



A Clear Commitment to America's Waters

Leadership

Advocacy

Collaboration



NACWA

PUBLIC UTILITIES

ALABAMA

Jefferson County Commission
Mobile Area Water & Sewer System
Montgomery Water Works & Sanitary
Sewer Board

ALASKA

Anchorage Water & Wastewater Utility

ARIZONA

City of Glendale Utilities Department
City of Mesa Water Division
City of Phoenix Water Services Department
City of Tolleson
Pima County Wastewater Management

ARKANSAS

City of Little Rock Wastewater Utility
Pine Bluff Wastewater Utility

CALIFORNIA

Central Contra Costa Sanitary District
Central Marin Sanitation Agency
City & County of San Francisco Public Utilities
Commission
City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities
City of Healdsburg
City of Los Angeles
City of Oxnard Wastewater Division
City of Palo Alto Regional Water Quality
Control Plant
City of Riverside Water Reclamation Plant
City of Sacramento
City of San Bernardino Municipal
Water Department
City of San Diego Metro Wastewater Department
City of San Jose Environmental
Services Department
City of Santa Barbara
City of Santa Cruz Wastewater Treatment Facility
City of Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control Plant
City of Thousand Oaks Public Works Department
City of Vacaville
Delta Diablo Sanitation District
East Bay Municipal Utility District
Encina Wastewater Authority
Fairfield-Suisun Sewer District
Orange County Sanitation District
Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District
Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
South Orange County Wastewater Authority

Union Sanitary District
Vallejo Sanitation & Flood Control District
West County Wastewater District
Yucaipa Valley Water District

COLORADO

Boxelder Sanitation District
City of Aurora Water Department
City of Fort Collins Utilities
City of Greeley Water and Sewer Department
City of Pueblo Wastewater Department
Colorado Springs Utilities Environmental Services
Littleton/Englewood Wastewater
Treatment Plant
Metro Wastewater Reclamation District
Platte Canyon Water and Sanitation District

CONNECTICUT

City of Waterbury Water Pollution Control
Department
Greater New Haven Water Pollution
Control Authority
The Metropolitan District
The Town of Greenwich
Water Pollution Control Authority for the City
of Norwalk

DELAWARE

City of Wilmington Department of Public Works

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

D.C. Water & Sewer Authority

FLORIDA

Broward County Water and Wastewater Services
City of Boca Raton Utility Services Department
City of Clearwater
City of Hollywood
City of St. Petersburg
City of Tallahassee Water Utility
Emerald Coast Utilities Authority
JEA (Electric, Water & Sewer)
Miami-Dade County Water and Sewer Department
Orange County Utilities
Palm Beach County Water Utilities
South Central Regional Wastewater
Treatment Board
Toho Water Authority

GEORGIA

City of Atlanta Department of
Watershed Management
City of Augusta Utilities Department
City of Cumming

Columbus Water Works
DeKalb County Public Works Department
Gwinnett County Department of Water Resources
Macon Water Authority
Peachtree City Water & Sewerage Authority

HAWAII

City & County of Honolulu Department of
Environmental Services

IDAHO

City of Boise
City of Pocatello Water Pollution
Control Department

ILLINOIS

American Bottoms Regional Wastewater
Treatment Facility
Bloomington & Normal Water
Reclamation District
City of Mattoon Wastewater Treatment Plant
Danville Sanitary District
Downers Grove Sanitary District
Flagg Creek Water Reclamation District
Fox Metro Water Reclamation District
Fox River Water Reclamation District
Greater Peoria Sanitary District
Kankakee River Metropolitan Agency
Metropolitan Water Reclamation
District of Greater Chicago
North Shore Sanitary District
Sanitary District of Decatur
Springfield Metro Sanitary District
Thorn Creek Basin Sanitary District
Urbana & Champaign Sanitary District
Wheaton Sanitary District

INDIANA

City of Fort Wayne
City of Indianapolis Department of Public Works
City of Valparaiso EKPCF
Sanitary District of Hammond

IOWA

Cedar Rapids Water Pollution Control Facilities
City of Ames Water & Pollution
Control Department
City of Des Moines

KANSAS

City of Olathe
City of Wichita
Johnson County Wastewater
Unified Government of Wyandotte County

KENTUCKY

Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government
Division of Sanitary Sewers
Louisville & Jefferson County Metropolitan
Sewer District
Sanitation District No. 1
Shepherdsville Waste Water Treatment Plant

LOUISIANA

Sewerage & Water Board of New Orleans

MAINE

Augusta Sanitary District
City of Bangor

MARYLAND

Anne Arundel County Department of
Public Works
Howard County Department of Public Works
Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission

MASSACHUSETTS

City of New Bedford Department of
Public Infrastructure
Fall River Sewer Commission
Lowell Regional Wastewater Utility
Lynn Water and Sewer Commission
Massachusetts Water Resources Authority
South Essex Sewerage District
Springfield Water & Sewer Commission
Upper Blackstone Water Pollution
Abatement District

MICHIGAN

City of Saginaw
Detroit Water & Sewerage Department
Genesee County Division of Water and
Waste Services
Oakland County Drain Commissioner
Wayne County Department of Environment

MINNESOTA

City of Rochester Water Reclamation Plant
Metropolitan Council Environmental Services
Western Lake Superior Sanitary District

MISSOURI

City of Springfield
Independence Water Pollution
Control Department
Kansas City Water Department
Little Blue Valley Sewer District
Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District

NEBRASKA

City of Omaha Public Works Department

NEVADA

City of Henderson
City of Las Vegas Water Pollution Control Facility
Clark County Water Reclamation District

NEW HAMPSHIRE

City of Nashua Division of Public Works

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic County Utilities Authority
Bergen County Utilities Authority
Ewing-Lawrence Sewerage Authority
Hamilton Township Department of
Water Pollution Control
Hanover Sewerage Authority
Jersey City Municipal Utilities Authority
Joint Meeting of Essex & Union Counties
Kearny Municipal Utilities Authority
Middlesex County Utilities Authority
North Bergen Municipal Utilities Authority
Ocean County Utilities Authority
Passaic Valley Sewerage Commissioners
Rahway Valley Sewerage Authority
Secaucus Municipal Utilities Authority
Stony Brook Regional Sewerage Authority

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque-Bernalillo County Water Utility
Authority-Wastewater Utility Division

NEW YORK

City of Ithaca Department of Public Works
County of Monroe Department of
Environmental Services
Erie County Sewer District No.5
Great Neck Water Pollution Control District
Nassau County Department of Public Works
New York City Department of Environmental
Protection
Onondaga County Department of
Water Environment Protection
Rockland County Sewer District #1
Suffolk County Department of Public Works
Town of Tonawanda-Water & Sewer
Village of Northport

A Message from NACWA's President



This past year has been filled with many exciting events and significant activity toward creating a new framework to meet the nation's clean water needs. The Clean Water America Gala in September marked a new era for NACWA focusing on collaboration and holistic approaches to achieving our water quality goals. As Atlanta Mayor Shirley Franklin said during the Gala's keynote speech, the best way to predict the future is to create it.

NACWA is doing just that through its advocacy on Capitol Hill and at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), through its collaborations, and now through the Clean Water America Alliance. The work NACWA members do is essential for environmental protection, public health, and a strong economy, but we cannot do the job alone. That's why the Clean Water America Alliance is so important. I invite you to learn more about the Alliance in this issue of the *Year in Review*.

I had the pleasure and privilege to serve as NACWA's president as we celebrated 35 years of significant progress under the Clean Water Act. Even though our waters are much cleaner, due in large part to the efforts of the nation's clean water utilities, more must be done. The time has come to ask whether the current Clean Water Act provides the right tools for addressing the remaining challenges associated with nutrient control, wet weather, climate change, and emerging contaminants. Clearly, serious legislative changes are needed to move to the next level and NACWA has taken the lead through its Strategic Watershed Task Force to address these challenges in a holistic manner with the *21st Century Watershed Act*. This new legislation borrows successful concepts from other environmental laws and melds them into a flexible framework to allow the coordination necessary to achieve the maximum environmental benefit.

We know that water quality standards cannot be met without reducing nonpoint source pollution. We know that new water quality gains cannot continue without a strong financial recommitment from the federal government. And, we know that we must look broadly across all national policies that have the potential to affect clean water to achieve our national water quality goals. NACWA and its members have a strong record of leadership in anticipating and prioritizing clean water challenges and finding solutions – and I know this organization is both well-positioned and ready to face the challenges that lie ahead. I look forward to working with you as we continue our progress towards improving our nation's water quality.

Christopher M. Westhoff

Christopher Westhoff
NACWA President 2007-2008

A Message from the Executive Director



NACWA's 2007-2008 *Year in Review* highlights critical legislative, regulatory and legal accomplishments, resulting directly from the generous support and commitment of the Association's members and the hard work of your Association staff. These accomplishments have built a solid foundation as we head into both a new Congress and Administration which will be more focused on environmental issues in general, and water quality issues specifically.

NACWA understands the difficult economic circumstances faced by communities from coast-to-coast. It is against this backdrop that your ongoing support and dedication is even more remarkable and appreciated. Despite the economic downturn, the legislative, executive and judicial branches are not expected to slow down their activities. In fact, increased activity on the clean water community's priority issues is anticipated. We must be prepared to move full steam ahead to meet these challenges and make the most of opportunities as they present themselves.

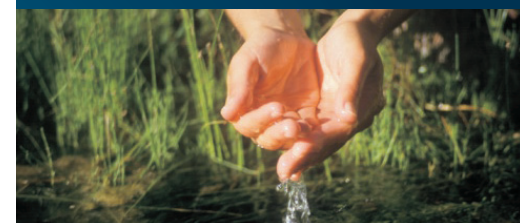
To be fully prepared, NACWA is seeking your voluntary support as part of our *Critical Issues Action Initiative* to give us the resources necessary to successfully represent your interests, and ensure that new regulations, laws, and precedent-setting decisions are fair, economically feasible, and environmentally sound. We can anticipate significant action on a broad array of key issues, including nutrients, climate change, pharmaceuticals and other emerging contaminants, biosolids, security, and sustainable infrastructure funding.

In addition to addressing immediate concerns, NACWA also recognizes the need for a national water policy that has as its centerpiece a watershed approach. To help meet the ambitious goal of a sustainable, watershed-based approach, NACWA's Strategic Watershed Task Force has been working diligently on legislation to lead us into the 21st Century. NACWA also took the lead in forming the Clean Water America Alliance, a new organization that brings leaders from across the water sector together to focus on these and other issues and to further the Association's and the sector's strategic objectives.

Most importantly, none of the accomplishments detailed in this *Year in Review* would have been possible without your consistent support. Every day, the nation's clean water community guarantees public health and environmental well-being irrespective of changing economic or political conditions. This same commitment is reflected in the strategic objectives of NACWA, making it possible for us to succeed on your behalf.

Ken Kirk

Ken Kirk
NACWA Executive Director



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NACWA Expands, Intensifies Advocacy on Climate Change & Air Quality

The relevance of the climate change debate to the Nation's clean water agencies grows more evident every day. NACWA is at the forefront, making the case that climate change is fundamentally a water resources issue. Throughout the year NACWA has worked aggressively to inform key policymakers on the impacts that climate change will have on the Nation's wastewater agencies.



Climate Change: Emerging Issues for Clean Water Agencies

NACWA White Paper

November 2007

NACWA
A Clean Environment for America's Waters
National Association of
Clean Water Agencies
1818 Jefferson Plaza, NW
Washington, DC 20006
202.833.2672 www.nacwa.org

NACWA Works to Define Climate Change as Water Resource Issue

NACWA took the lead on defining climate change for the water sector by crafting a white paper, *Climate Change: Emerging Issues for Clean Water Agencies*, in November of 2007. It outlined an aggressive legislative and regulatory agenda to ensure that clean water agencies benefit from voluntary greenhouse gas emission reductions and the new carbon market at the heart of legislative efforts – while preventing new regulatory programs from unnecessarily or inappropriately impacting its members. To further its understanding of the climate change issue, the Association organized a *Water Sector Forum on Climate Change* in December of 2007, bringing together interested and engaged utilities to discuss the impacts of climate change. The attendees made it clear that the water sector must make the case for the nexus between climate change and water resources and spurred the development of a joint water sector message on the need for the federal government to invest in research and provide funding for adaptation and mitigation efforts.

NACWA Helps Shape Climate Change Legislation

NACWA's advocacy during Senate efforts to address climate change has spread the water sector's message throughout the halls of Congress. The Association met regularly with Senate staff leading up to the June debate on the *Climate Security Act of 2008*, and wrote or signed onto numerous letters to ensure that the cap-and-trade legislation would not regulate wastewater utilities, but would still benefit these agencies. The bill, offered by Sens. Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.), Joe Lieberman (ID-Conn.), and John Warner (R-Va.), allocated free emissions allowances to states and municipalities for adaptation and mitigation, allowed wastewater agencies to create emissions offsets, and established a program to research the effects of climate change on water and wastewater systems. Though debate ended abruptly, Sen. Boxer has promised there will be a protracted discussion next year when a new Congress and President have a real opportunity to pass legislation.

Similar legislation, the *Investing in Climate Action and Protection Act*, was introduced in the House in June by Rep. Ed Markey (D-Mass.). While clean water agencies are not considered covered entities in the bill, they would be subject to mandatory performance standards for methane and nitrous oxide emissions. The legislation does, however, create a significant financial opportunity by allocating free emissions credits to states and municipalities for climate change adaptation activities.

Implications for Clean Water Agencies Explored

If Congress does pass federal cap-and-trade legislation, it will have far-reaching impacts on the clean water community. These may be direct, through a cap-and-trade regime, or may indirectly allow agencies to benefit by participating in a newly created carbon market. Clean Water agencies may be able to sell offset credits created after voluntarily reducing their emissions, and will also likely be eligible for funding raised through the sale of emissions credits to those entities covered under the cap.

NACWA plans a comprehensive primer on climate change to help put these issues into perspective. Part of the Association's Critical Issues Action Initiative, the primer will be designed to help clean water utilities understand and implement the policies, practices and capital projects necessary to take advantage of existing and emerging carbon markets. NACWA will continue to define climate change as a water resource issue while working with members of both the House and Senate to improve the cap-and-trade legislation and secure federal funding for clean water adaptation and mitigation needs.

Increasing Activity at EPA a Focus

Underlying the Congressional debate on climate change is the question of which carbon emitters should be regulated. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) greenhouse gas emissions inventory will be used to make this determination, and NACWA, through its Targeted



Action Fund, has been working to refine EPA emission estimates for wastewater treatment. NACWA has asserted that EPA's estimates are inaccurate, and is working to provide documentation necessary to allow the Agency to modify its inventory. EPA will also soon be issuing proposed regulations for mandatory reporting of greenhouse gases. NACWA continues to meet with the EPA workgroup developing this regulation to minimize the burden for our nation's utilities.

EPA's Office of Water recognizes that its core programs will be impacted by climate change. Its draft *National Water Program Strategy: Response to Climate Change* provided a glimpse at what the Agency feels will be the major issues for water resources. NACWA's comments on the draft highlighted where the strategy falls short – namely in recognizing the importance of a true watershed approach and the need to evaluate all environmental programs more holistically. The EPA response to climate change will have profound impacts on the cost of regulatory compliance for clean water agencies and NACWA will be there – working to ensure clean water agency interests are represented.

POTWs and the Clean Air Act

Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) – NACWA ramped up its activity on the publicly owned treatment works (POTW) MACT standards this year as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) begins its Risk and Technology Review (RTR) for wastewater treatment plants. The Clean Air Act requires EPA to review the MACT standards every 8 years. During the last review NACWA was successful in correcting several data collection issues. The Association will again track the review process and continue to meet with the EPA officials conducting the RTR to ensure the standards are protective of air quality without imposing unsubstantiated requirements or costs on clean water agencies.

Sewage Sludge Incinerators (SSIs) – NACWA continues its work on the regulatory status of SSIs, which was called into question in a June, 2007 DC Circuit Court of Appeals decision that vacated EPA's regulations for commercial and industrial solid waste incinerators. EPA's Office of General Counsel has indicated that the decision requires the Agency to reconsider the final rules which determined that SSIs should be covered under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act. Regulation under the provisions in Section 129 of the Act would force many SSIs to close and require those agencies to find other management options. NACWA has met with EPA's top air official and will continue to assert that SSIs be regulated under Section 112.

NACWA Works to Preserve and Enhance Operations and Utility Management Options

Wet weather challenges, biosolids reuse options, and utility management efforts continue to be a main focus area for the nation's clean water agencies in general – and of NACWA in particular. Lack of federal government leadership on several key issues continues to impact how clean water agencies operate and maintain their facilities. NACWA continues to focus its advocacy efforts on preserving the ability of its members to best choose how to manage their operations and serve their communities.



Kevin Shafer, NACWA treasurer and executive director of the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sanitation District, testifies before the House Transportation Infrastructure Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, in support of carefully crafted legislation that establishes a national program for monitoring and reporting sewer overflows. NACWA played a prominent role in negotiations with staff of the House Transportation & Infrastructure (T & I) Committee and representatives of American Rivers, a nonprofit organization dedicated to the protection and restoration of North America's rivers, to improve legislative language to establish national standards for monitoring and reporting sewer overflows.

Wet Weather and Collection System Issues Remain a NACWA Core Focus

Compliance schedules have been important tools to provide flexibility in meeting the mandates of the Clean Water Act (CWA), especially for communities facing multi-year programs to control sewer system overflows. NACWA won an important legal victory in March 2008 when the U.S. Environmental Appeal Board (EAB) issued a decision that a CWA discharge permit (for NACWA member agency the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority) should have contained a compliance schedule for implementation of the planned combined sewer overflow (CSO) long term control plan (LTCP). The EAB decision adopted many of the arguments made by NACWA reaffirmed the use of compliance schedules in CWA permits, and emphasized the importance of compliance schedules to CSO communities with LTCPs. The national precedent will help NACWA members and CSO communities avoid costly enforcement actions where compliance schedules are incorporated into permits.

Two ongoing NACWA-led efforts will provide additional resources for collection system management in the coming months. NACWA is nearing completion of a Targeted Action Fund (TAF) project to explore, and learn from, the approaches used by clean water agencies to engage their satellite communities on flow related challenges. In *Working with Satellite Communities on Regional Wet Weather Issues*, several case studies will provide insight on what worked and what didn't. NACWA is also leading work on a set of core practices for collection systems in a collaborative effort with the Water Environment Federation (WEF) and the Water Environment Research Foundation (WERF). Through, *Collection System Core Practices*, utilities will be provided with a consistent national baseline and a means through which to benchmark future regulatory programs.

Biosolids Issues Heat Up, NACWA Ready for Action

Biosolids issues continued to be a focal point of NACWA's advocacy efforts over the past year, on Capitol Hill and in the courtroom. An Associated Press (AP) story questioned the safety of land application of biosolids and NACWA played a leading role in organizing key municipal organizations to provide a unified response. This effort led to a clarification by AP acknowledging that the article was unbalanced and created a distorted impression of the issues.

With the AP article in the public eye, however, the Senate Environment & Public Works (EPW) Committee and its Chair, Senator Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.), made public statements that the Committee would hold a hearing on biosolids land application. NACWA responded immediately by organizing California Board Members, along with the California Association of Sanitation Agencies (CASA) and the Water Environment Federation (WEF), to visit with key EPW majority and minority staff to make a strong case on behalf of the safety of land application and the need for a balanced hearing that includes the municipal perspective. NACWA will work to ensure that the clean water community's views are front and center.

Preserving land application as a viable option for the nation's clean water agencies is a major priority for NACWA and the Association filed a brief in June with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in *City of Los Angeles v. County of Kern*, a critical case that could have a significant impact on land application in other parts of the nation. The brief supports the Association's long-standing position that individual municipalities should be able to choose the method of biosolids management that works best for their communities. The brief also highlights the safety and agricultural benefits of land applying biosolids. NACWA filed the brief at the request of the City of Los Angeles, Orange County Sanitation District, and the Los Angeles County Sanitation District — member agencies that are fighting a ban on land application initiated by Kern County, California in 2006. NACWA participated in this case to protect clean water utilities that rely on land application from the legal and financial uncertainty that could result from a negative outcome. A ruling from the court is expected in the coming year.

NACWA continues to provide critical support and leadership on the management of biosolids through its prominent role in the National Biosolids Partnership (NBP) and its advocacy on key issues. The Association devoted a significant amount of time this year contacting members of both the House and Senate to urge support for funding for this important program.

NACWA Charts New Territory on Management, Financial Trending Efforts

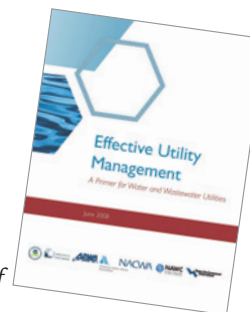
Building on the widely-endorsed *Ten Attributes of Effectively Managed Utilities*, NACWA, along with its collaborators from the water sector, developed a primer this year to help utilities understand the attributes and conduct self-assessments of their current management practices. *Effective Utility Management — A Primer for Water & Wastewater Utilities* was released in June and is accompanied by an online resource toolbox at www.WaterEUM.org.

NACWA led the effort to develop the online toolbox that indexes all the utility management offerings from the seven collaborating organizations according to the ten attributes and the keys to management success, which compliment the attributes. *WaterEUM.org* provides users of the primer one click access to hundreds of resources to help them work on a particular attribute.

Key financial trends also received NACWA's attention this year. Despite the aggressive utility management efforts underway, the cost of providing clean water services to the nation's communities continues to rise. In fact, the cost of wastewater services for a single family increased on average by 5.7 percent in 2007 to more than \$300 per year, up more than \$16 over 2006. Every year since 1986, the *NACWA Index* has compared changes in service charges in the United States with the rate of inflation. For the first time this year, NACWA also collected information on future rate increases, with an overwhelming majority of the respondents to the 2007 *Index* indicating that they have approved, planned, or expect rate increases in the range of 5.9 - 7.8 percent for each of the next five years. That means that the average single family could be paying more than \$400 per year for sewer services by 2012. Together with the 2008 Financial Survey, slated for release in February 2009, the *NACWA Index* continues to demonstrate to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Congress that clean water agencies are consistently improving the management of their assets, increasing their rates, and looking for additional sources of revenue to meet the unique needs of their communities.



NACWA commends Billy Turner, NACWA Board Member and President of Columbus Water Works, for his work as Chair of the Water Sector Coordinating Council (WSCC). Under his leadership the WSCC has worked closely with key federal agencies and other critical infrastructure sectors to reduce and eliminate significant security vulnerabilities to the water sector.



NACWA Active in Chemical Security Arena

NACWA ramped up its advocacy efforts this year on legislation seeking to broaden and make permanent the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS), before the standards sunset in October 2009. The Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Act of 2008 (H.R. 5577), would make security requirements under CFATS permanent, extend them to water and wastewater facilities, and potentially mandate a switch to inherently safer technologies (IST). Included among the bill's requirements are the submittal of vulnerability assessment and the implementation of facility security plans approved by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). NACWA has opposed the legislation, making a clear distinction between its public member agencies and private chemical manufacturers.

Another bill on the same issue, the Chemical Facilities Security Act of 2008 (H.R. 5533), asserts that the Energy and Commerce Committee, not the Homeland Security Committee, has jurisdiction over drinking water facilities. The bill would maintain EPA's jurisdiction and prevent DHS from imposing new mandates on water and wastewater utilities.

While EPA and DHS officials recognize the unique public health and environmental requirements facing NACWA members, they feel that chemical security at water and wastewater utilities is a significant vulnerability that Congress should address. NACWA will continue to advocate for the exemption in legislation that acknowledges its members' leadership on implementing water security measures that are viewed as a model for other industrial sectors.

NACWA Responds as Watersheds & Water Quality Issues Offer 21st Century Challenges

Throughout the past year, from the celebration of the Clean Water Act's 35th anniversary to crafting compelling programs for conferences, NACWA has focused on addressing the 21st Century challenges facing clean water agencies every day. Clearly, many of the issues that the clean water community has dealt with in the past, including nutrients, emerging contaminants, and recreational water quality criteria, will remain front and center well into the future. NACWA's advocacy has – issue-by-issue and more broadly – focused on exploring the best possible approaches to ensure continued improvement in water quality, both within and outside of the context of the Clean Water Act.

Nutrients Loom Large

This past year concerns regarding nutrients in our nation's waters reached a new high, driven in part by a Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) petition seeking regulatory revisions to the definition of secondary treatment. NACWA maintained active engagement in the issue, coordinating its response to the petition and related issues with its Regulatory Policy, Water Quality and Legal Affairs committees. Through numerous meetings with stakeholders representing diverse perspectives NACWA made the case that controlling nutrients is more complicated than managing other pollutants both because they behave differently depending on a number of variables in the water, and because of the inherent difficulty in quantifying the benefits of specific numeric nutrient limits. The Association took the position that traditional Clean Water Act approaches do not necessarily accomplish water quality objectives in a meaningful, cost-effective manner – and that more reasonable solutions are available.

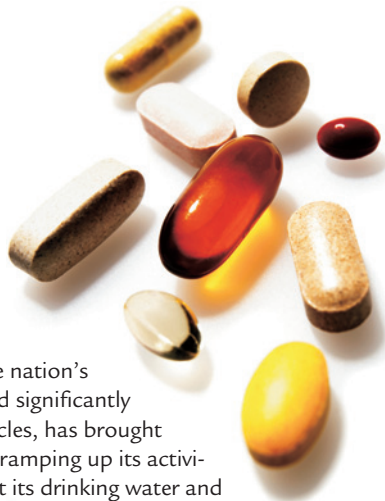
Most important, NACWA has worked diligently to prevent the technology-based approach sought in the NRDC petition from hampering progress on alternative nutrient control measures being pursued by clean water agencies, including water quality trading and leveraging opportunities to address nonpoint sources, which are more cost effective and yield greater environmental benefit. The Association will continue its efforts to ensure that billions of dollars of upgrades to reduce nutrient discharges from point sources are not mandated while nutrient loadings from nonpoint sources goes largely unaddressed. NACWA is working closely with state regulators and experts from around the country to ensure that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has the information necessary to respond in a common-sense way to the NRDC petition, and that the Association is well-positioned to represent its members on this critical issue.

Pharmaceuticals Grow in Prominence

This past year saw the issue of emerging contaminants — especially pharmaceuticals in water — grow in prominence. Increased scrutiny by the media on the presence of pharmaceuticals in the nation's drinking water supplies, heightened significantly by a series of Associated Press articles, has brought new attention to this issue. EPA is ramping up its activities and taking steps to ensure that its drinking water and wastewater programs are addressing the issue.

After over a year of serving as a key resource on the issue, in 2008 NACWA increased its engagement with the Product Stewardship Institute committing Targeted Action Funds (TAF) to become a partner in a dialogue to explore the development of a national take-back program for unused pharmaceuticals. In addition to maximizing environmental protection benefits, a national program of this type has the potential to save precious local resources. NACWA has also been an active advocate for increased communication and collaboration among the federal agencies responsible for policies related to pharmaceutical testing, approval, and disposal. Currently, the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and Food and Drug Administration (FDA) recommend flushing for disposal of certain medicines which has routinely hampered local efforts to collect and properly dispose of unused pharmaceuticals — a situation that clearly warrants correction.

This year also saw NACWA lay the groundwork — with the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) — to convene a peer review panel of experts from the research community, regulators, academics, and other key stakeholders to identify existing information on pharmaceuticals in the environment, including their presence, fate and transport, effects, and treatability. With the goal of developing a clear and consistent message for the new Congress and Administration, NACWA will be a leader on this issue in the coming months.



BEACH Act Debate Spurs New Scientific Studies

Throughout this past year NACWA has been a key player in the ongoing debate over the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's implementation of the Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health (BEACH) Act. The Association won a significant victory in the litigation arena in August when a settlement agreement was reached in *Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)*, a case challenging EPA's failure to establish new recreational water quality criteria by the prescribed deadlines. The settlement requires EPA to conduct the necessary scientific studies and develop new recreational water quality criteria by 2012. It also requires the Agency to solicit stakeholder input during the development process. The agreement ensures that EPA will have sufficient time to develop the new criteria — and that key stakeholders, including NACWA and its members, will have an opportunity to participate, thus achieving the Association's two primary goals for engaging in the litigation.

The BEACH Act settlement represents a significant victory for NACWA and its clean water utility members by ensuring that the municipal utility voice will be heard during the development of new recreational water quality criteria. NACWA involvement in this process will protect its members from the publication of criteria based on potentially flawed science, including criteria that could result in increased regulatory requirements or financial burdens, without demonstrated environmental benefit. The Association looks forward to working with EPA, NRDC and others over the coming months to develop new criteria that are protective of public health and the environment, and are scientifically sound.

NACWA was active with Congress, as well, on Beach Protection Act legislation to ensure that bills under consideration in both the House and Senate reflect the consensus provisions of the settlement. Key provisions addressing rapid test methods and grant funding for clean-up and pollution tracking have received, and in the future will receive, the thoughtful attention of the Association and its members.



NACWA Active in Courts, at EPA on Effluent Guidelines Issues

In 2007-2008, NACWA continued to be actively engaged in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELG) work, particularly as it relates to the proposed new Health Services Category. The category could include mercury waste from dental offices and pharmaceuticals from a wide variety of health care facilities. The Association has worked aggressively to make the case that NACWA members have been successfully addressing mercury waste at the local level, and a national program for more than 100,000 dental clinics could impose a substantial burden for little environmental gain. NACWA's Targeted Action Fund (TAF) study on the effectiveness of mercury amalgam separators has provided critical information and significantly informed its advocacy and the Association plans continued engagement in this issue next year.

Also in the ELG arena, NACWA won a resounding victory in May when the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit broadened an earlier ruling in *Our Children's Earth Foundation (OCEF) v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)* and upheld EPA's discretion in implementing key elements of the Effluent Limitation Guidelines Program. The Association utilized Targeted Action Funds (TAF) to support its 2004 intervention in this case in support of EPA. This litigation success will ensure more regulatory certainty in the implementation of the ELG program for clean water agencies across the nation.



Busy Year for NACWA on Capitol Hill as Water Quality Takes Center Stage

The second session of the 110th Congress was extremely busy, with NACWA engaged with an unusually large number of bills having the potential to affect our members in significant ways. Numerous bills impacting the water sector saw extensive debate, and even with passage of many of them unlikely this year, most will see reintroduction in the 111th Congress. NACWA played a key role in shaping many of these bills in preparation for 2009 and worked hard to ensure that it utilized this legislative year as an opportunity to hone its message, sharpen its strategy, and build a solid foundation for positioning the Association for the future.

Throughout the year NACWA has not only served as an advocate for its members on bills introduced in Congress, it has also been instrumental in contributing to legislation that has yet to be formally introduced. Congressional staff members have sought the expertise of NACWA and its members on draft legislation to address pharmaceutical and other emerging contaminants in drinking water supplies, and on a bill to establish a realistic approach for defining a utility's financial capability regarding long-term control plans (LTCPs) to address sewer overflows. The Association is also working through its Watershed Task Force to draft a *21st Century Watershed Act* outlining a framework for addressing clean water challenges, including nonpoint sources, nutrients, and emerging contaminants.

Clean Water Act Jurisdiction Debated on Hill

A bill that generated significant interest among public clean water agencies last year was the Clean Water Restoration Act (H.R. 2421). The legislation attempts to clarify the jurisdiction of the Clean Water Act in the wake of several Supreme Court cases by codifying the regulatory definition of “waters of the United States.” The bill as introduced, however, omitted a critical regulatory exemption for wastewater treatment facilities. NACWA was successful in convincing the House to incorporate the exemption, which was of significant importance to many of its members.

Farm Bill Becomes Law, Water Quality a Focus

Two bills, the Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 (Farm Bill) and the Water Resources Development Act of 2008, were enacted over presidential vetoes. Significantly, both provide funding to address clean water challenges. NACWA was highly engaged in negotiations on the Farm Bill, working to ensure that water quality remained a present and prominent priority in the legislation. The new law creates a new “Agricultural Water Enhancement Program” (AWEP) through which local governments, conservation groups, and other interested parties can work collaboratively with agricultural producers on programs to address water quality challenges on watershed basis. Funding is also increased for other conservation programs with \$439 million authorized to address water quality and nutrient control in the Chesapeake Bay. NACWA can be counted on to work closely with Congress during the appropriations process to ensure funding levels are met.



NACWA Looks to the Future as the 21st Century Watershed Act Takes Shape

The October 2007 report from NACWA’s Strategic Watershed Task Force, *Recommendations for a Viable and Vital 21st Century Clean Water Policy*, recognized the significant contribution of clean water agencies to improving the quality of the nation’s waters over the past 35 years. Significantly, it also highlighted that we are now spending increasing amounts of resources to curtail end-of-pipe discharges without a proportionate return on investment in terms of improved water quality. While point sources will always remain a part of the solution, the Task Force noted the importance of embracing a true “watershed approach” to enable more comprehensive control strategies that hold accountable the many diffuse nonpoint contributors to water quality impairments across the country.

Over the past year, the report and its key recommendations have been front and center in the ongoing debate on improving water quality. NACWA’s Task Force has now developed a draft Twenty-first Century Watershed Act (TCWA) to help initiate a dialogue on the fundamental changes that are necessary in the way we manage our water resources. As currently envisioned, the TCWA would no longer assess water quality on a pollutant by pollutant basis for each waterbody segment, but instead evaluate the health of the entire watershed, including an evaluation and prioritization of the activities and issues which are impacting water quality, water quantity and aquatic habitat across the watershed. While pursuing more comprehensive changes via the TCWA, NACWA also recognizes an opportunity to achieve individual objectives of the TCWA through more targeted advocacy efforts. The recent national focus on climate change and energy independence issues and the importance of water as it relates to these growing challenges, for example, provides opportunities to make smaller, targeted changes in other legislative efforts that are consistent with the TCWA.

NACWA is now providing the membership with an opportunity to review and provide input into the TCWA before engaging in a broader stakeholder process with environmental activist groups, the states, and other key stakeholders to seek feedback on the concepts in the legislation and begin to garner support for it. NACWA’s Board of Directors and leaders of the Association’s standing committees will conduct the first of these stakeholder discussions during the Association’s Fall Strategic Leadership Retreat and Board of Directors Meeting, with more stakeholder meetings planned for the remainder of 2008. The Association is targeting January 2009, just before the 111th Congress begins, to have the TCWA ready for introduction.

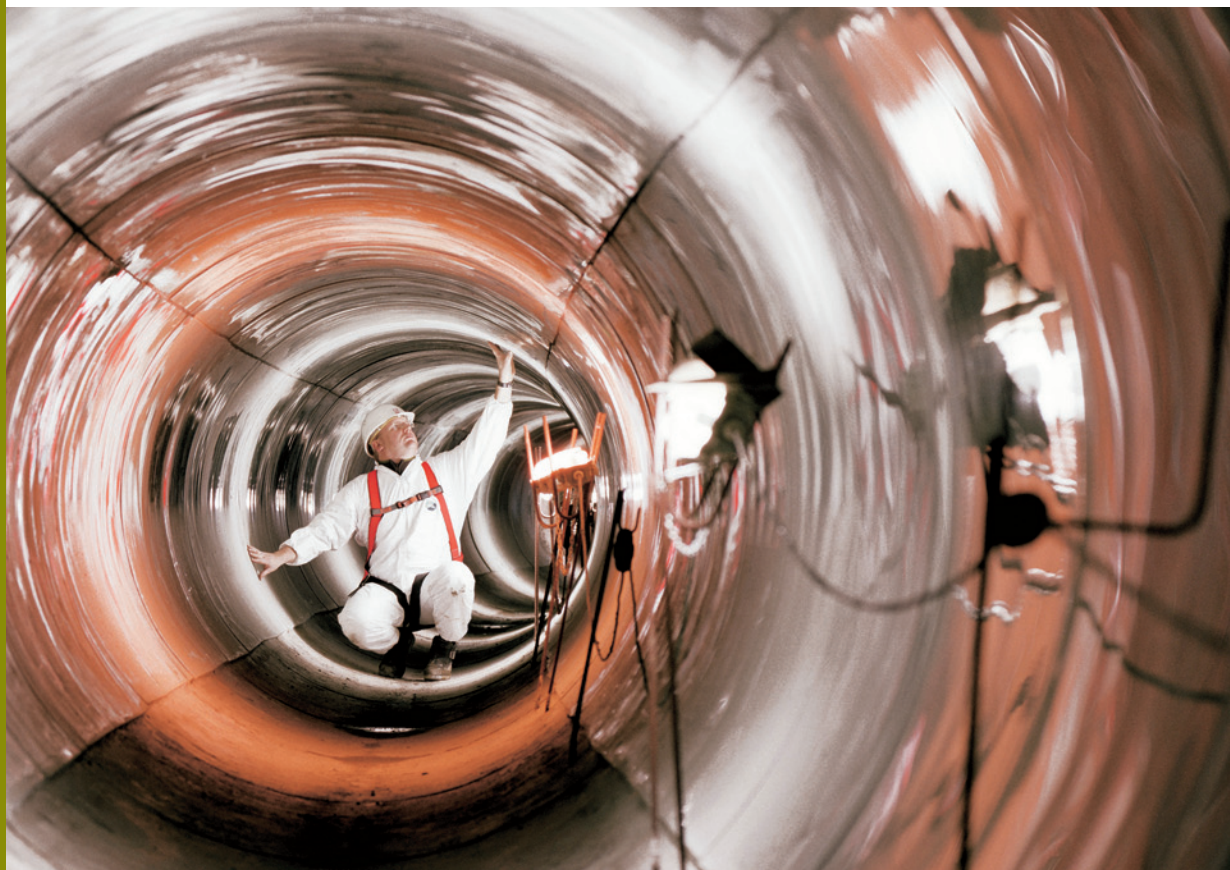


Westhoff Testifies at 35th CWA Anniversary Hearing

NACWA President Chris Westhoff, assistant city attorney and public works general counsel for Los Angeles, testified before the House Transportation and Infrastructure (T&I) Committee, at a September 2007 hearing marking the 35th anniversary of the Clean Water Act. Westhoff spoke about the need for a major programmatic shift in water policy – placing increased emphasis on a watershed-based approach. At the hearing, NACWA released the report of its Strategic Watershed Task Force, *Recommendations for a Viable and Vital 21st Century Clean Water Policy*, which has since served as the impetus behind the Association’s development of the *21st Century Watershed Act*. Work on the legislation is well underway, with a draft bill expected to be ready for introduction in 2009.

NACWA— Leading the Advocacy Effort on Infrastructure Sustainability

In the environmental community, the word “sustainability” can mean different things to different stakeholders. For NACWA, advocacy efforts have focused on several key aspects of the sustainability discussion. First, there can be little progress unless there is a shared and sustainable federal-state-local investment in the Nation’s clean water infrastructure. Second, there must be a re-assessment of what constitutes financial capability and affordability in defining sustainability; and third, there is a need for clean water agencies to complement traditional grey infrastructure with low-impact, green infrastructure approaches as they carry out the ambitious objectives of the Clean Water Act.



Working Toward a Sustainable Federal-State-Local Partnership on Funding

The water infrastructure funding gap, estimated at \$300-500 billion dollars over the next twenty years, continues to dominate the discussion of how to ensure the sustainability of aging systems going forward. Much of NACWA’s efforts this year focused on making sure that significant steps were taken toward the creation of a sustainable revenue source for the nation’s clean water infrastructure via a trust fund. NACWA worked closely with the Water Infrastructure Network (WIN), coalition of groups representing municipal wastewater agencies, labor, construction firms, engineers, grassroots activists, and others, to provide significant input into the effort led by Rep. Earl Blumenauer (D-Ore.) of the House Ways & Means Committee to craft a \$10 billion/year trust fund bill that will help frame the debate on this issue going into the 111th Congress.

Related to this effort, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has begun work on a clean water trust fund revenue source study to determine viable methods through which to raise \$10 billion annually. The study, a result of NACWA and WIN advocacy efforts, was requested by Chair Jim Oberstar (D-Minn.) of the Transportation & Infrastructure Committee; Chair Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-Texas) of the T&I Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment; and Rep. Blumenauer. The study is expected to be completed by January 15, 2009, and will serve to inform the content of clean water trust fund legislation in the 111th Congress.

In addition to the trust fund initiative, NACWA has also played a vital role in the House’s passage of other critical funding legislation, including clean water state revolving fund (CWSRF) legislation (H.R. 720)

that would provide \$14 billion over four years for the CWSRF and H.R. 569, which would authorize \$1.8 billion for sewer overflow control projects. NACWA continues to urge the Senate, which has introduced companion legislation to these bills, to move forward on this important legislation as their colleagues in the House have done.



Rep. Earl Blumenauer (D-Ore.) of the House Ways & Means Committee, speaks at the NACWA/ Water Environment Federation (WEF) 2008 National Clean Water Policy Forum on the need for federal re-investment in the Nation's aging water and wastewater infrastructure and his plans to introduce a water trust fund bill this year.

Viable Definition of Financial Capability/Affordability Essential

As municipalities across the country face the challenge of upgrading their sewer systems and controlling sewer overflows, NACWA successfully secured a commitment from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to revise its now decade-old guidance on financial capability. In making this commitment, EPA pointed to NACWA's 2005 white paper, *Financial Capability and Affordability in Wet Weather Negotiations*, as one of the major factors in the Agency's decision to update the guidance.



In an effort to encourage revision of the guidance, NACWA utilized its Targeted Action Fund (TAF) to support a project that outlined a set of guiding principles on what the financial capability assessment should examine – including a complete picture of a community's economic situation, any unique local conditions, and any other existing environmental investment commitments (including but not limited to watershed-wide investments in drinking water, stormwater, and wastewater treatment).

Perhaps due to the changing political landscape and the inevitability of an Administration shift in 2009, EPA has chosen not to propose the anticipated revision to its outdated guidance. In response, NACWA modified its TAF project and guiding principles so that its members could use the information directly in any negotiations on affordability. The Association then turned its attention to Congress. NACWA worked closely, via its Affordability Workgroup, to develop legislation with Senator George Voinovich (R-Ohio) that requires EPA to update its guidance to account for the more broad-based, local financial considerations that NACWA has been urging EPA to use. The existing guidance has allowed EPA and states to crack down on municipalities without realistic consideration of affordability concerns or net environmental benefit. Revising the guidance could help municipalities save significant dollars that would be better spent on more beneficial clean water programs. The legislation, the Clean Water Affordability Act of 2008 (S. 3443) was introduced with bipartisan support on August 1, 2008.

As the clean water trust fund discussion gathered momentum this year, NACWA has been working to ensure that a viable suite of revenue sources are identified. The following revenue sources have become the focus of discussion as Rep. Earl Blumenauer (D-Ore.) drafts trust fund legislation, and the Government Accountability Office prepares a report on how best to fund such legislation:

- A broad-based Clean Water Restoration Fee (a *de minimus* fee on a wide range of industry sectors that use and benefit from wastewater treatment services)
- A flushables fee
- A bottled water fee
- A fee on fertilizers and pesticides (excluding biosolids)
- An industrial discharge fee (a permit-based fee on private industry determined by the amount and concentration of their discharge)
- A fee on pharmaceutical products

It is anticipated that a combination of these fees can raise approximately \$10 billion a year for the clean water trust fund – on a sustainable basis and with no negative economic impact.



When it Comes to Sustainability... Utilities Are Seeing Green

As they support further investment in clean water infrastructure, the Nation's clean water utilities are also working on their own, and with key federal agencies and Congress, to advance the use of green infrastructure techniques. NACWA and its members have taken the lead in the arena of innovative, green infrastructure approaches, working with EPA and a number of partner organizations. This work has increased opportunities for communities that choose to employ green infrastructure and provided key resources to clean water utilities and other local leaders about the environmental and operational benefits of implementing green infrastructure techniques.

In January 2008, EPA published its *Green Infrastructure Action Strategy*, which was developed jointly by NACWA, EPA, the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), the Association of State and Interstate Water

Pollution Control Administrators (ASIWPCA), the Low Impact Development Center (LIDC), and American Rivers. The release of the Action Strategy marked an important milestone in the collaborative effort between these organizations to increase the use of green infrastructure as a viable option to improve water quality and to save money. The document outlines a wide variety of efforts that EPA and the partnering organizations intend to pursue over the coming years to reduce stormwater runoff, combined sewer overflows, and nonpoint source pollution through the use of green infrastructure. Among the broad categories of work identified in the strategy are efforts to increase funding and regulatory credits for green infrastructure projects — both of which are NACWA priorities.

Publication of the *Action Strategy* also coincided with increased NACWA and EPA collaboration on other green infrastructure projects, including further expansion and development of EPA's green infrastructure website, cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/greeninfrastructure.cfm, which has become a central repository of information on green infrastructure techniques and practices. NACWA is also assisting EPA in developing a green infrastructure guidebook designed for municipalities, which is expected to be released next year. The Association is engaged, as well, with EPA on the development of model permitting language and enforcement agreements that incorporate green infrastructure programs and provide appropriate regulatory acknowledgment to those communities that choose to pursue green infrastructure projects. NACWA members can look forward to the availability of these new resources in the coming months.

In order to help NACWA members better understand how to beneficially use green infrastructure, NACWA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with The Conservation Fund in January 2008 to develop a green infrastructure course designed for public utility managers and officials. The course curriculum will focus on how publicly owned clean water utilities can incorporate green infrastructure into many aspects of their facilities' operations. Emphasis will be placed not only on the technical aspects of installing and maintaining green infrastructure projects but also on how to explain the benefits of green infrastructure to local elected officials and to the community at large. The development of the course curriculum is being developed by a design team comprised of six utilities. A pilot course is expected to be ready by early 2009.

NACWA, in partnership with NRDC and other stakeholders, also ensured that a new green infrastructure grant program was part of the House-introduced fiscal year 2009 budget package for EPA. The program would provide \$10 million in direct grant funding from EPA for use in municipal green infrastructure pilot programs. NACWA will continue to work to guarantee that this important new program survives the budget process.



The Outlook on Sustainability

NACWA is proud of its work advocating for more federal funding to help address the clean water infrastructure crisis and to shed light on the benefits of green infrastructure techniques. Clearly, a new Congress and new Administration will help breathe new life into these efforts at the federal level. For example, House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) addressed members of the clean water community in March about her desire to help "galvanize the American people about the need for infrastructure investment" and to consider establishing a national capital budget, similar to what's available in many states. The GAO study on potential revenue sources for a clean water trust fund and the T&I Committees commitment to use this study to introduce and pass trust fund legislation next year is another example of how far NACWA and the funding issue have come.

No matter where you sit, the path to achieving infrastructure sustainability is clear. There must be a renewed federal-state-local partnership bringing together the resources of all three levels of government to address the funding gap in a sustainable manner. And there must be a commitment at all levels of government to innovation and evolving techniques, such as green infrastructure, that can reduce our reliance on a built environment. NACWA has provided significant leadership in these areas and is poised to take full advantage of the opportunities that a new Congress and Administration will present.

In 2009, the political landscape will be greatly changed. Regardless of who wins the White House — Senator Obama or Senator McCain — NACWA will be ready to ensure the federal government plays a leading role in ensuring the sustainability of the Nation's clean water agencies.

Celebrating a Commitment to Excellence

NACWA Awards – Recognizing Excellence
Acknowledging leadership in innovation, environmental stewardship and effective utility management, the NACWA award programs strive to validate and inspire the clean water community by celebrating the accomplishments of its members. NACWA's three award programs honor both individuals and public agencies for their commitment to creating clean and safe waters and a healthy sustainable environment. Learn more about NACWA's awards programs at www.nacwa.org/awards.

"We have always known that the contributions, creativity, and dedication of our employees were extraordinary. The NACWA Awards Program has provided the opportunity for our staff, from across the entire organization, to be recognized externally among our industry peers for the exceptional work they perform on behalf of the utility every day."

Michael D. Strub, Executive Director, LOTT Alliance, Wash.

"At the Narragansett Bay Commission, we feel that winning any NACWA award is a true accomplishment precisely because the caliber of NACWA member agencies is so high. All too often the people who work in our industry don't receive the credit they deserve from the media or the public for the incredible environmental service they offer to society, but it is a true honor to our employees and our board to be recognized by our peers in NACWA."

Raymond J. Marshall, Executive Director, Narragansett Bay Commission, R.I.

The LOTT Alliance and the Narragansett Bay Commission were honored in all three of NACWA's Awards Programs.

National Environmental Achievement Award winner, North Shore Sanitary District, Gurnee, Ill. was honored for its Biosolids Recycling Facility (pictured below). In an effort to address its biosolids disposal challenges, the District developed an innovative, cost effective methodology which combines biosolids drying and melting processes to produce a glass aggregate that is used by the construction industry as a bonding agent.



Excellence in Utility Management

The *Excellence in Management Recognition Program* celebrates NACWA member agencies that have implemented and sustained successful programs that address the range of management challenges faced by public clean water utilities in today's competitive environment. Six agencies were recognized for their exceptional achievements in utility management this year. Notably, five of the six honorees received this recognition for a second time.

Excellence in Environmental Achievement

NACWA's *National Environmental Achievement Awards* recognize individuals and agencies that have made extraordinary contributions to water quality and the environment. This year NACWA celebrated federal, state, and local level officials who have made a significant impact in the country's legislation and their communities through their work on climate change, sustainable infrastructure, and clean water funding. In addition to agency honorees, the National Environmental Achievement Awards program honors member agencies that have exhibited a combination of creativity and environmental accountability in the categories of research and technology, operations, and public information and education. Twelve agencies earned this distinction award by pioneering new initiatives and technologies that bettered the environment.

Excellence in NPDES Compliance

Recognizing the commitment of NACWA members to perfection in wastewater treatment, the *Peak Performance Awards Program* recognizes member agency facilities for their excellence in compliance with their National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. This year NACWA over 450 plants were recognized with awards for complete or near complete compliance.

NACWA – Visionary Leadership

NACWA's Officers and Board Members devote countless volunteer hours to overseeing the affairs of the Association and establishing and implementing a shared vision for its future. With the strategic direction of the Association firmly established in a 2007 update of NACWA's *Strategic Plan*, NACWA's leadership looked toward the future in 2007-2008. They began a dialogue that spanned numerous months. Their discussion focused on a world where water was viewed, managed and valued as one resource. They looked forward to a world where the silo thinking that has kept clean water, drinking water, stormwater and water reuse interests segregated erodes away – and a movement toward meeting future challenges on a watershed basis, with a focus on sustainability and green cities emerges in its place. These thoughtful deliberations resulted in the decision to create the 501(c)(3) Clean Water America Alliance (CWAA).

NACWA

NACWA's 2007- 2008 Officers included (from left to right) NACWA Secretary, Jeff Theerman, Executive Director for the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District, Mo.; Kevin Shafer, NACWA Treasurer and Executive Director for the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District, Wis.; Director of Planning & Coordination for the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, Mass. and NACWA Vice President, Marian Orfeo; and Christopher Westhoff, NACWA President and Assistant City Attorney - Public Works General Counsel for the City of Los Angeles, Calif.



The Clean Water America Alliance, through its Board of Directors, brings together a diverse array of interests to continue the dialogue initiated by NACWA's leadership. The new organization, chaired by former NACWA President Dick Champion, has set its sights on exploring and analyzing issues of critical importance to the nation's ability to provide clean and safe water for the future.

The Alliance was founded by NACWA's leadership based on the belief that the time is now to inform and educate citizens and policymakers on a path forward to our clean water future. As a result of the vision and initiative taken by NACWA's Officers and Board of Directors, the non-profit Clean Water America Alliance is working today to explore the complex issue of water sustainability and plan for the future by improving public awareness that advances holistic, watershed-based approaches to water quality and quantity challenges.

Following its public launch on September 24, 2008, the broad cross-section of interests that comprise the Alliance will work with excitement and enthusiasm to identify and implement specific strategic programs and initiatives that support its essential objectives – objectives that fully complement those of NACWA. Association Members and Affiliates can play an important role in realizing the promise of this new organization and are invited to learn more at cleanwateramericaalliance.org.

Board of Directors and Special Committee Leadership 2007–2008

NACWA would like to thank the member representatives who have taken time to help forward the needs of the Association community through their work as Board Members and Standing Committee Leaders.

Officers

PRESIDENT

Christopher M. Westhoff, Assistant City Attorney – Public Works General Counsel, City of Los Angeles, Calif.

VICE PRESIDENT

Marian A. Orfeo, Director of Planning & Coordination, Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, Mass.

TREASURER

Kevin L. Shafer, Executive Director, Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District, Wis.

SECRETARY

Jeff Theerman, Executive Director, Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District, Mo.

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT

Dick Champion, Jr., Director, Independence Water Pollution Control Department, Mo.

Board of Directors

REGION 1

Raymond J. Marshall, Executive Director, Narragansett Bay Commission, R.I.

Marian A. Orfeo, Director of Planning & Coordination, Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, Mass.

Robert E. Moore, Chief Administrative Officer, The Metropolitan District, Conn.

REGION 2

Leonard R. Kaiser, Executive Director, Bergen County Utilities Authority, N.J.

James G. Mueller, Deputy Commissioner, Bureau of Engineering Design & Construction, New York City Department of Environmental Protection, N.Y.

Bryan J. Christiansen, Executive Director, Passaic Valley Sewerage Commissioners, N.J.

REGION 3

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Jerry N. Johnson, General Manager, D.C. Water & Sewer Authority, D.C.

Debra McCarty, Deputy Commissioner, Philadelphia Water Department, Pa.

REGION 4

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Suzanne E. Goss, Government Relations Specialist, JEA (Electric, Water & Sewer), Fla.

Ray T. Orvin, Jr., Executive Director, Western Carolina Regional Sewer Authority, S.C.

REGION 5

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Kevin L. Shafer, Executive Director, Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District, Wis.

Richard Lanyon, General Superintendent, Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago, Ill.

REGION 6

Charles Ganze, General Manager, Gulf Coast Waste Disposal Authority, Texas

Patricia Cleveland, Manager of Operations, Northern Region, Trinity River Authority of Texas, Texas

Larry N. Patterson, Director, Engineering Services, Upper Trinity Regional Water District, Texas

REGION 7

Dick Champion, Jr., Director, Independence Water Pollution Control Department, Mo.

Jeff Theerman, Executive Director, Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District, Mo.

REGION 8

Dennis W. Stowe, Manager, Littleton/Englewood Wastewater Treatment Plant, Colo.

Steve Pearlman, Director of Environmental Services, Metro Wastewater Reclamation District, Colo.

REGION 9

Christopher M. Westhoff, Assistant City Attorney – Public Works General Counsel, City of Los Angeles, Calif.

David R. Williams, Director of Wastewater, East Bay Municipal Utility District, Calif.

Philip L. Friess, Department Head, Technical Services, Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, Calif.

REGION 10

Mark A. Yeager, Utility Services Manager, City of Albany, Ore.

Charles Logue, Director, Regulatory Affairs Department, Clean Water Services, Ore.

Daniel Thompson, Interim Assistant Public Works Director/Environment Services, City of Tacoma Public Works Department, Wash.

AT-LARGE

George Barnes, Deputy Commissioner, Dept. of Watershed Management, City of Atlanta Department of Watershed Management, Ga.

Julius Ciaccia, Executive Director, Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District, Ohio

Norman LeBlanc, Director of Water Quality, Hampton Roads Sanitation District, Va.

Special Committee Leadership

AIR QUALITY & CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE

Ed Torres, Co-Chair, Environmental Manager, Orange County Sanitation Districts, Calif.

Greg Adams, Co-Chair, Assistant Head, Engineering Department, Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, Calif.

BIOSOLIDS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Bob Dominak, Co-Chair, Residuals & Air Emissions Manager, Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District, Ohio

Dave Taylor, Co-Chair, Director of Special Projects, Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District, Wis.

INCINERATION ISSUE LEADER

Bob Dominak, Residuals & Air Emissions Manager, Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District, Ohio

COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Jamie Samons, Chair, Public Affairs Manager, Narragansett Bay Commission, R.I.

Chris Kosinski, Vice Chair, Public Information Officer, Anchorage Water & Wastewater Utility, Alaska

FACILITY & COLLECTION SYSTEM COMMITTEE

Martin Umberg, Co-Chair, Sewer Chief Engineer, Metropolitan Sewer District of Greater Cincinnati, Ohio

Adel Hagekhalil, Co-Chair, Assistant Director, City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, Calif.

SSO ISSUE LEADER

Lisa E. Hollander, Deputy Director of Law, Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District, Ohio

COLLECTION SYSTEM ISSUE LEADER

Adel Hagekhalil, Assistant Director, City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, Calif.

BLENDING ISSUE LEADER

Dave Williams, Director of Wastewater, East Bay Municipal Utility District, Calif.

LEGAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Lisa E. Hollander, Chair, Deputy Director of Law, Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District, Ohio

Roberta Larson, Vice Chair, Special Counsel, City of Sacramento, Calif.

LEGISLATIVE POLICY COMMITTEE

Jeff Theerman, Chair, Executive Director, Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District, Mo.

Suzanne Goss, Vice Chair, Specialist, Government Relations, JEA, Fla.

CLEAN WATER FUNDING TASK FORCE
Suzanne Goss, Chair, Government Relations Specialist, JEA, Fla.

Timothy Houghton, Vice Chair, Executive Assistant, City & County of Honolulu Department of Environmental Services, Hawaii

PRETREATMENT & POLLUTION PREVENTION COMMITTEE

Martie Groome, Chair, Laboratory & Industrial Waste Supervisor, City of Greensboro Water Resources Department, N.C.

Theresa Pfeifer, Vice Chair, Industrial Waste Coordinator, Metro Wastewater Reclamation District, Colo.

RADIOACTIVITY ISSUE LEADER

Kevin Aiello, Administrator Environmental Quality, Middlesex County Utilities Authority, N.J.

REGULATORY POLICY COMMITTEE

Steve Pearlman, Chair, Director of Environmental Services, Metro Wastewater Reclamation District, Colo.

Norman LeBlanc, Vice Chair, Chief, Technical Services, Hampton Roads Sanitation District, Va.

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS WORKGROUP

David Tucker, Co-Chair, Laboratory Supervisor, City of San Jose Environmental Services Department, Calif.

Jim Pletl, Co-Chair, Environmental Scientist, Hampton Roads Sanitation District, Va.

MERCURY WORKGROUP

Beth Toot-Levy, Chair, Investigator, Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District, Ohio

PATHOGEN WORKGROUP

Andrea Rex, Chair, Director, Environmental Quality, Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, Mass.

SECURITY & EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS COMMITTEE

Robert C. Steidel, Chair, Deputy Director, Department of Public Utilities, City of Richmond, Va.

UTILITY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Jon W. Schellpfeffer, Chair, Chief Engineer & Director, Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District, Wis.

Timothy Houghton, Vice Chair, Executive Assistant, City & County of Honolulu Department of Environmental Services, Hawaii

ASSET MANAGEMENT ISSUE LEADER

Jon W. Schellpfeffer, Chief Engineer & Director, Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District, Wis.

WATER QUALITY COMMITTEE

Keith J. Linn, Chair, Environmental Specialist, Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District, Ohio

Bennett Horenstein, Vice Chair, Manager, Environmental Services, East Bay Municipal Utility District, Calif.

NUTRIENTS ISSUE LEADER

Will Hunley, Environmental Scientist, Hampton Roads Sanitation District, Va.

WATER SECTOR COORDINATING COUNCIL

Michael Gritzuk, NACWA Representative, Director, Pima County Wastewater Management, Ariz.

Patricia Cleveland, NACWA Representative, Manager of Operations, Trinity River Authority, Texas

WATERISAC BOARD OF MANAGERS

Patricia Cleveland, NACWA Representative, Manager of Operations, Trinity River Authority, Texas

WATER FOR PEOPLE

Robert Hite, NACWA Representative, District Manager, Metro Wastewater Reclamation District, Colo.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ORGANIZATION TASK FORCE

Stephen T. Hayashi, NACWA Representative, Principal Consultant, Malcolm Pirnie, Calif.

Peter Ruffier, NACWA Representative, Division Director, City of Eugene, Ore.

David Williams, NACWA Representative, Director of Wastewater, East Bay Municipal Utility District, Calif.

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte Mecklenburg Utilities
City of Greensboro Water Resources Department
City of Raleigh Public Utilities Department
City of Salisbury Salisbury Rowan Utilities
County of Durham Engineering Department
Metropolitan Sewerage District of
Buncombe County
Orange Water & Sewer Authority
Town of Mooresville
Water and Sewer Authority of Cabarrus County

OHIO

Butler County Department of
Environmental Services
City of Akron Public Utilities Bureau
City of Canton Water Pollution Control Center
City of Columbus Division of
Sewerage & Drainage
City of Dayton Department of Water
City of Hamilton Department of Public Works
City of Lebanon
City of Lima Utilities Department
City of Toledo Department of Public Utilities
Metropolitan Sewer District of Greater Cincinnati
Montgomery County Sanitary Engineering
Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District

OKLAHOMA

City of Oklahoma City Water & Wastewater
Utilities Department
City of Tulsa Public Works Department

OREGON

City of Albany
City of Canby
City of Corvallis Public Works Department
City of Eugene Wastewater Division
City of Gresham Department of
Environmental Services
City of Portland Bureau of Environmental Services
City of Salem
City of Wilsonville
Clean Water Services
Oak Lodge Sanitary District
Water Environment Services of Clackamas County

PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny County Sanitary Authority
Delaware County Regional Water Quality
Control Authority
Derry Township Municipal Authority
Harrisburg Authority
Philadelphia Water Department

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority

RHODE ISLAND

Narragansett Bay Commission

SOUTH CAROLINA

Beaufort Jasper Water & Sewer Authority
Charleston Water System
Greenwood Metropolitan District
Mount Pleasant Waterworks
Spartanburg Water System and Sanitary
Sewer District
Summerville Commissioners of Public Works
Western Carolina Regional Sewer Authority

TENNESSEE

City of Chattanooga Moccasin Bend Wastewater
Treatment Plant
City of Johnson City
City of Kingsport
City of Memphis Division of Public Works
City of Oak Ridge
Hallsdale Powell Utility District
Knoxville Utilities Board
Metropolitan Government of Nashville &
Davidson County

TEXAS

Austin Water Utility
City of Amarillo
City of Corpus Christi Wastewater Department
City of Garland
City of Houston Public Works & Engineering/
Public Utilities Division
City of Sherman
Dallas Water Utilities City of Dallas
El Paso Water Utilities Public Service Board
Fort Worth Water Department
Gulf Coast Waste Disposal Authority
North Texas Municipal Water District
San Antonio Water System
San Jacinto River Authority
Trinity River Authority of Texas
Upper Trinity Regional Water District
Weatherford Municipal Utilities

UTAH

Central Davis County Sewer District
Salt Lake City Public Utilities
Snyderville Basin Water Reclamation District

VERMONT

Burlington Public Works

VIRGINIA

Alexandria Sanitation Authority
Arlington County Department of Environmental
Services
Chesterfield County Utilities
City of Lynchburg Lynchburg, Utilities Division
City of Richmond Department of Public Utilities
County of Stafford Department of Utilities
Fairfax County Wastewater Management
Program
Hampton Roads Sanitation District
Hanover County Department of Public Utilities
Henrico County Public Utilities
Hopewell Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility
Loudoun Water
Prince William County Service Authority
Upper Occoquan Sewage Authority
Western Virginia Water Authority

WASHINGTON

City of Everett Public Works Department
City of Tacoma Public Works Department
King County Department of Natural Resources
and Parks
Lakehaven Utility District
LOTT Alliance

WEST VIRGINIA

Morgantown Utility Board

WISCONSIN

City of Fond du Lac
City of Superior Wastewater Division of
Public Works
Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage District
Heart of the Valley Metropolitan
Sewerage District
Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District
Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District
Racine Wastewater Utility

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City of Fontana
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waterworks & Sewer Maintenance Division

COLORADO

Pleasant View Water & Sanitation District

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston Water & Sewer Commission

SOUTH CAROLINA

City of Spartanburg
Greer Commission of Public Works

TEXAS

Benbrook Water and Sewer Authority

VIRGINIA

City of Suffolk Department of Public Utilities
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SUPPORTING AFFILIATES

Economics Center for Education & Research
New England Interstate Water Pollution Control
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