

## YEAR IN REVIEW 08-09

LEADERSHIP • ADVOCACY • COLLABORATION

**NACWA**  
A Clear Commitment to America's Waters







## A Message from NACWA's President and Executive Director

**DURING THIS PAST YEAR, NACWA HAS BEEN EXTREMELY BUSY ON ALL FRONTS**—legislative, regulatory, and legal—advocating for its public agency members in difficult economic times and having success advancing clean water goals. We have welcomed a new administration and a new Congress and been hard at work making sure they understand the diverse and complex challenges facing the clean water community. With this shift in power has come a shift in our national priorities with environmental issues returning to the forefront. Understanding the significance of this political realignment, NACWA has worked aggressively with staff on Capitol Hill to shape legislation affecting public agency members and has been a regular presence at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to ensure sound regulatory policies that are based in science. In the courts the Association has been both active and successful intervening in significant cases and affirming key utility practices. Through all of these efforts, NACWA has reinforced its reputation as the leading voice in shaping sound and innovative clean water policy.

Already we have begun to see the fruits of NACWA's hard work and how the changes in Washington will affect the clean water community. In the first six months of 2009, NACWA worked successfully to secure the inclusion of \$4 billion for wastewater agencies in the economic stimulus package. We also expect to see funding triple in FY 2010 for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) and testified recently before Congress in support of new legislation establishing a \$10 billion clean water trust fund.

Funding was not the Association's only legislative priority, as a number of other critical issues affecting the clean water community were in play. NACWA helped shape legislation on sewer overflows and acted to ensure that the reauthorization of the *Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health* (BEACH) Act made clear that beach monitoring requirements be guided by established science. The Association was also actively involved in efforts to reauthorize chemical security legislation to ensure any subsequent regulations are reasonable and include funding for utilities that may have to upgrade their facilities.

The Association's legislative accomplishments have been balanced by significant activity in the regulatory arena. This is particularly important as the new administration has been clear about its intention to move forward with more aggressive enforcement and stricter regulations. Most recently, NACWA successfully secured a seat at the table as EPA initiated a process to update the Agency's enforcement policy. The Association's Board-endorsed and member-supported *Critical Issues Action Initiative* ensured that we were successful in generating the data and providing the expertise and analysis needed to ensure that clean water agency interests were effectively represented in the areas of nutrients, climate change, pharmaceuticals, watershed management, infrastructure sustainability and security.

This past year also witnessed the increasing positive impact of NACWA's Strategic Watershed Task Force, which collaborated with a wide range of organizations to craft *The 21<sup>st</sup> Century Watershed Act*, legislation that moves our country forward in a more holistic, integrated manner to address water quality

challenges. This work is part of NACWA's broader effort to advance the concept of sustainable communities and has informed the Association's leadership in promoting the use of green infrastructure.

With clean water issues once again at the forefront of the federal government's environmental agenda, NACWA continues to rely on you, our members, to keep our Association strong and to share your expertise and creativity. While these are difficult economic times, it is only through our association in NACWA that real progress, on behalf of clean water agencies across the nation, can be made. Your persistence and hard work make NACWA what it is—a strong, viable organization whose mission is support you in every way possible as you protect public health and the environment, and help create livable communities that are green and economically prosperous.

Sincerely,

Marian A. Orfeo  
NACWA President (2008–2009)

Ken Kirk  
NACWA Executive Director



# NACWA Meets Wet Weather Challenges with Insight and Innovation

Wet weather-related issues are among the biggest challenges the nation faces as it works to consistently enhance and improve water quality. Stormwater management, combined sewer overflows (CSOs), and sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) pose major environmental and financial problems for many communities, particularly as cities struggle with growing populations, aging infrastructure, and diminishing financial resources. There are also a broad array of new challenges to be addressed, including water pollution from nonpoint sources, nutrient loadings, and shifting precipitation patterns as a result of climate change.

The past year has seen NACWA actively engaged on wet weather advocacy issues, striving to help clean water agencies all across the country deal with wet weather flows in innovative and cost-effective ways, while protecting utilities from unnecessarily burdensome regulatory requirements. From aggressive advocacy against new restrictions on peak flow blending—to educational and legislative support for green infrastructure—to establishing a new Stormwater Management Committee and creating a *Wet Weather Advocacy Fund*—NACWA continues to make wet weather issues a central focus of its advocacy efforts.

## Blending Remains an Issue in 2009

At the forefront of NACWA's work this past year was an aggressive campaign against tighter U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) restrictions on peak wet weather flow blending. In the spring of 2009 NACWA began tracking developments in a number of EPA regions related to the permitting of clean water facilities that utilize peak flow blending. Many clean water utilities seeking to renew their discharge permits were being informed by their states that EPA planned to object to those permits on the basis of a new, more stringent interpretation of the existing federal bypass regulations. NACWA subsequently learned that EPA headquarters was directing its regions to apply the bypass regulations whenever diverted wastewater treatment plant flows were not receiving full secondary

treatment. Additionally complicating the matter was the fact that many utilities, with the full knowledge and support of EPA, already had facilities that relied on blending to process their wet weather flows.

Concerned about these developments, NACWA began working with its members to seek additional clarification from EPA. Key among these efforts was a meeting with top EPA officials encouraging the Agency to put in writing its new interpretation of the bypass and secondary treatment regulations, which would at minimum provide an opportunity for NACWA members to better understand EPA's revised approach to blending and the potential impact on their utilities. The issue of blending and how the bypass regulations are applied remains a top priority for NACWA and the Association has active efforts on the regulatory, legal, and legislative fronts.

## Green Infrastructure Viewed as part of the Solution

A key element of NACWA's advocacy on wet weather issues has been a focus on examining and encouraging green infrastructure to help control wet weather flows. In March 2009, NACWA testified before the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee's Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment on green infrastructure's effectiveness in mitigating stormwater and moving our municipalities in a more sustainable direction. These techniques will be a key feature as we move not just to ensure sustainable infrastructure, but sustainable, livable cities.

NACWA also worked hard this past year on federal legislation to establish a national grant program for communities to develop and implement green infrastructure programs. Collaborating with groups such as the Natural Resources Defense Council, American Rivers, the Water Environment Federation, and the Low Impact Development Center, NACWA has drafted



# NACWA Demonstrates Leadership with 21st Century Watershed Act

legislation that would provide research and development assistance, as well as federal funding, to municipalities to assist with green infrastructure implementation. The bill will help NACWA members by providing both technical and financial assistance in pursuing green infrastructure as a solution to wet weather problems. It is expected to be introduced in Congress in the fall of 2009.

Central to the Association's offerings on green infrastructure was a course of study that was jointly developed by NACWA and The Conservation Fund. The three-day course was held in April 2009 and involved both classroom lectures and hand-on learning activities with a wide range of information on green infrastructure specific to the unique needs and goals of clean water utilities. The goal was to help NACWA members better understand how green infrastructure can help them manage stormwater and provide cost savings to their agencies while offering multiple benefits to their community. Course evaluations from participants were extremely positive and NACWA hopes to offer the course again in the future.

## Wet Weather Advocacy a Focus of the Future

Finally, NACWA has laid the groundwork over the past year for a significant expansion of the Association's wet weather advocacy efforts. In July 2009 the Association established a *Wet Weather Advocacy Fund*, which will support a new *Wet Weather Advocacy Project* to leverage NACWA's existing efforts with a series of new programs and efforts to further focus the attention of federal officials on the unique wet weather issues facing the nation's clean water utilities. Sustainability demands that we have both sensible legislation and solid policies in place on both the regulatory and enforcement front. Communities need certainty and consistency, and the Association is working to make sure that is achieved. This new effort will ensure that NACWA continues to be the preeminent national voice for clean water utilities on wet weather issues in the years to come.

NACWA has continued its leadership role in taking a more holistic approach to water issues, recognizing that water is water and improved water quality requires a broad look at the entire watershed. This holistic watershed approach is the basis of the Association's draft *21st Century Watershed Act*, developed based on the recommendations of NACWA's Strategic Watershed Task Force. During the past year, the Task Force fine-tuned the Act and began the process of sharing it with stakeholders and Capitol Hill, supported by NACWA's *Critical Issues Action Initiative*.

The *21st Century Watershed Act* modifies specific sections of the Clean Water Act (CWA) to enable a watershed approach for improving water quality that would be more capable of addressing all sources of pollution and prioritizing needed controls. The legislation proposes a framework similar to the state implementation plans (SIPs) under the Clean Air Act that provide for more state and local leadership in

developing plans to improve water quality, water quantity, and habitat issues within a watershed.

NACWA began the process of sharing the *Act* and gathering stakeholder input during NACWA's *2008 Fall Strategic Leadership Retreat* when representatives from environmental and agriculture organizations, as well as state regulators, provided their initial reactions. A series of meetings with environmental organizations took place during the spring and early summer and stakeholder groups have committed to working with NACWA to further develop the *Act* and reach consensus. Outreach on Capitol Hill is also underway and initial conversations with congressional staff have been promising—with interest in borrowing key elements from the Clean Air Act for use in the water program, as the *Act* proposes, and in reviewing the *Act* once the drafting process is complete. NACWA will continue outreach efforts in the upcoming year and will seek to have the *Act* introduced in Congress next year.







## NACWA a Constant Presence as Congress Tackles Water Infrastructure Funding

Wastewater infrastructure funding issues were front and center on the new Congress' agenda this year. Actions taken include the enactment of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, significant movement on reauthorization legislation for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), substantial increases in yearly appropriations for the CWSRF program, and introduction of legislation to establish a federal trust fund for water and wastewater infrastructure. In all of these efforts, NACWA took a lead role, advocating for robust federal investment and partnership with states and localities to help communities meet their water infrastructure challenges.

### Stimulus Package Brings Water Infrastructure Needs into Focus

The new Congress began 2009 facing the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression and responded by

enacting H.R. 1, the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA)* designed to inject nearly \$800 billion of direct spending and tax relief into the economy over two years. The legislation included \$4 billion for the CWSRF and \$2 billion for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. NACWA lead the fight for investment in wastewater infrastructure and documented that NACWA members alone had over \$17 billion in ready-to-go wastewater infrastructure projects. Recognizing the economic challenges faced by utilities, and with urging from NACWA and its active and engaged members, Congress required that at least half the monies appropriated in the *ARRA* be distributed in the form of principal forgiveness, negative interest loans or grants. As part of its efforts to monitor the implementation of these funds, NACWA, through *The Stimulus Stump . . . a Voice for Clean Water Utilities*, is gathering information from utilities

on stimulus implementation successes and challenges on its website ([www.nacwa.org](http://www.nacwa.org)).

### NACWA Active on Long-Awaited SRF Reauthorization, FY 2010 Appropriations

Congress quickly followed up its commitment of stimulus funds by undertaking reauthorization of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program, which had not been reauthorized since the late 1980s. NACWA support for the legislation helped move it quickly through the House where it passed in March by a vote 317 to 101. As the reauthorization effort moved to the Senate, NACWA's advocacy resulted in inclusion of a provision to bolster efforts by wastewater utilities to implement effective utility management initiatives. The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee reported out S. 1005, the *Water Infrastructure Financing Act*,

**ABOVE:** Tom Walsh (at podium), Engineer-Director/Treasurer of NACWA member agency, the Upper Blackstone Water Pollution Abatement District, Mass., spoke at a press conference on capitol hill held directly before the July hearing on H.R. 3202, *The Water Protection and Reinvestment Act of 2009*. Walsh is flanked by sponsors of the legislation Rep. Steven LaTourette (R-Ohio) (Left), Rep. Tom Petri (R-Wis.) (third from left) and Rep. Earl Blumenauer (D-Ore.) (second from right).

on July 15th with all but two members voting for its passage. The bi-partisan legislation is poised to pass the Senate in the fall of 2009, making final enactment by Congress a real possibility by year's end.

NACWA also engaged in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 appropriations and worked to continue the stimulus package requirement that States provide at least some amount of additional subsidization for funds distributed by the CWSRF. As a result, the House FY10 appropriations language for the CWSRF requires States to provide at least thirty percent of the CWSRF monies as principal forgiveness, negative interest loans, or grants. NACWA's message that federal investment in our nation's water and wastewater infrastructure must be substantially increased over current spending levels has a receptive ear in the Obama Administration. In President's Obama's FY10 budget request, the CWSRF program was targeted to receive \$2.4 billion in annual appropriations, nearly four times the amount of annual appropriations the program received under the last Administration.

### Clean Water Trust Fund Legislation Introduced in Congress

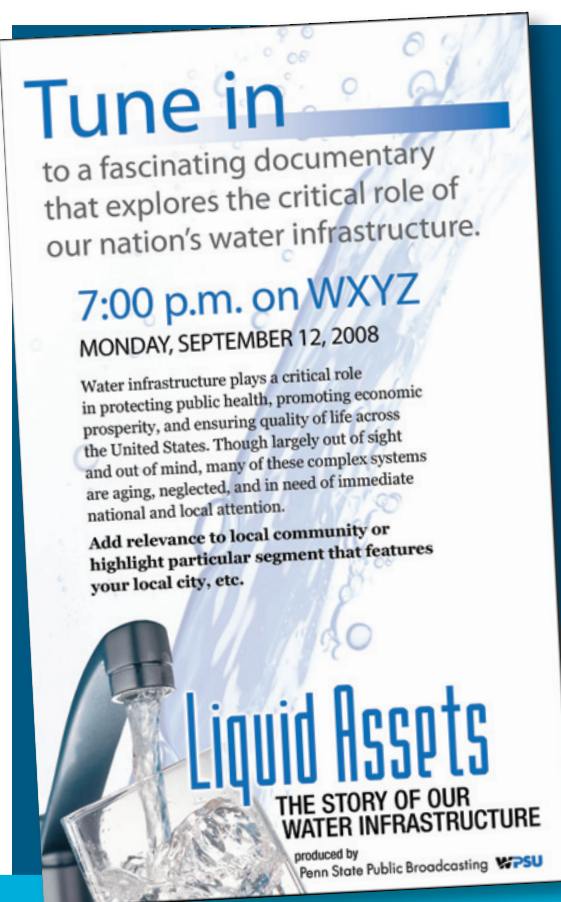
Finally, and perhaps most importantly, a legislative proposal that NACWA has championed for several years received a major bi-partisan boost with the introduction of H.R. 3202, *The Water Protection and Reinvestment Act of 2009*, legislation that creates a federal trust fund for water and wastewater infrastructure financing. The legislation is based largely on a proposal NACWA developed in conjunction with the Water Infrastructure Network (WIN). Rep. Earl Blumenauer (D-OR), along with a bi-partisan group of House Members, including Norm Dicks (D-Wash.), Mike Simpson (R-Idaho), Tom Petri (R-Wis.), and Steve LaTourette (R-Ohio) introduced this legislation on July 14, the day before NACWA testified before a House panel on the merits of a trust fund. The bill would demonstrate that the federal government puts an equal priority on investments in our nation's water and wastewater infrastructure as it does on investments in highways, transit, and airports, which have long benefitted from trust funds. H.R. 3202 marks a major milestone for NACWA, its Clean Water Funding Workgroup, and WIN, all of whom have been strong advocates for legislation ensuring a sustainable source of funding for clean water.

## NACWA—Making the Case for Clean Water Funding

As part of its growing outreach and advocacy on the issue of clean water funding, NACWA this year launched the Clean Water Funding Network, featuring [www.cleanwaterfunding.org](http://www.cleanwaterfunding.org) and showcasing information on how to generate support for funding bills. The website lists national, state, and local news items detailing ongoing water infrastructure challenges. The Network is intended to bolster broad-based support for funding bills and is not limited to NACWA member agencies. All clean water utilities and others in the clean water sector are encouraged to sign up and become part of this growing movement. Those joining the network can also participate in monthly conference calls on relevant topics related to public education and outreach efforts on the funding issue.

Other Association efforts, including the publication of a white paper, *Impacts of the Current Economy on Public Clean Water Agencies*—as well as NACWA webcasts and conference calls—have helped make the case for support of the water sector and ensured that our members had the information necessary to take full advantage of available funding.

[www.cleanwaterfunding.org](http://www.cleanwaterfunding.org) 



## New Documentary Focused on Infrastructure Crisis

In the early fall NACWA played a major role in funding and promoting *Liquid Assets: The Story of Our Water Infrastructure* and encouraged local Public Broadcasting System (PBS) stations to air the documentary this fall. The 90-minute film, produced by Penn State Public Broadcasting (PSPB), premiered in Sept. 9 at the Newseum in Washington, DC. *Liquid Assets* is a public media and outreach initiative that seeks to inform the nation about the critical role that our water infrastructure plays in protecting public health and promoting economic prosperity. It includes interviews with the heads of several NACWA member agencies, mayors, and others who detail the pending crisis cities face regarding their aging and crumbling water and wastewater infrastructure.

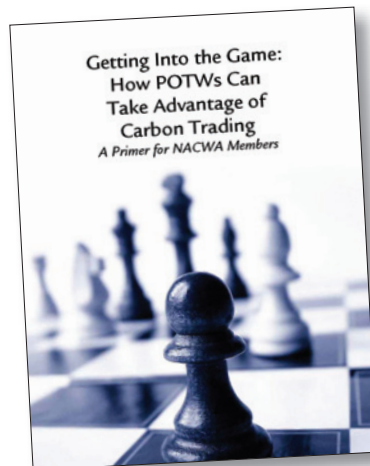
The 90-minute film has been broadcast nearly 1,400 times on PBS stations in 140 cities across the country and was a critical component of NACWA's public education and outreach efforts this year.



## BEACH Act Settlement Leads to Science-Based Water Quality Criteria

A key metric for determining whether water quality is safe for swimming hasn't been updated in decades and NACWA has been working with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and key stakeholders over the past year to develop new standards. This comes as the result of a litigation settlement reached in August 2008 in *Natural Resources Defense Council v. EPA*, a case involving a legal challenge over EPA's failure to develop new recreational water quality criteria as required by Congress in the *Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act (BEACH Act)*. NACWA was a party to the litigation and, in one of its most significant litigation victories of the year, helped to fashion a settlement agreement that sets a 2012 deadline for EPA to develop the new criteria and calls for unprecedented stakeholder participation during the development process. EPA is now engaged in a variety of studies related to development of new criteria, with the goal of establishing standards that are both protective of public health and based on sound science. NACWA is working with EPA as an active stakeholder, reviewing periodic status reports from the Agency and participating in a series of expert scientific workshops to review EPA's current data and comment on the process for creating new recreational water quality criteria. These efforts will ensure that NACWA members will have a seat at the table during the development of these criteria—and that the voice of the clean water community will be considered as new standards are formulated.

## NACWA Maintains Strong Climate Change Advocacy on Many Fronts



The national focus on climate change has intensified over the last year, with legislation already passed by the U.S. House of Representatives—and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) preparing to take regulatory action on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. NACWA continues to focus on the fact that climate change is fundamentally a water resources issue, and

the Association's advocacy centers around the impacts of climate change on clean water agencies and the role utilities can play in mitigation efforts. In the coming year, NACWA will continue to address climate change and its potential impacts on the clean water community.

### Legislative Advocacy on Climate Change Shifts to Senate

NACWA and a coalition of water associations and other environmental groups worked this year to secure language in a comprehensive climate change bill being developed by the Senate Environment and Public Works (EPW) Committee that would create a competitive grants program to help water, wastewater, and stormwater systems adapt to the effects of climate change. The language was originally introduced as the *Water System Adaptation Partnerships Act of 2009* (H.R. 2969) as an amendment to the House climate bill (H.R. 2454), which passed June 26. However, the House did not adopt the amendment, prompting NACWA and other supporters to intensify their advocacy for the language in the Senate. NACWA has met with EPW committee staff and has also identified several issues in the House climate bill that could be changed to benefit clean water agencies

if the same language is used in the Senate version. In the coming months, the Association will continue to reach out to Senators to ensure that the needs of water utilities are accommodated in upcoming legislation.

### NACWA Focusing on EPA's Proposed Greenhouse Gas Reporting Regime

Climate change is already having regulatory impacts with EPA's March 2009 proposal to establish a massive new reporting regime for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from a wide range of industrial sectors. Through its *Critical Issues Action Initiative (CIAI)*, NACWA provided valuable data that resulted in refinements to the Agency's GHG emissions inventory to ensure its estimates reflected the true contribution of greenhouse gases from the municipal wastewater sector. This work kept the wastewater treatment process outside the scope of the reporting rule. While the proposed rule excluded the wastewater treatment process at public clean water agencies from requirements, there will be implications for combustion units, including incinerators, operated by NACWA's members. The Association filed extensive comments on the proposal and plans to meet with the Agency as it works to finalize the rule. Many details remain to be ironed out and NACWA is making this rule a top priority for the upcoming year.

### Critical Issues Action Initiative Project Provides Carbon Trading Know-How

In February 2009, NACWA released a climate change primer, *Getting Into the Game: How POTWs Can Take Advantage of Carbon Trading*, designed to help municipal clean water utilities better understand the challenges and opportunities presented by emerging carbon trading markets, including potential financial benefits through participation in carbon trading or offset projects. Funded as part of the Association's *Critical Issues Action Initiative*, the *Primer* addresses carbon market function and accessibility and provides key insights on issues clean water agencies should consider when deciding whether to engage in carbon trading.



## NACWA Active on All Fronts of the Nutrient Issue

The Chesapeake Bay and Gulf of Mexico are just two examples of how nutrient pollution continues to hamper efforts to restore the Nation's waters. The Clean Water Act's water quality-based programs have not been working as quickly as some would want and are not able to effectively control nonpoint source pollution—a major unregulated contributor to the nutrient problem. As a result, NACWA's members, seen as the most easily controlled source of nutrients, remain in the regulatory crosshairs on this important issue.

Motivated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) inaction on a Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) petition to modify the definition of secondary treatment, NACWA has taken the lead to ensure that sufficient technical and legal rationale exist to demonstrate that a one-size-fits-all approach to nutrient control via secondary treatment is not the answer. This past year NACWA's member-supported *Critical Issues Action Initiative* funded two comprehensive papers documenting the legal and technical reasons the Agency should deny the petition and outlining the arguments against a one-size-fits-all approach to nutrient control via secondary treatment. The Association continues to utilize these papers as a valuable resource as it meets with EPA leadership, including the new Assistant Administrator for Water, Peter Silva.

While maintaining that a one-size-fits-all approach is not the answer, NACWA has worked to ensure the clean water community is a key stakeholder in finding the solution to the nation's nutrient over-enrichment problems. The Association has engaged EPA in discussions on possible solutions for point source controls, including hybrid technology fixes that target controls based on water quality needs, and new ways of looking at water quality standards compliance. Most importantly, however, NACWA is engaged on multiple fronts to ensure that nonpoint sources of nutrients are controlled in a meaningful way. No solution to the nation's nutrient problems will be complete without reliable controls on nonpoint sources.

## New Financial Survey Summary Receives High Marks

For nearly three decades, NACWA has conducted a triennial financial survey of its members to provide public agencies, government officials, and the public important insights into the financing and management of clean water utilities. For the 2008 *Financial Survey* NACWA developed an at-a-glance summary highlighting key findings and conclusions. The summary has been praised for its concise, yet complete, accounting of the financial status of the nation's clean water agencies and has been shared with utility boards, community stakeholders and every member of Congress.

The 2008 *Survey* confirmed that clean water utilities are facing sustained increases in capital and operations and maintenance costs, long-term debt, and capital needs. Continuing a near decade-long trend, the *Survey* showed that increases in sewer rates and charges are still outpacing inflation. The next installment of this one-of-a-kind resource, scheduled for release in early 2012, and will track the impact of the current economic downturn on the nation's clean water agencies.



## Collaborative Effort on Pharmaceuticals Charts Path for the Future

NACWA's collaboration with other water stakeholders on critical national issues has been a consistent thread throughout the Association's history. As water quality improves and the challenges to continued progress grow more complex, collaboration is taking on added significance. The past year has seen NACWA's collaborative efforts grow, enabling the Association to further leverage its resources for the membership. Among the most critical of its collaborations has been NACWA's work with the Association of Metro-

politan Water Agencies (AMWA) on the issue of pharmaceuticals in water. This year NACWA and AMWA made the commitment to work together to convene a panel of experts to explore the science behind the issue and help the associations chart a path forward for their members and the nation. NACWA's participation in this effort is supported by its *Critical Issues Action Initiative*. The first meeting of the panel was held in July 2009 and a final report is expected this fall. NACWA and AMWA believe that any actions to address pharmaceuticals in water must be coordinated and involve both wastewater and drinking water resources to ensure a reasonable and balanced approach.

# NACWA Advocates for Local Decisions and Common-Sense Security Oversight

As a vocal advocate for clean water utilities, and working collaboratively with other organizations through the Water Sector Coordinating Council, NACWA has been actively engaged in all aspects of water sector security since early in this decade. The Association's focus has been on an all-hazards approach to facility security, inclusive of natural disasters, vandalism, and terrorist activity. From the creation of tools for utilities to assess vulnerabilities and evaluate disinfection options—to active engagement in the legislative process—NACWA has been a clear and consistent voice for the clean water community on this important issue.

A central element of NACWA's advocacy on security issues this year was the March 2009 publication of *Chemical Security Legislation: Economic, Environmental, and Public Safety Implications from a POTW Perspective*. The document, part of the Association's *Critical Issues Action Initiative*, addresses the unique concerns of the clean water community with regard to anticipated federal chemical security legislation, including the importance of maintaining flexibility for wastewater utilities in choosing

disinfection methods. It responds to efforts in Congress to extend federal Chemical Facilities Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs), including a mandate that POTWs consider and implement inherently safer technology (IST). NACWA has made the document a prominent part of the Association's advocacy agenda to ensure that Association members retain the ability to choose a disinfection method that meets the public safety, environmental, and economic needs of their utility and community.

## Jurisdiction of Water Utility Security also at Issue

NACWA worked aggressively this past year to ensure that new legislation will provide for security oversight of drinking water and wastewater utilities by only one federal agency. The debate on this issue took shape when *The Chemical Facility Antiterrorism Act of 2009* (H.R. 2868) placed the security of wastewater treatment facilities under the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), while

another bill, *The Drinking Water System Security Act of 2009* (H.R. 3258), would place the protection of drinking water facilities within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The potential counter-productive implications of such an approach for utilities that provide both drinking water and clean water services were clear—as was the need for the water sector to have single federal agency oversight. To ensure a common-sense approach to protecting the nation's vital water infrastructure, NACWA worked closely with House Transportation and Infrastructure (T&I) Committee as they developed and introduced alternative legislation, the *Wastewater Treatment Works Security Act of 2009* (H.R. 2883), which would maintain jurisdiction over wastewater at EPA. The Association is now working through its Security & Emergency Preparedness and Legislative Policy Committees to provide comments and recommendations to ensure that H.R. 2883 incorporates many of the concepts found in the drinking water security bill (H.R. 3258)—making certain that sector oversight is provided in a comprehensive and consistent manner.

## NACWA Advocacy, Initiatives Showcased on Website

We invite you to learn more about NACWA's legislative, regulatory and legal advocacy at the Association's website, [www.nacwa.org](http://www.nacwa.org). There you will find enhanced information and access for Association members, with critical developments organized by issue for ease of location.

The *2008–2009 Year in Review* continues online, as well, with additional information on key accomplishments and activities of the past year featured, including the recipients of NACWA's annual *National Environmental Achievement, Excellence in Management*, and *Peak Performance* awards. The important contributions of NACWA's Board of Directors and Standing Committee leadership are also recognized as the *Year in Review* continues online. Visit us today at [www.nacwa.org/yir](http://www.nacwa.org/yir).









**National Association  
of Clean Water Agencies**

1816 Jefferson Place, NW  
Washington, DC 20036

P 202.833.2672

F 202.833.4657

[www.nacwa.org](http://www.nacwa.org)

Printed on Utopia II Dull by  
Appleton (FSC-Mixed Sources)  
10% post consumer waste,  
acid-free and process chlorine free  
with biodegradable, certified soy  
inks. This booklet was produced  
by adhering to 100% recycling of  
paper and metal waste generated  
through the production process  
and used wind power as its  
primary energy source.

