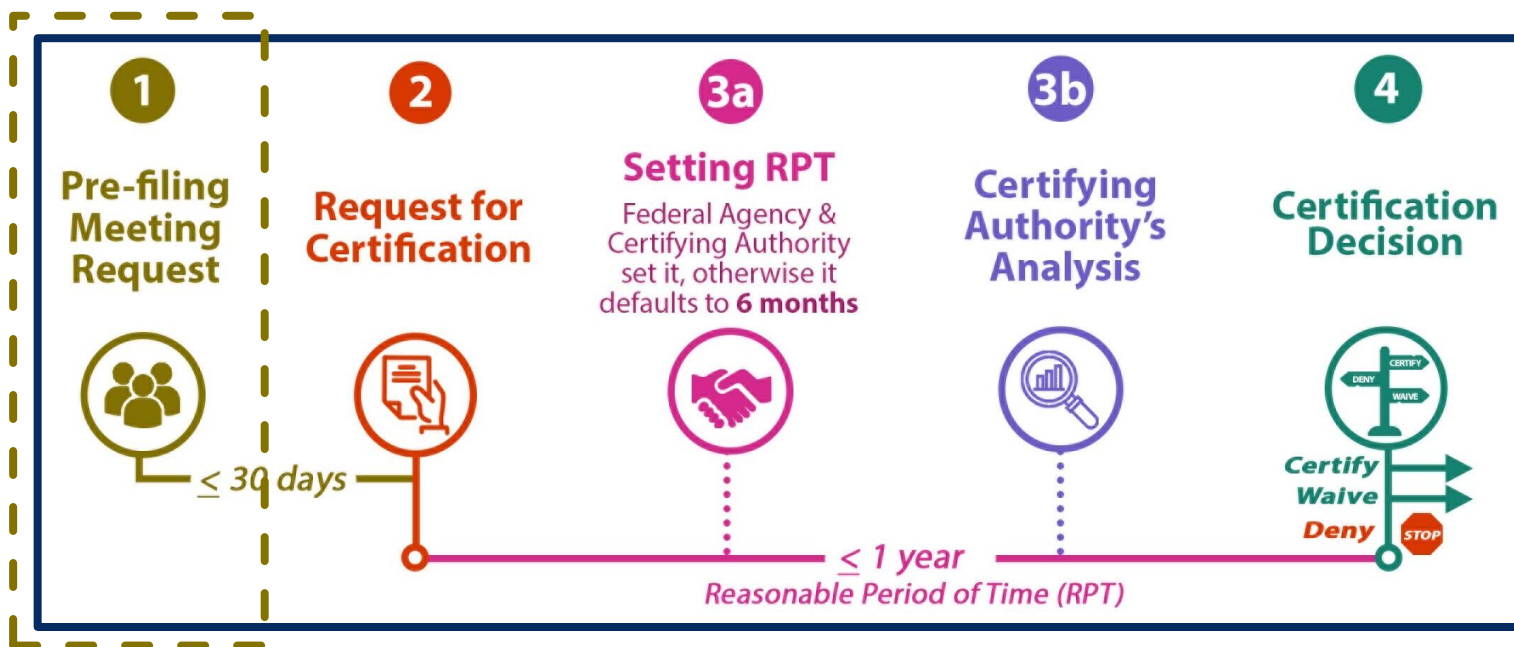


Mine plans of operation for mining activities on National Forest Service Lands approved by the Forest Service



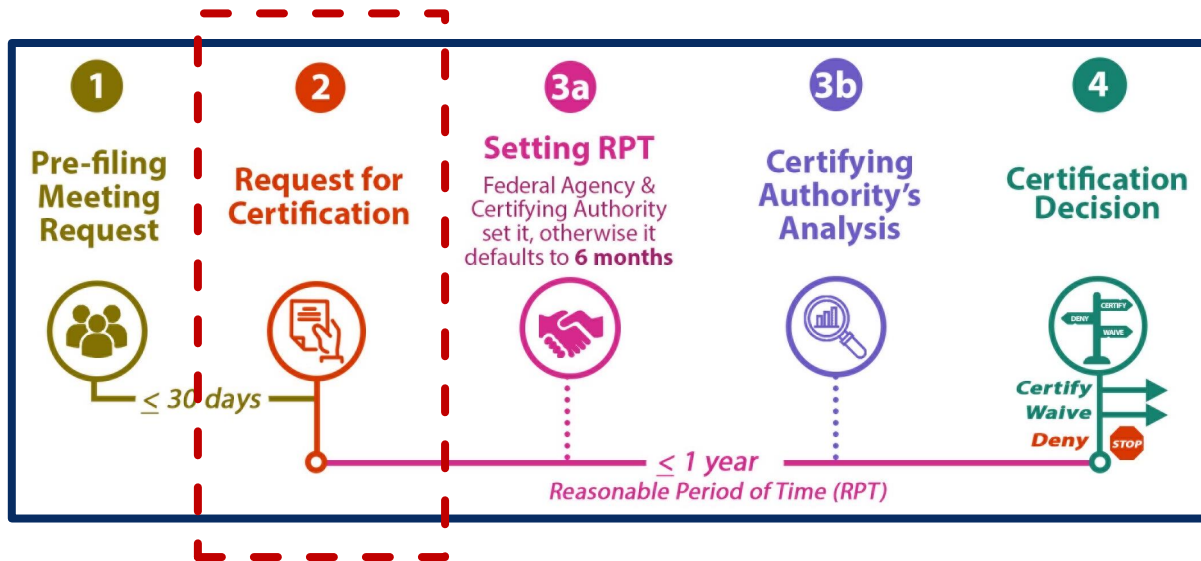
Pre-filing meeting request

Section 121.4 requires all project proponents to request a pre-filing meeting with the appropriate certifying authority at least 30 days prior to submitting a request for certification, **unless** this requirement is shortened or waived by the certifying authority.





Request for certification



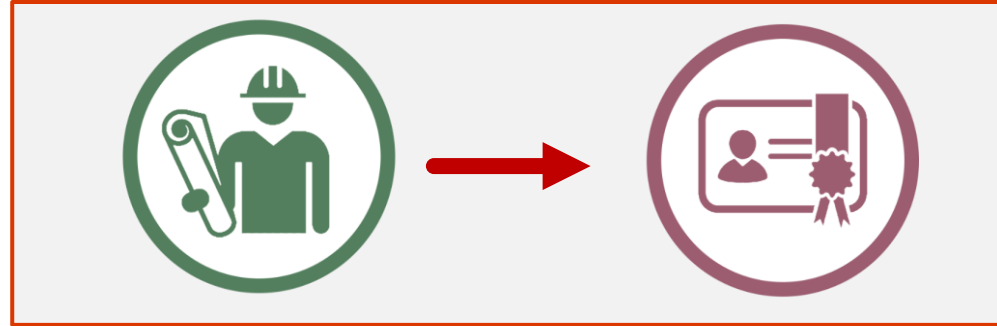
Section 121.5(a) defines **minimum contents** that must be in all requests for certification.

Section 121.5(b) defines **additional requirements** when EPA is the certifying authority (or when states/Tribes do not identify additional requirements).

HOWEVER: States/Tribes are free to identify (*prior to* when the request for certification is made) additional contents for a request for certification that are relevant to the **water quality-related** impacts from the activity.

Minimum contents of a request for certification

121.5(a)



INDIVIDUAL Federal license or permit request

- 1 A **copy** of the Federal license/permit **application** submitted to the Federal agency
- 2 Any **readily available water quality-related materials** that informed development of the application

Issuance of a GENERAL Federal license or permit request

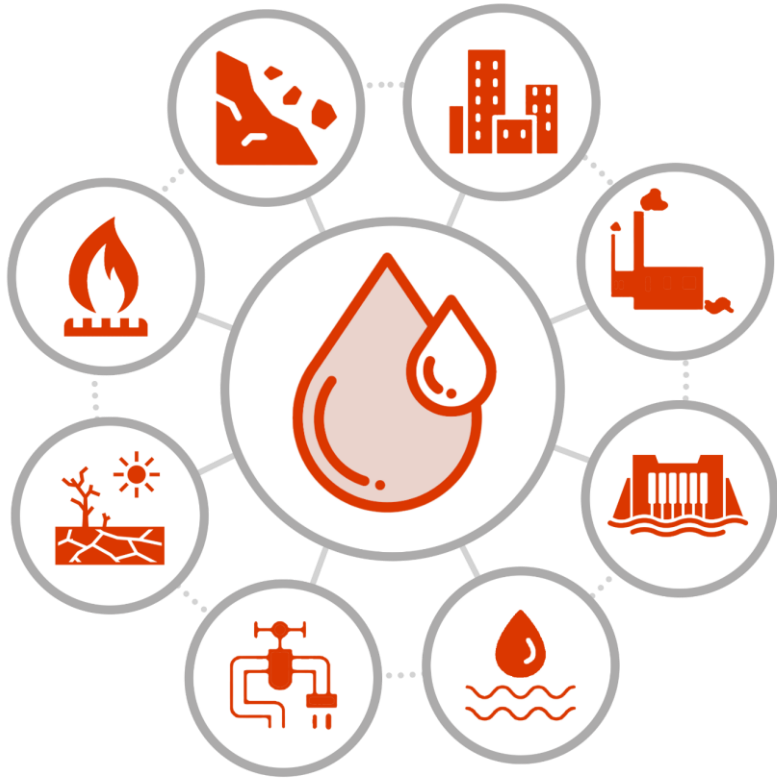
- 1 A **copy** of the **draft** Federal license/permit
- 2 Any **readily available water quality-related materials** that informed development of the draft

All requests must be in writing, signed, and dated.



Additional contents of a request for certification

121.5(c)



State and tribal certifying authorities may define **other contents** that must be included in a request for certification, but such additional contents must be:

1. “Relevant to the water quality-related impacts from the activity” and
2. “Identified prior to when the request for certification is made” and not after the request for certification is made



Minimum contents of a request for certification

121.5(b), (d)

If the certifying authority has **not identified contents** of a request for certification in addition to those identified in 121.5(a), the project proponent must include the additional contents identified in 121.5(b), as applicable, if they are not already included in the minimum contents for a request for certification

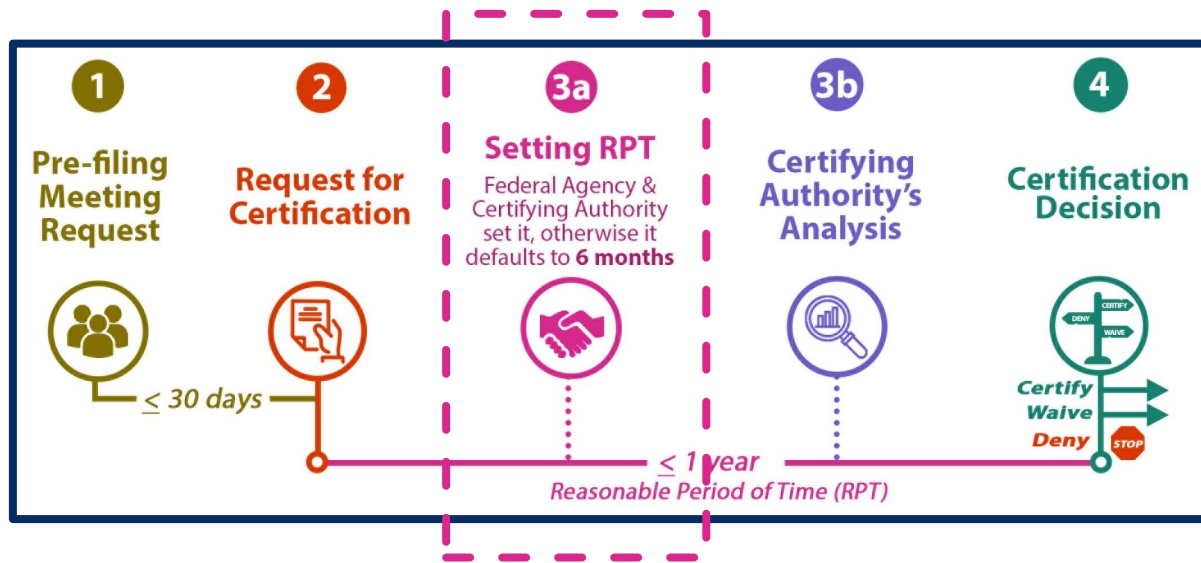
- 1 A **description** of the **proposed activity**, including purpose of proposed activity and type(s) of discharge(s) that may result
- 2 The **specific location of any discharge(s)** that may result from the proposed activity
- 3 **Map or diagram** of the proposed activity site, including proposed activity boundaries in relation to local streets, roads, and highways
- 4 **Description of current activity site conditions**, including but not limited to relevant site data, photographs that represent current site conditions, or other relevant documentation
- 5 **Date(s)** on which the proposed activity is planned to begin and end and, if known, the approximate date(s) when any discharges may commerce
- 6 A **list** of all other Federal, interstate, Tribal, state, territorial, or local agency **authorizations** required for the proposed activity and the current status of each authorization
- 7 **Documentation** that a pre-filing meeting request was submitted to certifying authority in accordance with applicable submission procedures, unless the pre-filing meeting request requirement was waived



Reasonable period of time (RPT)



Reasonable Period of Time: the time that a certifying authority has to review a request for certification and ultimately act on that request



A certifying authority must act on a request for certification within the reasonable period of time, which **shall not exceed one year**, as jointly determined by the federal licensing or permitting agency and certifying authority.

If the federal agency and certifying authority fail to set a reasonable period of time, it will **default to 6 months**.



Setting the reasonable period of time

The final rule clarifies that the **JOINT DETERMINATION** of the reasonable period of time may happen on:



(1) **Case-by-Case Basis**
(i.e., individually)

ACTIVITY



CATEGORY

(2) **Categorical Basis**

(e.g., written agreements setting the reasonable period of time based on certain types of Federal licenses or permits, project type, etc.)

If the federal agency and certifying authority fail to set a reasonable period of time, it will default to **6 months**.



Extending the reasonable period of time

Provided it does not exceed one year from the date that the request for certification was received, **the reasonable period of time may be extended:**



If there is a **force majeure event** (including, but not limited to, government closure or natural disasters) and when state or Tribal **public notice procedures** necessitate a longer reasonable period of time



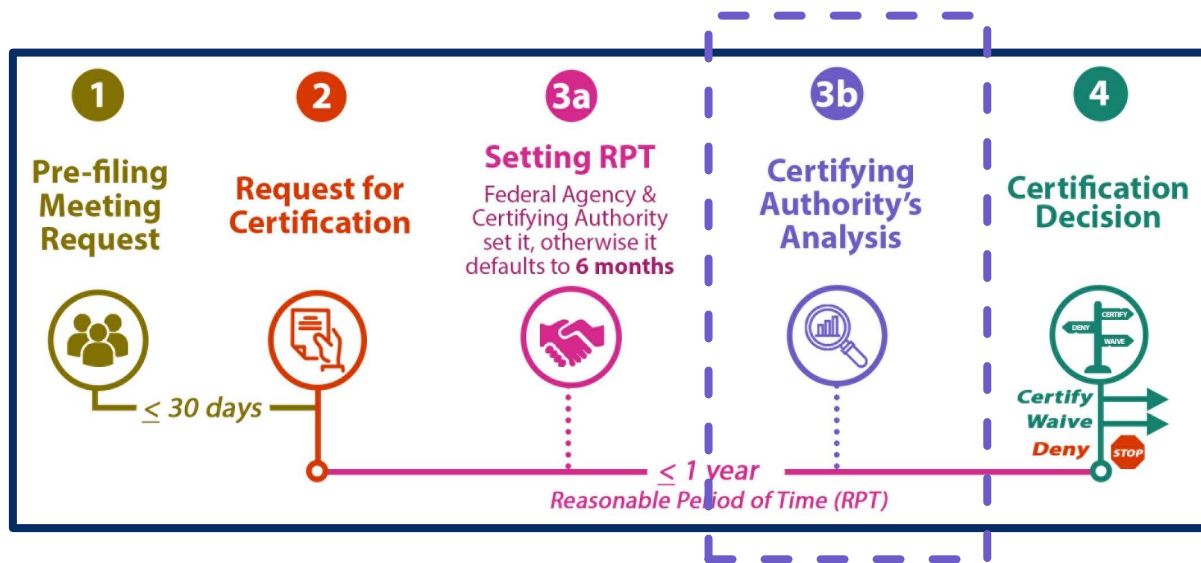
If the Federal agency and certifying authority **agree to extend** the reasonable period of time for any reason



Public notice procedures

What are the public notice procedures when EPA is the certifying authority?

EPA must provide public notice **within 20 days** of receiving a request for certification.



Section 401(a)(1) requires a certifying authority to establish procedures for public notice, and a public hearing where necessary, on a request for certification.

Certifying authority must determine whether the **activity** will comply with applicable **water quality requirements**.



Scope of Certification

The certifying authority's evaluation is limited to the water quality-related impacts from the activity subject to the federal license or permit, including the activity's construction and operation.



Water quality requirements means any limitation, standard, or other requirement under sections 301, 302, 303, 306 and 307 of the Clean Water Act, any Federal and state or Tribal laws or regulations implementing those sections, and any other water quality-related requirement of state or Tribal law.



Limitations on the “activity” scope

A certifying authority’s analysis of any given activity is limited to **ADVERSE** water quality-related impacts that **may prevent compliance** with water quality requirements.

What does this **NOT** include?



Conditions to address impacts from the activity that **DO NOT** adversely affect water quality

Conditions to protect waters that are **NOT** impacted by the activity

Conditions that **DO NOT** affect compliance with applicable water quality requirements in waters impacted by the activity

What can be water quality-related impacts?



Impacts that **ADVERSELY** affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of waters.

What are NOT water quality-related impacts?

Impacts with **NO CONNECTION** to water quality (e.g., based on solely on potential air quality, traffic, noise, or economic impacts that have no connection to water quality).



Limitations on the “activity” scope

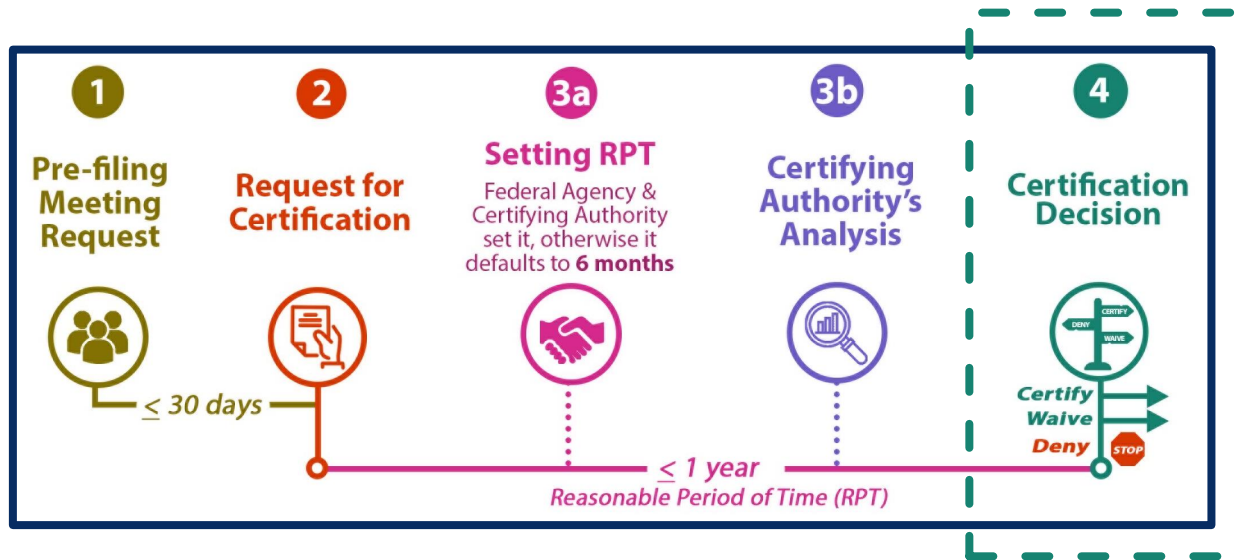
A certifying authority’s analysis of any given activity is limited to adverse **water quality-related impacts** that may prevent compliance with water quality requirements.



Certification Decisions

A certifying authority may act in one of four ways:

1. Grant certification
2. Grant certification with conditions
3. Deny certification
4. Expressly waive certification



All certification decisions must be in writing and should include **recommended minimum contents** (but do not have to).



Certification Decisions



Certification decisions must be **in writing** to ensure the project proponent and Federal agency can clearly understand the certification decision and, for a certification with conditions, any conditions that must be included in the Federal license or permit.

To encourage development of clear certification decisions, the Agency identified **recommended—but not required—contents** for each certification decision type at final rule section 121.7(c)-(f).



Waiver of Certification

A certifying authority may waive certification:



1) expressly (i.e., in writing) or



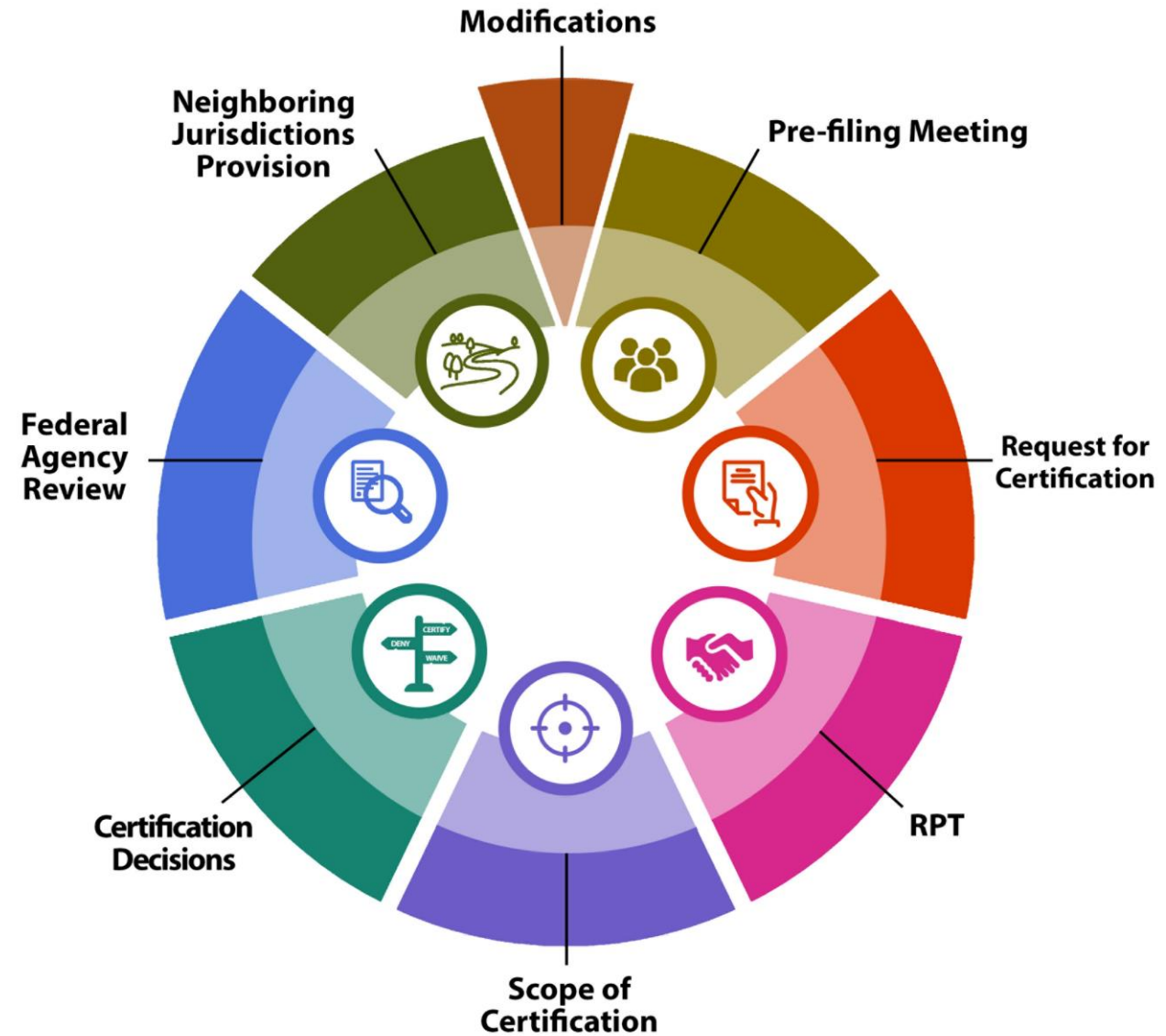
2) by failing or refusing to act within the reasonable period of time



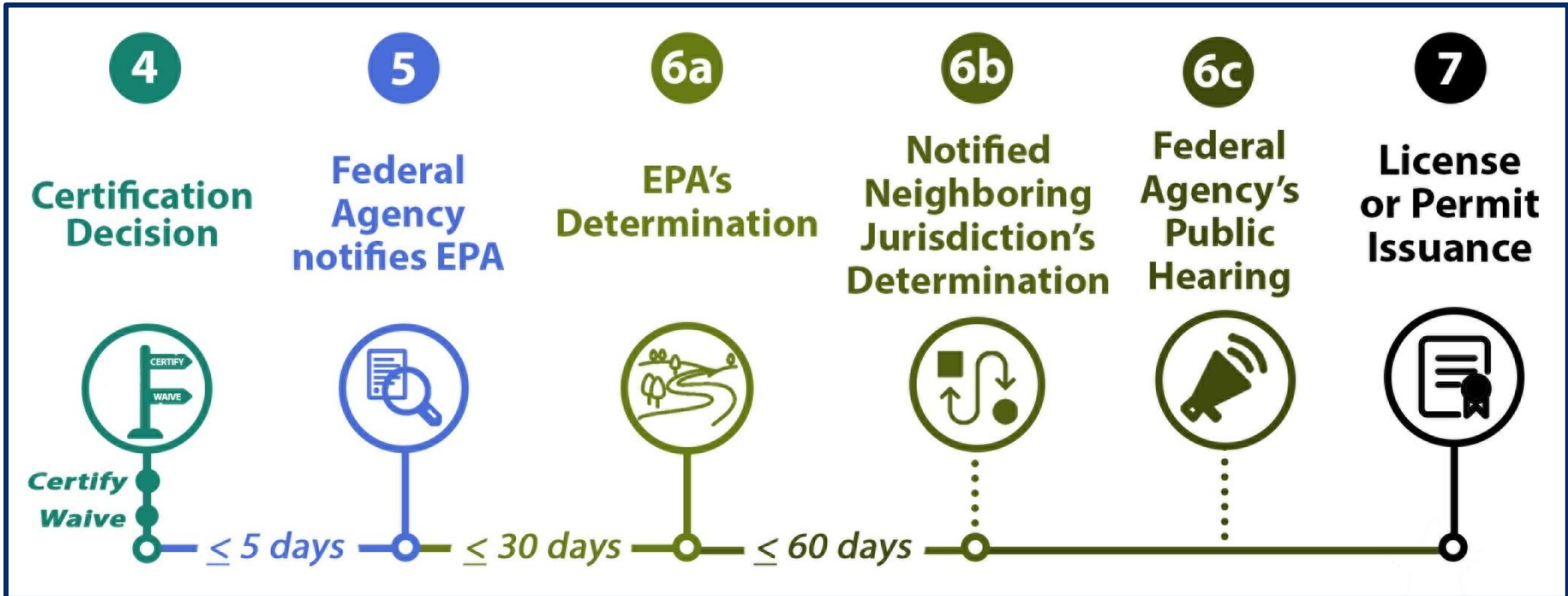
Federal agency review

A federal agency *may* verify compliance with the requirements of section 401:

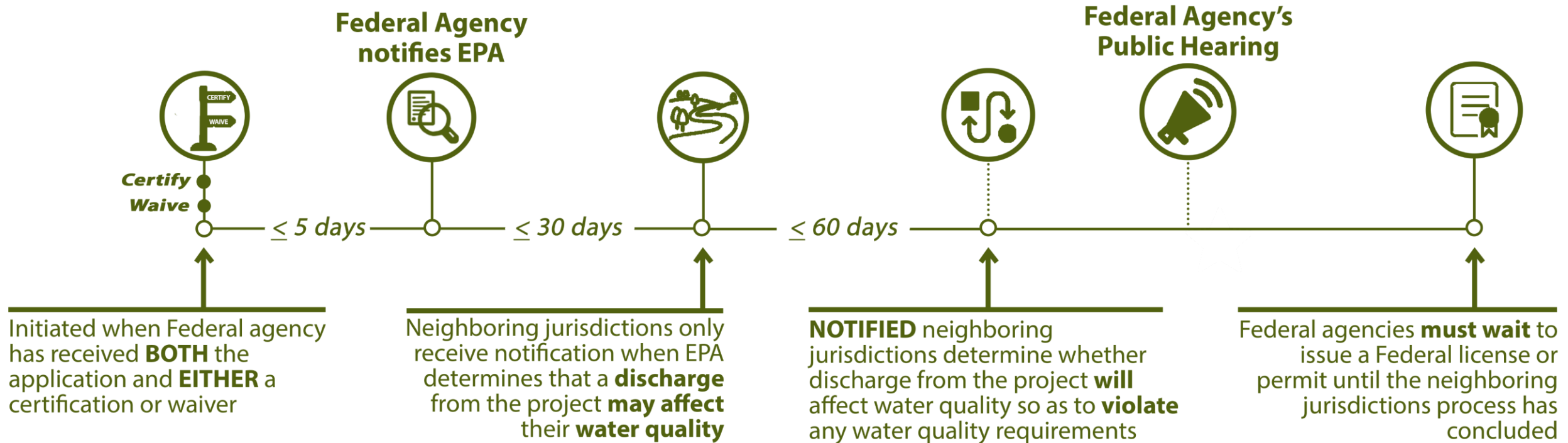
1. Whether the **appropriate certifying authority** issued the decision,
2. Whether the certifying authority confirmed it complied with its **public notice procedures** established pursuant to section 401(a)(1), and
3. Whether the certifying authority **acted** on the request for certification **within the reasonable period of time**.



Final 2023 Rule: Post-Certification Process

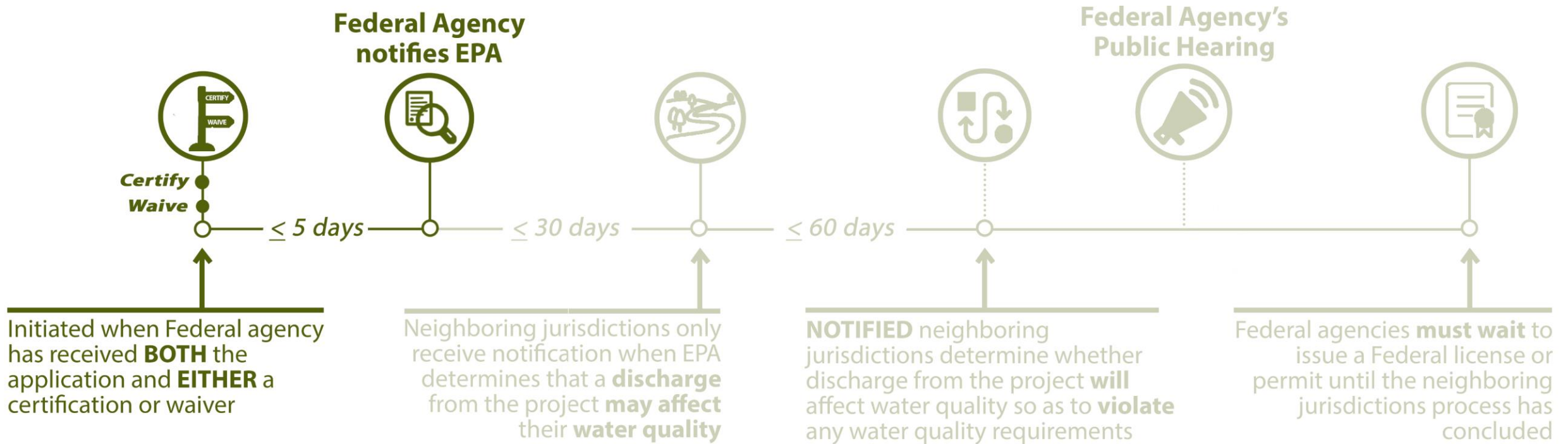


Neighboring jurisdictions process



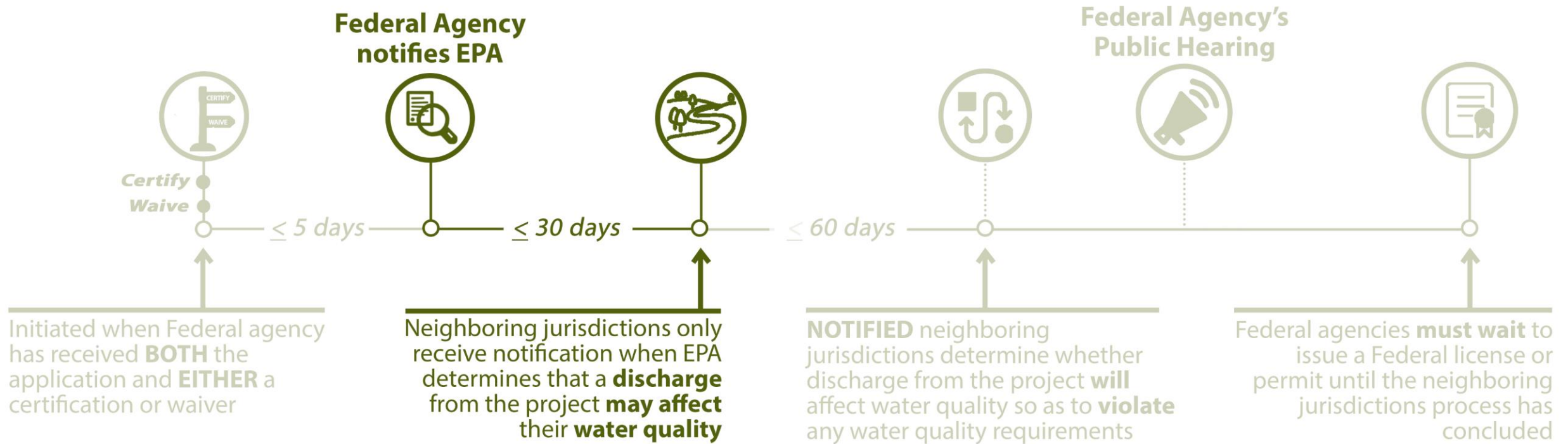
OUTCOME: The Federal licensing or permitting agency determines outcome based upon recommendations of neighboring jurisdiction, EPA, and any additional information presented at a hearing.

Neighboring jurisdictions process



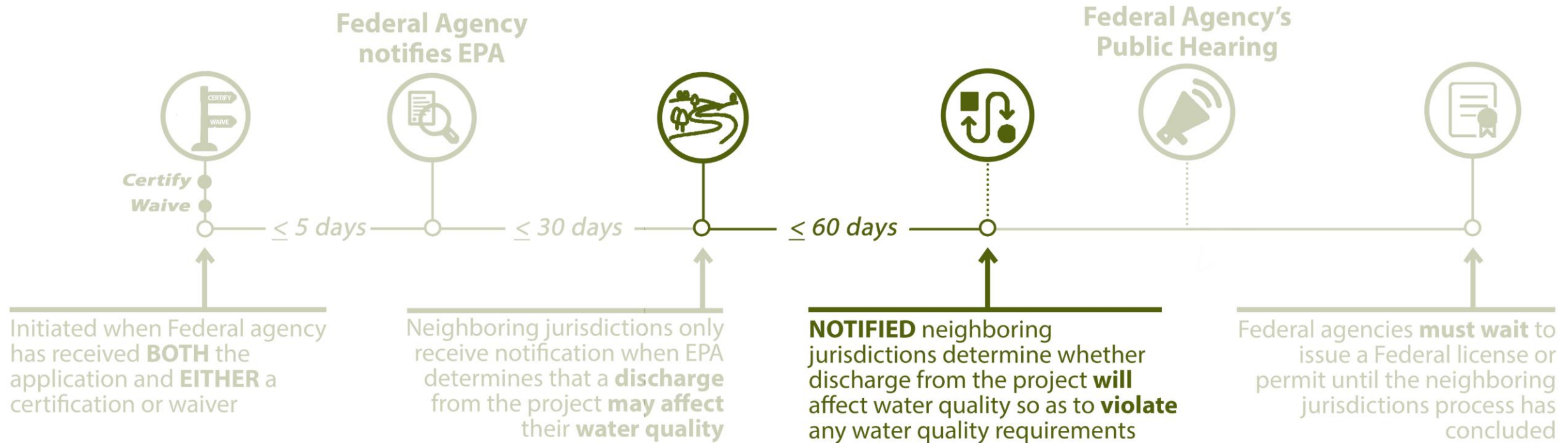
OUTCOME: The Federal licensing or permitting agency determines outcome based upon recommendations of neighboring jurisdiction, EPA, and any additional information presented at a hearing.

Neighboring jurisdictions process



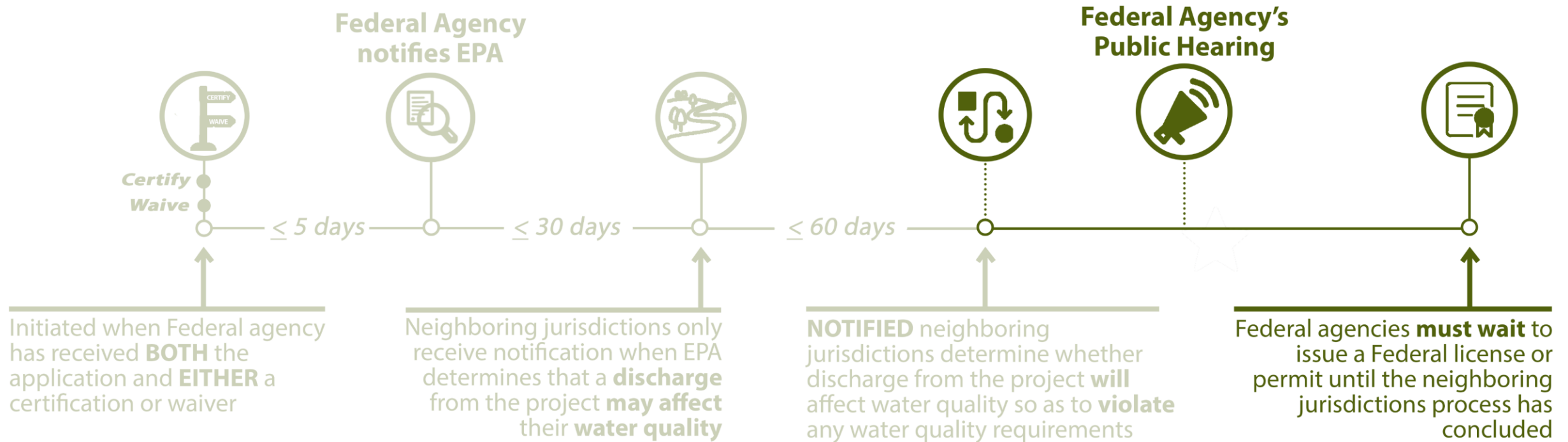
OUTCOME: The Federal licensing or permitting agency determines outcome based upon recommendations of neighboring jurisdiction, EPA, and any additional information presented at a hearing.

Neighboring jurisdictions process



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Neighboring jurisdictions process



OUTCOME: The Federal licensing or permitting agency determines outcome based upon recommendations of neighboring jurisdiction, EPA, and any additional information presented at a hearing.

When certification is required

Pre-filing Meeting Process

Request for Certification

Reasonable Period of Time

Certifying Authority's Analysis

Certification Decision

Post-Certification Process

30



Modifications to certifications



Certifying authorities and federal agencies may agree to modify a **grant of certification** (with or without conditions).

The cooperative approach in the final rule **does not allow for unilateral modifications** by certifying authorities, which includes through any “reopener*” clauses included in a grant of certification.

*Reopener clauses purport to authorize a certifying authority to “reopen” and modify a certification at a later date.

Enforcing certifications and conditions

The final rule does not address enforcement of section 401 certifications or conditions.



Can federal agencies enforce certification conditions?

Yes, but federal agencies have enforcement discretion.



Can state and tribal certifying authority enforce certification conditions?

Yes, if authorized under state or tribal law.



Treatment in a Similar Manner as a State (TAS)

for CWA Section 401 and Section 401(a)(2)



Treatment in a similar manner as a state (TAS)

What is it?

CWA section 518 authorizes EPA to treat eligible Tribes with reservations (which includes both all lands within formal reservations and tribal trust lands located outside of a formal reservation) in a similar manner to states. The final rule includes provisions for Tribes to obtain TAS solely for section 401 and/or section 401(a)(2).

TAS

Treatment in a similar manner as a state (TAS)

Upon receiving TAS for section 401, Tribes have two roles:



- 1) Responsible for acting as a **certifying authority** for projects that may result in a discharge into waters of the United States on their Indian reservations

*As certifying authorities, Tribes with TAS may **grant**, **grant with conditions**, **deny**, or **waive** certification based on whether a federally licensed or permitted project will comply with sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 of the CWA and any other appropriate requirements of Tribal law.*



- 2) Accorded the status of “**neighboring jurisdiction**” for purposes of section 401(a)(2):


If EPA makes a “may affect” finding, the notified neighboring jurisdiction may object to the issuance of the Federal license or permit if they determine that a discharge from the project “will violate” any of its water quality requirements and request a public hearing from the Federal licensing or permitting agency

Available Resources

One-page Fact sheet (in [English](#) and [Spanish](#))

[Rule Provision Comparison](#)

Overview Fact sheet (in [English](#) and [Spanish](#))



Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification Improvement Rule

Under Clean Water Act (CWA) section 401, Congress provides states, territories, and Tribes with a tool to protect water from adverse impacts that could result from federally licensed or permitted projects. The final 2023 Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification Improvement Rule (2023 Rule) restores the fundamental authority granted by Congress to states, territories, and tribes to protect water resources that are essential to healthy people and thriving communities. The 2023 rule will support clear, efficient, and focused water quality reviews of infrastructure and development projects that are key to economic growth.

Overview of the Final 2023 Rule:
The final rule provides stakeholders with a clear and consistent certification process while ensuring protection of vital state, territory, and Tribal water resources by:


- Supporting flexible, early coordination with stakeholders – The 2023 Rule provides states, territories, and Tribes with the flexibility to engage with project proponents and federal agencies before the certification process begins. State, territory, and Tribal certifying authorities may decide when a pre-filing meeting request will lead to a more efficient certification process.
- Clearly defining the contents necessary to start the certification process – The 2023 Rule creates a bright-line approach to defining the required contents in a request for certification, limiting delays for project proponents, while still allowing state, territory, and Tribal certifying authorities to define the water quality-related information necessary to start the certification process.
- Ensuring actions occur within the 1-year statutory timeframe – The 2023 Rule allows certifying authorities to collaborate with federal agencies to determine the timeframe for review, up to the one-year statutory maximum. To ensure timely action and negotiations, the 2023 Rule provides a 6-month default timeframe (half of the statutory maximum) if the certifying authority and federal agency do not agree on a timeframe.
- Focusing on the water quality-related impacts of federal projects – The 2023 Rule realigns the scope of section 401 certification with nearly 50 years of established practice that preceded the 2020 Rule. Simultaneously the 2023 Rule addresses stakeholder concerns regarding past practice and provides regulatory certainty by clarifying important concepts such as emphasizing that states, territories, and Tribes may only consider the adverse water quality impacts from the activity.
- Allowing projects to adapt easily and predictably to shifting context – The 2023 Rule does not allow states, territories, and Tribes to unilaterally modify certifications, but instead allows them to collaborate with federal agencies to do so. This balances certifying authorities' needs for flexibility (to protect water quality over the life of a project) and the potential for regulatory changes.

For more information:
To learn more about the CWA Section 401 water quality certification process, please visit the [CWA Section 401 website](#). Available implementation guidance, frequently asked questions, and fact sheets (in English and Spanish) can be found at [Regulations.gov](#).

Appendix A. Rule Provision Comparison

Table A-1 compares major rule provisions, in plain language, under the 1971 Rule, the 2020 Rule, and the final rule.

Table A-1. Comparison of rule provisions under the 1971 Rule, the 2020 Rule, and the final rule		
1971 Rule and Practice	2020 Rule	Final Rule
When certification is required		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">A project proponent must request section 401 certification from the appropriate certifying authority if a federally licensed or permitted activity may result in a discharge into waters of the United States.While not addressed in 1971 Rule, case law from the 9th Circuit held that only a point source discharge triggers section 401 (ONDA v. Dombeck, 172 F.3d 1092 (9th Cir. 1998)).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Same as 1971 practice, but the regulatory text explicitly provided that certification is required for any license or permit that authorizes an activity that may result in a discharge.Defined "discharge" for purposes of section 401 as a discharge from a point source into a water of the United States, consistent with ONDA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Same as 1971 practice, but the regulatory text explicitly provides that a certification or waiver is required for any license or permit that authorizes any activity which may result in a point source discharge into waters of the United States.Preamble provides that a discharge for purposes of section 401 is a discharge from a point source into waters of the United States, consistent with ONDA.
Pre-filing meeting request		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Pre-filing meeting requests were not required by rule but were encouraged by some certifying authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Project proponents were required to request a pre-filing meeting from a certifying authority at least 30 days before requesting certification.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Project proponents are required to request a pre-filing meeting with a certifying authority at least 30 days prior to requesting certification, unless waived or shortened by the certifying authority.
Request for certification		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Included five components that must be in a certification request when EPA is the certifying authority.Did not define a certification request for other certifying authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Required all certification requests to be written, signed, and dated and include either seven or nine components, which are based on whether the certification request was for an individual license or permit, or the issuance of a general license or permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Requires all requests for certification to be in writing, signed, and dated.If the request for certification is for an individual license or permit, it must include a copy of the license or permit application submitted to the federal agency and any



Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification Improvement Rule September 2023

EPA is finalizing a rule to support a timely and predictable water quality certification process under Clean Water Act (CWA) section 401. The final 2023 CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification Improvement Rule (2023 Rule) is grounded in the fundamental authority granted by Congress to states, territories, and Tribes to protect water resources that are essential to healthy people and thriving communities over the past 50 years. For more information on the 2023 Rule, see the [CWA Section 401 website](#).

Overview: Section 401 Empowers States, Territories, and Tribes to Protect Vital Waters
Under CWA section 401, Congress provides states, territories, and Tribes with a tool to protect their waters from adverse impacts that could result from federally licensed or permitted projects. As required by CWA section 401, an applicant for a federal license or permit that may result in a discharge into waters of the United States must obtain a water quality certification or waiver from the certifying authority. Certifying authorities are typically a state (which includes territories) or a Tribe with treatment in a similar manner as a state (TAS).

Federal licenses and permits that may require section 401 water quality certification include, but are not limited to, CWA section 404 dredge and fill permits from the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), hydroelectric licenses from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), and CWA section 402 pollutant discharge permits from EPA. A broad range of individuals and entities seek section 401 certification for projects requiring these kinds of permits, including businesses, federal and state agencies (e.g., state departments of transportation), contractors, and individual citizens. Thousands of water quality certifications are granted each year for a wide range of projects.

Stakeholders in this process include:

- Certifying authorities: The state, territory, or Tribe with TAS where the discharge from the proposed project originates, or EPA if a state, territory, or Tribe does not have jurisdiction over the area.
- Federal licensing or permitting agency: The federal agency whose license or permit is subject to section 401 certification.
- Project proponents: Those seeking a section 401 certification, including project applicants and federal agencies seeking certification for the issuance of their general licenses and permits.

Options for water quality certification in 1971, which remained in effect until the CWA Section 401 Certification Rule (2020 Rule). President Biden's Executive Order 14176, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, take action to revise or rescind the 2020 Rule. The Agency announced its intention to revise the 2020 Rule to states, territories, and Tribes under section 401. The Agency's rulemaking effort was per input.

[Recorded Webinar: Final Rule Overview](#)



Final 2023
Clean Water Act Section 401
Water Quality Certification
Improvement Rule

Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Final 2023 CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification Improvement Rule
– Overview Webinar


Unlisted

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Final 2023
Clean Water Act Section 401
Water Quality Certification
Improvement Rule

Implementation Considerations

Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Final 2023 CWA Sec. 401 Water Quality Certification Improvement Rule –
Implementation Considerations

Unlisted

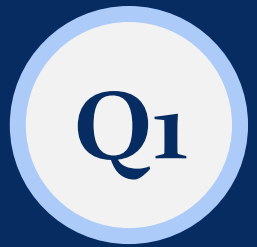
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True or False

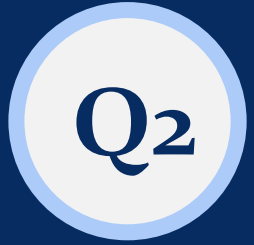
Section 401 certifications or waivers are necessary only for activities federally licensed or permitted under the Clean Water Act.



True or False

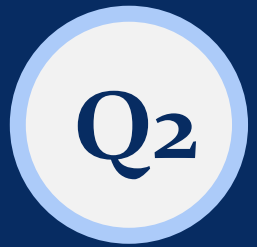
Section 401 certifications or waivers are necessary only for activities federally licensed or permitted under the Clean Water Act.

False. Certification is required for *any* federal license or permit that may result in any discharge from a point source into waters of the U.S., so some licenses or permits may fall under the CWA, like section 402 or 404 permits, but other federal licenses or permits may fall under other provisions, such as FERC's hydropower and natural gas pipeline licenses.



True or False

Under section 401, EPA is the certifying authority for all Federal licenses and permits.



True or False

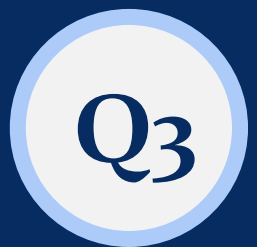
Under section 401, EPA is the certifying authority for all Federal licenses and permits.

False. EPA only acts as the certifying authority where no state or Tribe has the authority to issue certification.



True or False

A state or Tribal certifying authority cannot define additional contents for a request for certification.



True or False

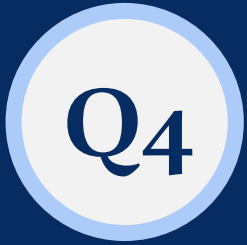
A state or Tribal certifying authority cannot define additional contents for a request for certification.

False. A state or Tribal certifying authority may define additional contents that must be included in a request for certification, as long as they are relevant to the water quality-related impacts from the activity and are identified prior to when the request for certification is made.



True or False

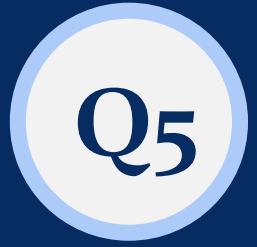
It is possible for a state or Tribe to waive their opportunity to issue a certification decision simply by taking too long to review a request for certification.



True or False

It is possible for a state or Tribe to waive their opportunity to issue a certification decision simply by taking too long to review a request for certification.

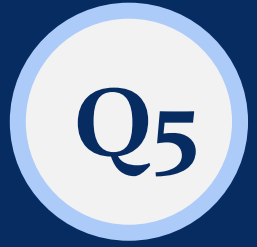
True. A state or tribe may waive certification if it fails or refuses to act on a request for certification within the reasonable period of time, which shall not exceed one year from the date the request for certification was received.



Multiple Choice

In reviewing a request for certification, the certifying authority may consider whether the activity will comply with applicable water quality requirements, including which of the following?

- A. Effluent limitations for conventional and non-conventional pollutants
- B. Water quality standards
- C. New source performance standards
- D. Toxic pollutant limitations
- E. Any other water quality related requirements of state or tribal law



Multiple Choice

In reviewing a request for certification, the certifying authority may consider whether the activity will comply with applicable water quality requirements, including which of the following?

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- B. Water quality standards
- C. New source performance standards
- D. Toxic pollutant limitations
- E. Any other water quality related requirements of state or tribal law

Q6

True or False

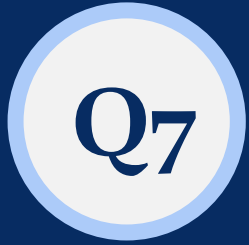
Since section 401 certifications apply to Federal licenses or permits, the state or Tribe may not consider any requirements of state or Tribal laws that are more stringent than Federal implementing regulations.

Q6

True or False

Since section 401 certifications apply to Federal licenses or permits, the state or Tribe may not consider any requirements of state or Tribal laws that are more stringent than Federal implementing regulations.

False. The state or Tribe may consider any other water quality-related requirements of state or Tribal law, including those that are more stringent than Federal regulations.



True or False

If the project is located in *Jurisdiction A* but EPA determines that a discharge from the project may affect the water quality of *Jurisdiction B*, *Jurisdiction B* can object to the issuance of the Federal license or permit.

Q7

True or False

If the project is located in *Jurisdiction A* but EPA determines a discharge from the project may affect the water quality of *Jurisdiction B*, *Jurisdiction B* can object to the issuance of the Federal license or permit.

True. Jurisdiction B can object to the issuance of the Federal license or permit and request a public hearing if it determines that a discharge from the project will violate their water quality requirements. Based on the input at the hearing and recommendations from Jurisdiction B and EPA, the Federal agency will determine whether it needs to incorporate more certification conditions into its Federal license or permit or, if additional certification conditions cannot assure that a discharge from the project will comply with Jurisdiction B's water quality requirements, the Federal agency shall not issue the license or permit.



Which of the following is correct?

When EPA reviews a certification or waiver during the neighboring jurisdiction process, EPA may do which of the following?

- A. Request a public hearing
- B. Submit its evaluation and recommendations
- C. Override the certifying authority's decisions if it was arbitrary and capricious
- D. Notify other jurisdictions if a discharge from the project may affect water quality in a neighboring jurisdiction



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B and D. A state or authorized Tribe may request a public hearing.



True or False

If a Tribe has TAS for section 401, the Tribe must have EPA-approved water quality standards to act on a request for certification.



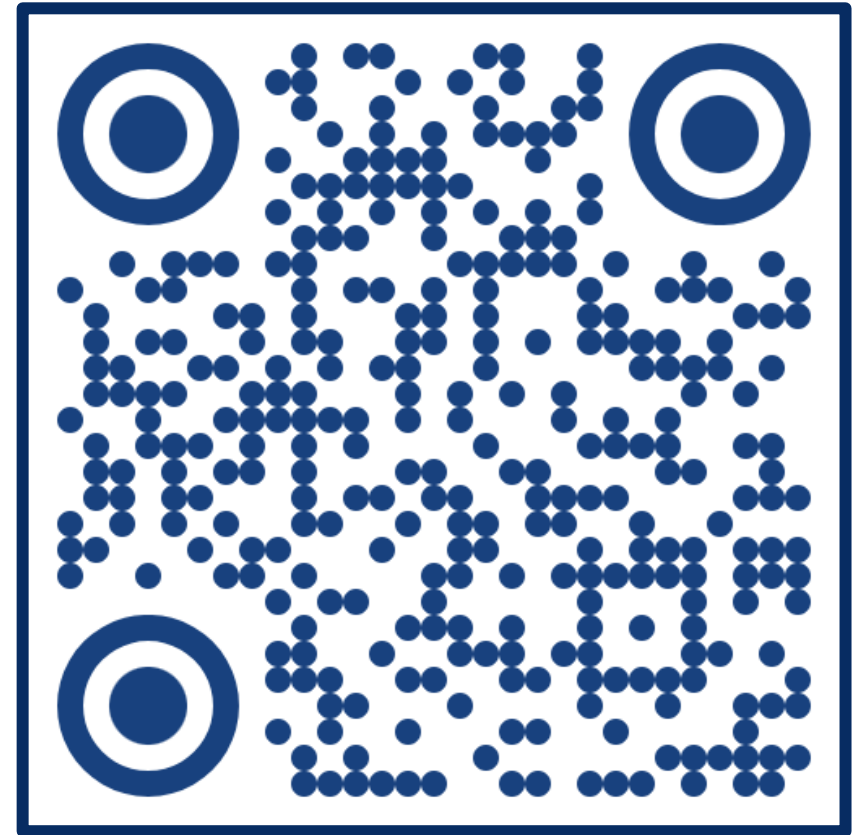
True or False

If a Tribe has TAS for section 401, the Tribe must have EPA-approved water quality standards to act on a request for certification.

False. Section 401 is not limited to ensuring compliance with CWA section 303(c) water quality standards. Rather a certifying authority must ensure compliance with water quality requirements. Water quality requirements means any limitation, standard, or other requirement under sections 301, 302, 303, 306 and 307 of the Clean Water Act, any Federal and state or Tribal laws or regulations implementing those sections, and any other water quality-related requirement of state or Tribal law, which can include water quality standards that are not EPA-approved.

More Information

Please visit the
CWA Section 401 website,
<https://www.epa.gov/cwa-401>



Questions?

Please send questions to
CWA401@epa.gov