

TO: AMWA Members
FROM: National Office
DATE: August 5, 2010
SUBJECT: Policy Statements and Award Nominations **Needed by Thurs., Sept. 9**

Policy Statements

In conjunction with the association's 2010 Annual Meeting in Henderson, Nevada (October 24-27), AMWA's Policy Resolutions Committee will meet to consider new policy statements and revisions to existing statements. AMWA policy statements reflect AMWA's positions on issues relevant to the association.

AMWA members are invited to submit new statements and recommendations on revisions to existing statements to Erica Brown (brown@amwa.net) at the national office by COB Thursday, September 9, 2010.

Enclosed for your use in this effort is a copy of AMWA's resolutions, which were finalized at the 2009 Annual Meeting.

AMWA Awards

The Nominating and Awards Committee is seeking nominations for AMWA awards to be presented at the Annual Meeting. In 1984, AMWA established two awards: the President's Award and the Donald Boyd Award. Eligibility for the President's Award is limited to individuals currently or formerly representing AMWA agencies, while the Donald R. Boyd Award was established to recognize individuals outside of AMWA.

AMWA is soliciting nominations for both awards. For each nomination you make, please include the following:

- * The nominee's name, address and telephone number, and
- * A brief statement in support of your nomination.

Nominations should be sent to Diane VanDe Hei by COB Thursday, September 9, 2010 for consideration by the Nomination and Awards Committee. The description of, and selection criteria for, each award is as follows:

President's Award

AMWA's President's Award is awarded to individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the improvement of water supply management. Eligibility for this award is limited to individuals currently or formerly representing AMWA member agencies, and is awarded for their efforts and dedication to the field of drinking water supply. Individuals nominated for this award must hold, or have held, a major position with a water supply agency, and in addition must have been active in AMWA.

Donald R. Boyd Award

The Donald R. Boyd Award was established to acknowledge extraordinary personal service in the drinking water field. General criteria may include valuable service advancing public understanding and awareness; involvement in the association's concerns and activities; water quality research; or more general contributions deserving of recognition. The award is presented to individuals outside the association membership. The award commemorates Donald R. Boyd, one of AMWA's founding members and its first president. This award is presented when there is a need to recognize an individual's unusual effort and dedication to the field.

ASSOCIATION OF METROPOLITAN WATER AGENCIES POLICY STATEMENTS

Approved By The Membership, October 2009

Environmental Priorities

The Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) supports the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Science Advisory Board's (SAB) continuing emphasis on establishing environmental priorities. Environmental policy and priorities should not be driven by individual issues as they receive public attention. Public resources can and must be targeted toward the most pressing environmental problems. The SAB's call for a science-based approach to policymaking is commendable.

AMWA specifically urges the EPA to: (1) target resources at reducing the highest demonstrated risks to human health, (2) develop solutions to environmental problems using an integrated approach, examining all sources of a contaminant, (3) emphasize pollution prevention as a program priority, (4) work to improve public understanding of environmental and health risks and the costs for their correction, (5) develop improved analytical methods, (6) improve scientific understanding of environmental health impacts including the health protection of children and other potentially sensitive populations, (7) continue to provide for stakeholder involvement in the development of solutions to environmental problems, and (8) consider sustainability of our environment and resources.

Rationale:

1. The general philosophy presented by the SAB reflects the long held position of AMWA. Only by ranking environmental problems scientifically by risk, and considering the costs of correction is it possible to ensure that resources are appropriately allocated to the greatest public health benefit.
2. Part of the present fragmented regulatory approach results from the federal government reacting to issues without regard to proper risk assessment. This fragmented approach results in the expenditure of federal, state and local resources in areas of negligible return - resources that could be devoted to the greatest public health benefit.

Pollution Prevention

The Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) supports pollution prevention as a major component in ensuring that the nation's drinking water supplies are safe and of high quality. AMWA urges the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to emphasize pollution prevention in all their programs and reauthorization efforts. Preventing pollutants from entering drinking water supply source water is a complex issue involving point and nonpoint sources. It is more effective to control pollutants at the source, where they are highly concentrated, than it is to remove them at the consumer's expense after they have entered a water body or supply source.

AMWA further urges that Congress strengthen pollution prevention programs under reauthorization of the Clean Water Act (CWA); and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); and laws governing farm programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Congress should also appropriate sufficient funds for nonpoint source pollution prevention programs, especially farm conservation programs. Such actions as targeting farm conservation efforts to protect drinking water sources and encouraging watershed protection planning will provide a clear pollution prevention focus for local, state, and federal activities.

The source water protection provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 (SDWA) provide a start in acknowledging at the federal level the importance of pollution prevention.

Rationale:

1. Pollutant prevention is more effective and equitable than removal through drinking water treatment.
2. EPA has the authority through various existing laws including the SDWA, CWA, FIFRA and others to control contaminants that degrade water quality and increase the cost of water treatment. EPA should align the standards setting processes and regulatory requirements of the SDWA and CWA.
3. USDA has authority to control agriculture-related contaminants that degrade water quality and increase the cost of water treatment.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund)

The Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) supports a Superfund statute that requires responsible parties to clean up ground water contaminated with hazardous waste to at least drinking water standards, where practicable. AMWA supports retention of Section 104(a)(3)(C) to ensure drinking water systems are exempt from liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, or Superfund) due to deterioration of the system through ordinary uses. The statute should also protect uncontaminated ground water, and make polluters, and not water suppliers or their customers, legally and financially responsible for damages caused by hazardous waste pollution. In cases where treatment of contaminated water is technically impracticable, alternatives that ensure a safe, reliable and permanent supply of drinking water should be preferred over remedies that involve temporary measures such as home treatment devices and the provision of bottled water. In addition, the statute should explicitly recognize the importance of including drinking water suppliers in Superfund decision-making. The statute should preclude liability against drinking water suppliers for leakage from drinking water system facilities of treated water that meets National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Further, water systems should not be named as potentially responsible parties (PRPs) when the withdrawal of water for drinking water use may contribute to or accelerate migration of contaminants from a Superfund site.

Rationale:

1. Ground water is a finite and precious resource. Contamination of ground water sources further narrows its availability.
2. Consumers have a right to a safe, reliable and permanent supply of drinking water.
3. As a matter of economic fairness, the clean-up burden should fall on the party responsible for the pollution.
4. If the responsible parties cannot be identified, cleanups utilizing Superfund should ensure that drinking water needs are met without unduly burdening consumers.
5. Water suppliers should be explicitly included in the process for determining Superfund remedies, given their knowledge of ground water use, community needs, and water quality issues.
6. Water distribution piping and water leaks may inadvertently add negligible levels of contaminants to a Superfund site. Normal withdrawal of water from an aquifer for drinking water use may cause migration of contaminants from a Superfund site.

Endangered Species

The Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) supports reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA). The reauthorization should emphasize recovering listed species, preventing the need for listings, and providing flexibility to allow for consideration of different approaches to protection of endangered or threatened species. In addition, reauthorization of the ESA should focus on addressing social and economic impacts, and streamlining the process to minimize project uncertainty and delays which have historically resulted from meeting or implementing the Act's requirements. The ESA should clearly focus on protecting a listed or candidate species through integration of environmental, social and economic benefits to demonstrate tradeoffs of choices.

To accomplish these objectives, AMWA recommends that the ESA specifically include:

- Pre-listing agreements and recovery plans that consider multi-species habitat and regional or sub-regional ecosystems of which subject species are a part.
- Scientific peer review of listing decisions and recovery plans to ensure the scientific analysis of information used is fundamentally sound.
- Provision for adequate federal funding for recovery plans and federal participation in pre-listing agreements.
- The evaluation, development, and implementation of other protection alternatives before impacting pre-existing development or resource utilization.
- Broadening recovery teams to include expertise to assist in quantifying and minimizing social and economic impacts.

Rationale:

1. The current backlog of over 240¹ species as candidates for listing under the ESA necessitates an ecosystem, multi-species approach to recovery and protection over broader landscapes where possible. Such an approach will provide a greater opportunity to rationalize and address the inevitable competition for water for municipal, agricultural, recreational and environmental uses.
2. Waiting until conditions have deteriorated to the point at which a species is threatened or endangered results in efforts that may require severe restrictions on human activities and intensive and expensive recovery efforts. Pre-listing agreements can emphasize consensus, involve States in the recovery effort, avoid delays from adversarial proceedings, and result in more effective protection of the environment at a lower societal cost.

¹ http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/pub/SpeciesReport.do?listingType=C&mapstatus=1 www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html, accessed October 7, 2008/August 3, 2010

3. Because of a constantly expanding database of candidate species, listing decisions must, in part, be based on many assumptions about habitat needs and the viability of populations. Therefore, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife and the National Marine Fisheries Services should solicit opinions from the general scientific community to give these decisions the broadest possible acceptance and credibility.
4. On occasion, the ESA focus has been on impeding the renewal of federal licenses and permits that clearly provide positive societal benefits.

Safe Drinking Water Act (P.L. 104-182)

The Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) commends Congress for passage of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 (SDWA). The revisions represent dramatic improvements based on lessons learned from past drinking water laws. The law places the focus on contaminants, which actually occur in drinking water and occur at levels of public health concern. The revised statute also provides a sound scientific basis for regulations under the law and consideration of the benefits the public may receive from regulatory efforts and the costs they will be asked to bear to achieve those benefits.

AMWA strongly encourages Congress to follow through on their initiative by ensuring that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) receives adequate funding, particularly for health effects research, to implement the statute. AMWA also encourages EPA to exercise the flexibility granted under SDWA96 to ensure that congressional intent is met and appropriate decisions for the protection of public health are made.

AMWA also encourages EPA to continue its stakeholder outreach efforts that ensure public participation in the development of regulations and other drinking water initiatives.

Rationale:

1. AMWA strongly supported the 1996 revisions of the SDWA and championed many of the law's initiatives, particularly those related to: health effects research funding, a focus on contaminants that actually occur in drinking water at levels of public health concern, consideration of costs and benefits, and adequate timeframes for compliance.
2. Health effects research is a key component of the law, and only adequate funding by Congress in this area will allow the promise of the statute to be realized.
3. While the law provides flexibility to EPA to ensure that scarce public resources are appropriately expended to resolve the most pressing problems, EPA must exercise this flexibility to meet the intent of the SDWA.

Ground Water Protection

The Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) urges the protection and preservation of the nation's ground water and supports U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) development of a clear and coherent national ground water strategy that acknowledges the need for state and local government primacy in managing our nation's ground water resources.

AMWA specifically opposes legislation that would provide safe harbor from product liability for oil companies and manufacturers of MTBE. The contamination of drinking water supplies by MTBE is a serious problem. MTBE clean-up costs should be borne by those parties responsible for the contamination and for putting the product into commerce.

The availability of ground water for a variety of purposes, but most importantly as a source of safe, high quality drinking water is essential. AMWA urges Congress to consider development of a comprehensive ground water policy which consolidates EPA's authorities as outlined in the Comprehensive Ground Water Protection Program Guidance and addresses, at a minimum, the following key issues: protection of ground water used for drinking water and ground waters with ecological impacts such as ground waters hydrologically connected to surface waters; the relationship between the quality and quantity of ground water; the sources of contamination; relationship to states' water rights statutes; and federal, state and local responsibilities for the management and protection of ground water.

AMWA also urges Congress to adequately fund the wellhead protection provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Rationale:

1. The supply of ~~usable fresh water within one-half mile of the surface~~[ground water](http://www.ngwa.org/gwscience/ground_water_use/faqs.aspx) is at least twenty times greater than the total amount of surface water in the United States¹. Presently, ground water supplies about ~~50-44~~ percent of the population with drinking water, including 97 percent of rural households. About two-thirds of the ground water used in the United States is for irrigation. Industry is also heavily dependent on ground water, satisfying more than 25 percent of its water requirements from this source.
2. Ground water contamination is a significant problem, especially from improper disposal of hazardous wastes.
3. Sources of ground water contamination are waste disposal practices, agricultural activities, and natural processes. The types of contaminants include microbes, salts, heavy metals, radionuclides, and complex synthetic organic compounds.

¹ http://www.ngwa.org/gwscience/ground_water_use/faqs.aspx<http://www.wellowner.org/agroundwater/gwsupplyanduse.shtml>, accessed ~~September 4, 2008~~ August 3, 2010

4. Ground water contamination is expensive to detect and monitor. Further, once present, many of the contaminants are very difficult or impossible to remove from aquifers, and are unlikely to be changed or diluted as part of any natural progression.
5. The problem of potential contamination is nationwide, with contamination incidents reported from every state. The specific types of contamination show a regional clustering, however, with industrial waste problems predominating in the Northeast, agriculture-related contamination in heavily agricultural states, and saltwater intrusion in metropolitan coastal areas.

Surface Water Protection

The Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) supports protection, preservation and cleanup of this nation's surface water resources through control of both point and nonpoint source pollution. AMWA supports utilizing the watershed approach as the framework for bringing together all stakeholders to identify problems within a watershed and to solve water quality concerns.

AMWA also urges federal, state and local governments to coordinate program efforts to make better use of available resources (technical, institutional and financial) and to encourage flexible innovative approaches to meeting water quality objectives.

In addition, AMWA encourages greater recognition by federal and state levels of government of the importance of rivers, streams and lakes as essential sources of drinking water. AMWA urges states to strongly consider drinking water contaminants (particularly those with acute effects) when defining impaired waterways within their borders. AMWA further urges the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state authorities to establish water quality criteria and standards such as total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for pollutants of concern to drinking water suppliers. AMWA supports the application of TMDLs and the designation of water bodies as drinking water sources where applicable to protect source water.

Finally, the transition from today's form of regulatory control to one based on a watershed management framework will take time and resources. In order for this transition to take place, AMWA encourages all levels of government to commit adequate financial and technical resources for the long-term.

Rationale:

1. Surface water supplies provide over 50 percent of the total drinking water demands of this country. These water sources are vulnerable to potential chemical and biological contamination.
2. Future improvements in water quality will be dependent on managers taking a broader focus than exists in many areas today. Only by evaluating the entire watershed to determine the interaction of all pollution sources (urban, suburban, rural and agricultural point and nonpoint sources) will decision makers be able to develop a management approach that identifies the specific pollution sources that require additional controls so that water quality goals can be achieved.
3. Nonpoint sources of pollution comprise the largest source of water pollution and remain one of the biggest challenges. Federal and state governments need to encourage the agricultural community (through regulatory requirements if appropriate) to participate in solving nonpoint source pollution problems attributable to agricultural practices.

4. Governmental coordination and cooperation are essential because watersheds often cross numerous political boundaries and the scope of these watershed planning efforts can require significant time and resources.

Drinking Water Research

The Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) believes continuing, federally-sponsored, health-based research is needed in a variety of areas including: understanding the health risks of waterborne substances; development of improved analytical techniques to more accurately measure the level of contaminants in drinking water; protection of drinking water supplies from contamination; identification of the most reliable and efficient methods for removing contaminants from drinking water; and development of methodologies and technologies to detect, prevent, and respond to acts of terrorism. Research should also address regional and local differences in source water quality. All research should be performed by qualified, reputable research organizations. Further, it should, to the extent possible, be oriented to provide information of direct benefit to water supply utilities and regulators.

AMWA urges Congress to provide EPA program funding at levels that will allow essential, thorough health effects research on disinfectants and disinfection byproducts. Health effects studies require special attention so that a firm, scientific basis exists for regulatory decisions including the risk tradeoffs of disinfection practices.

Regarding homeland security research, AMWA believes that the federal government through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and/or the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) should help fill gaps in research with a national scientific research and development program. The need for new, sophisticated technologies in water security is paramount to help water systems detect and respond to terrorist threats. AMWA also encourages the inclusion of cyber terrorism prevention and response in the research program. Water utilities increasingly rely on information systems to control many aspects of water treatment and distribution. It is essential that resources be invested now to protect water systems from physical, contaminant, and cyber threats in the future.

AMWA strongly endorses the Water Research Foundation's voluntary research program, which is funded voluntarily by public and private water utilities. AMWA believes that the major focus of the Foundation's research should remain on scientific, technical, and management issues of concern to the water supply industry. AMWA encourages Congress to maintain funding for Water Research Foundation and other water research organizations. The Foundation should actively seek opportunities for co-funding research with the Water Environment Research Foundation on issues of interest to both water and wastewater utilities. AMWA supports health effects research but believes that any effort to involve the Foundation in such research should be done only after extremely careful deliberations and, if conducted, should be performed by qualified, recognized health research organizations.

AMWA supports the efforts and funding of CDC, EPA and other organizations to continue research on the occurrence and significance of waterborne diseases.

Rationale:

1. Very little data exist regarding the health impacts of many of the substances now being detected in both surface and ground water supplies.
2. Health effects research is urgently needed and extremely expensive. The federal role in drinking water research should emphasize the development of scientific health effects data.
3. The EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water and the drinking water research and development program have historically been underfunded, and, therefore unable to develop adequate occurrence, health effects, analytical methods, and Best Available Technology data for regulations. The regulation of disinfectants and disinfection byproducts and any future contaminants demands adequate funding because a large majority of Americans are served by systems using water treatment processes. Adequate funding is essential to study health impacts, and eliminate incorrect decisions with resulting high costs.
4. Research into the most effective means of controlling known contaminants is needed to assure that their removal is accomplished as reliably, efficiently and economically as possible. Required treatment technologies may be very costly, thus imposing a major burden upon water suppliers. Requiring the use of such technologies before they have been thoroughly demonstrated and proven under field operating conditions could result in substantial investment in a poorly suited technology, in the improper application of that technology, or in unintended water quality impacts.
5. Because of the public health and financial implications of drinking water related research, it is essential that it be performed by highly qualified and objective organizations.
6. To maximize the use of limited research budgets as well as the operating budgets of water utilities, research should be oriented toward projects that will produce information of direct benefit to water suppliers and regulators. The research is needed to help utility managers make decisions about how best to allocate resources to provide high quality water and meet federal and state requirements.
7. Water was identified as one of the nation's critical infrastructure sectors. Recent global events have borne out the need for utilities to focus on finding new ways to improve the security of water system infrastructure and operations.
8. To prevent duplication of effort in research, federal roles should be coordinated through designation of a lead agency.

Water Conservation

The Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) believes that federal, state and local water supply policies should encourage the conservation of the nation's water resources. Individual water utilities should develop and implement their own system specific conservation programs, which could include participation in programs such as EPA's WaterSense, and take appropriate steps to ensure that there are adequate water supplies, even during periods of drought, to meet local needs. Water conservation should be accomplished through activities that result in the efficient use and management of water such as:

- Metering of all water supplied as a basic conservation incentive and to measure the effectiveness of all operations including conservation activities;
- Supporting adoption of national plumbing products efficiency standards;
- Initiating regular water system audits to identify and correct leaks, unauthorized, or wasteful uses; and
- Educating and encouraging customers to use water wisely.

There are significant regional differences in water resources, usage requirements, system capacities and demographics. The following measures should be considered locally and, if appropriate, implemented in a manner tailored to regional conditions:

- Incorporation of conservation measures in all planning to meet future water needs;
- Elimination of declining block rates;
- Elimination of uniform monthly water rates without a usage component;
- Promotion of seasonal rates, surcharges, increasing block rates and other rate structures that encourage wise water use options when appropriate for local circumstances particularly during periods of water shortages, drought, rising demand, or rising water system costs;
- Efficiency improvements in industrial and agricultural uses of water; and
- Development and employment of beneficial reuse projects that meet appropriate public health standards and are cost effective.

State implementation of EPA's water conservation guidance should follow these general principles.

Rationale:

1. Water, perhaps the most precious natural resource, without which life would be impossible, should not be wasted. Even relatively minor shortages can disrupt normal living patterns and may undermine a variety of economic activities.
2. Conservation is a key part of water resource management which must assure that present and future municipal, industrial, agricultural, hydroelectric and instream needs can be met in an economically and environmentally sound manner.
3. Local, regional, legal, climatic, source, economic and environmental differences must be taken into account as conservation policies are developed at the national, state and local levels. The appropriate mix of conservation measures must be selected based on these differences.

Alternative Water Resource Development

The Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies supports a comprehensive, coordinated program that integrates governmental programs with the needs of water utilities to enhance existing water supplies. This requires the development of alternative water resources including desalination, beneficial reuse, prudent conservation measures and innovative programs developed through research to augment existing water supplies. Development of a diversified portfolio of safe and cost effective resource options will allow more flexibility in operations and a greater ability to manage future risk due to uncertainties in demand, source availability and climatological conditions.

AMWA believes the establishment of reliable funding mechanisms that facilitate and encourage innovation and the development of new technologies in the area of alternative water resources is critical. Federal and state governments should partner with the drinking water community to conduct research and develop technologies to produce alternative water resources, reduce water consumption and resolve challenges associated with the use of alternative sources of water. The federal government should fund much needed research to review the possible adverse health effects of indirect reuse and provide guidance on the treatment techniques needed to ensure human health and safety. To this end, research should be conducted to develop products that are energy efficient, environmentally friendly, and reduce the production and disposal of waste products.

Rationale:

1. In many communities, demands from business, agriculture, and the environment, together with population growth, have placed a tremendous strain on existing sources of both groundwater and surface water, jeopardizing its long-term sustainability.
2. In addition to encouraging and promoting water conservation measures, water utilities have to diversify their portfolio of source options to ensure the water demands of the communities served are continually met.
3. The socio-economic and environmental impacts of a prolonged drought are severe and far-reaching. There is a need to develop renewable resources that are “drought-proof” to mitigate the damaging effects of long-term droughts.
4. Beneficial direct reuse allows for a different quality of water to be used as appropriate, which saves potable water for its highest and best use.
5. Beneficial indirect reuse also augments existing water supplies by reclaiming a portion of return flows, thereby, adding additional inflow into existing supply reservoirs.
6. Alternative water resource development also has positive implications for meeting present-day emergency response situations, and security challenges.

Wetlands Protection

The Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) supports federal, state and local efforts to develop clear, coherent, coordinated goals for the protection of vital wetlands. However, some usage of wetlands for water supply is vital to the well being of the nation. AMWA supports the concept of “no net loss” and appropriate mitigation programs to meet that end when wetlands must be used to meet water supply and other essential needs and the need to promote the preservation of ground water recharge areas from potential development. One primary goal should be the streamlining of application and approval policies and procedures so that public time and funds are expended efficiently in meeting public water supply needs.

Rationale:

1. Wetlands are an extremely valuable link in ecosystems supporting wildlife, fisheries and other aquatic resources. They provide food, breeding and wintering grounds for waterfowl, sustain nearly one-third of the nation’s threatened or endangered species, and provide exceptional biological productivity. Wetlands also provide valuable recreation and outdoor space areas.
2. Wetlands are inseparably related to the supply of safe, high quality drinking water. Wetlands may be central to local and regional hydrologic cycles serving to filter sediment, remove pollutants, recharge aquifers, control flooding and reduce erosion. Water intake structures, reservoirs and other facilities must often, by their nature, be located in or utilize wetland areas. Such use is appropriate with proper mitigation since water supplies provide essential public benefits.
3. Because of the nature and public benefit of many water supply projects, timely action and decisions are necessary so that public funds are not misdirected and public needs can ultimately be met. To ensure appropriate and efficient use of public funds, streamlined laws, regulations, policies and procedures are needed.

Competitiveness and Public-Private Partnerships

The Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) strongly believes that the interests of drinking water consumers are well served by effective, efficient and competitive publicly-owned water systems dedicated to providing consumers with safe and affordable drinking water.

AMWA further believes that publicly-owned and competitively operated water systems can achieve and maintain a competitive position by integrating into their operations the best practices found in both the public and private sectors and by creatively incorporating the use of private sector resources where appropriate.

AMWA opposes Congressional legislation indicating a preference, whether implicit or explicit, supporting the privatization (ranging from the sale of assets to contract operations) of publicly owned drinking water agencies. It is AMWA's position that privatization decisions must be left to the local decision makers most directly affected by the decision and its long-term consequences including disruptions caused by business failures.

Rationale:

1. Publicly-owned and operated water systems benefit drinking water consumers in the following ways:
 - The control, responsibility and accountability for the entire water system is clearly defined.
 - There are no profit motives involved that could influence key decisions.
 - Publicly-owned and operated water utilities have a commitment to make needed capital investment by virtue of ownership, accountability and a long term perspective.
2. Publicly-owned and operated water systems have the motivation and the tools to be competitive including:
 - A keen awareness of the local community's needs and values.
 - A clear mandate to meet those needs and incorporate those values into the mission of water systems.
 - An experienced, knowledgeable and dedicated staff.
3. Publicly-owned and operated water systems have demonstrated their ability to compete by:
 - Creative use of private sector resources and outsourcing of various services while preserving public control and accountability.

- Improved efficiencies resulting from industry-wide benchmarking and other similar activities.
 - Willingness to streamline cumbersome operating rules and procedures (e.g., procurement and personnel).
 - Successful participation in a number of managed competition processes.
 - Creation of effective partnerships between management and employees (in many cases through formal competitiveness agreements and relationships with labor unions).
4. While many utility-wide operating contracts between large metropolitan water systems and private firms have not been successful, some utilities have found that contracting with firms to operate individual components of their systems may be beneficial.

Water Supply Policies and Programs: State and Federal Roles

The Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) believes that states should determine water supply policies and administer water supply programs, including the delegated implementation responsibilities for the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. AMWA believes that this delegated implementation of the Act (“State Primacy”) serves both federal and state interests in an effective national drinking water program.

The cost of administering the current and forthcoming regulatory requirements of the Act will increase substantially over the next several years and increased funding for state program implementation is needed. AMWA believes that federal funding for the state administration of safe drinking water programs should be increased to cover the full costs of these federally mandated requirements. Any additional related state drinking water quality programs should be funded from the states’ general revenue sources. To the extent that states impose fees and other direct charges on regulated water supplies, these fees and charges should be based upon demonstrable costs, equitably applied to all water suppliers, and not used to displace current funding.

Rationale:

1. States are much closer to local governments than is the federal government. Therefore, they are in a better position to understand and respond to the needs and priorities of urban water suppliers and the people they serve.
2. Financial resources vary among the states and among localities within a state. Accordingly, each state should be free to set compliance schedules that realistically reflect a water utility’s ability to meet the deadlines, consistent with protection of public health.
3. Separating the enactment of regulations from the financial responsibility for their implementation removes incentives for the regulators to weigh the overall societal impacts (benefits and costs) of their requirements against the finite resources available.
4. In many states, water suppliers already pay taxes or other fees to their states’ general funds. In some instances, these tax and fee collections already exceed the budgeted cost of state drinking water programs.
5. In many states, general fund commitments to drinking water programs have not only not kept pace with regulatory growth, but have remained static or retreated in the face of that growth.

Tax-Exempt Financing

The Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) urges Congress to retain and expand its strong support for the availability and use of tax-exempt bonds to finance essential public water supply facilities, including construction, rehabilitation and other system improvements. This authority to finance essential governmental services on a tax-exempt basis is vital to the efforts of metropolitan water agencies to continue to provide high quality, safe and reliable supplies of drinking water. AMWA urges Congress to resist restrictions that encumber public water agencies' efforts to raise needed capital to address water supply needs and to repeal those sections of the Internal Revenue Code that limit tax-exempt financing.

Rationale:

1. Tax-exempt bonds remain the most significant source of capital financing to meet the needs of water suppliers.
2. Elimination of tax-exempt status would seriously erode the ability of AMWA member agencies to meet existing and anticipated needs, including any new drinking water quality standards.
3. Elimination of such tax-exempt financing would constitute a fundamental departure by the federal government and could threaten the ability of state and local governments to finance basic governmental facilities and services.
4. Restrictive arbitrage provisions unnecessarily increase the costs of project financing.

Financing Infrastructure Renewal

The Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) believes that well-functioning water infrastructure is fundamental to protecting public health. Looking to the future, there is a consensus that several hundred billion dollars will be needed to finance infrastructure upgrades and refurbishments.

AMWA believes that local water supply operations should rely primarily on water rates and other locally generated revenue to support the costs of their operations and infrastructure replacement. However, because local economic conditions vary tremendously around the country and the cost of meeting federal and state regulations impacts systems differently, AMWA supports a state-run, federally financed investment mechanism that includes loans and grants but that establishes appropriate conditions for eligibility (including, for example, demonstration by applicant utilities that they are investing appropriate levels of their own revenues in capital repair and replacement, such as implementation of rate increases for capital investment). Federal funding programs should be targeted to enhance the long-term local sustainability of public water systems and to address the short-term infrastructure shortfall. In addition, because most federal drinking water assistance is reserved for smaller water systems, AMWA encourages Congress to increase its assistance to large metropolitan systems – systems serving 100,000 people or more.

Access to capital is another critical component to allowing local water providers to make the investments needed to improve and maintain water systems. Water systems currently incur considerable costs associated with financing these local improvement projects. Current economic conditions and changes to financial markets now require significant funds to be set aside to provide security for financing instead of being used for infrastructure improvements. AMWA believes Congress should consider various financing mechanisms to help communities fund water infrastructure investments.

AMWA supports the development of appropriate asset management plans, a demonstrated commitment to funding capital replacement, the consideration of consolidation and regional partnerships where feasible and appropriate, and the institutionalization of effective utility management practices.

AMWA further supports the refinement of methods used for predicting infrastructure needs to maximize their accuracy in national cost estimates, as well as to characterize the needs of individual agencies. AMWA also supports investments in research to develop technology that best utilizes our limited resources to restore and improve infrastructure.

Rationale:

1. Public water systems should generally rely on rates and other local resources to fund operations, maintenance and infrastructure improvements.
2. Over the next 20 years, public drinking water systems face an estimated overall infrastructure investment need of \$334.8 billion, including \$116.3 billion for systems

serving more than 100,000 people.¹ Even with billions of dollars being spent locally each year, estimated multi-billion dollar annual shortfalls are predicted. In addition to capital improvements, O&M costs also add tens of billions to these projected annual funding shortfalls.

3. With the failure and downgrading of sureties and insurance companies, the cost of financing has increased significantly. In addition, since sureties have been downgraded (some to junk status) some water utilities have had to fund their surety requirement from operating funds, which produces less funding for capital investment.
4. Beyond capital needs and O&M costs, federal and state regulations add significantly to the cost of providing safe and affordable drinking water.
5. The Federal government has a history of providing significant funding for the development of drinking water supplies particularly in the west and southwest. The Federal government also created the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund intended to assist drinking water systems with compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.
6. Metropolitan water systems serve 46 percent of the nation's population yet only 23 percent of DWSRF funds have thus far been distributed to these systems.² Furthermore, to date there are many states that have provided no funding to metropolitan water agencies. These are states with metropolitan communities and aging infrastructure.
7. Local, state and federal governments contribute to the cost incurred by drinking water systems and each level of government should participate, in an appropriate way, to pay for those costs.
8. Increased research funding that is well targeted, can have a considerable payback to agencies to reduce the overall infrastructure investment needed in future years.
9. Partnerships can help water systems in communities in need address infrastructure issues through financial, technical, operational and managerial cooperation and assistance.

¹ Dollar figures taken from the 2007 EPA Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment.

² Factoids: Drinking Water and Groundwater Statistics for 2008, EPA, EPA 816-K-08-004, November 2008

Drinking Water Security and Treatment Mandates

The Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) recognizes that water utilities must protect their critical facilities from acts of terrorism and other hazards because the provision of drinking water is fundamental to the health and economic prosperity of communities across the nation. Drinking water utilities' first responsibility is to protect public health by providing potable water and therefore AMWA believes that Congress and the Administration should proceed with caution in the establishment of new requirements that would prevent local experts from choosing the best and most effective water disinfection options.

AMWA also believes that Congress and the Administration should avoid the establishment of competing and duplicative security programs at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS), or giving different agencies oversight of drinking water and wastewater security practices. Having more than one federal agency with authority over water security could not only be inefficient, but could also impair the ability of drinking water systems to fulfill their missions, making simultaneous compliance with multiple regulations difficult or even impossible. Specifically, legislative proposals that would require the adoption of alternative treatment practices that are inconsistent with those selected locally fail to recognize the potential for negative risk trade-offs. Requirements that propose, directly or indirectly, to displace locally preferred and effective treatment practices could undermine public health. Also, if duplicate measures are adopted by federal agencies, water systems will have difficulty assuring compliance and could incur costs with no real improvement in security.

Some new water security programs include the collection of data from water providers. Given the sensitive nature of water security information, AMWA believes that Congress, states and local governments should explicitly prohibit the disclosure of such information under public information laws. Likewise, federal, state and local agencies must take all internal precautions to prevent the inappropriate disclosure of water system information.

Finally, providing safe water is a local public service, and therefore any new federal security requirements should be accompanied by federal funding assistance. Such assistance could be targeted to help utilities update existing vulnerability assessments or implement other physical security or water treatment process enhancements that the utility determines will increase security without compromising public health. Otherwise, new security requirements will amount to unfunded federal mandates on local governments at a time when water treatment facilities are facing hundreds of billions of dollars in other priority infrastructure projects.

Rationale:

1. All metropolitan drinking water agencies have complied with the 2002 Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness Response Act by developing vulnerability assessments and submitting them to EPA and by preparing emergency response plans. As a result of these measures, water systems have made significant strides in protecting their consumers by protecting their facilities and water quality.

2. Drinking water utilities are essential to maintaining the public's health, as well as its trust and confidence in a safe and reliable supply of water. Water utilities are on the front line for defending critical water facilities across the United States.
3. Federal mandates requiring utilities to implement "inherently safer technologies" could conflict with drinking water disinfection options determined locally based on source water quality and other feasibility considerations. Switching from one technology to another is a matter of risk-tradeoffs, such as whether to manage risk presented by large chlorine gas supplies or to accept new risks from more frequent deliveries of smaller quantities by truck.
4. DHS is charged with regulating security at the nation's chemical facilities, but is prohibited from regulating security at water facilities. Some representatives have proposed granting DHS authority to regulate wastewater facility security, while EPA would regulate drinking water system security. This would result in confusing multiple-agency requirements being placed on joint drinking water and wastewater systems, so it is important that the security of drinking water and wastewater systems is regulated by a single federal agency.

Climate Change

The Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) supports strong federal action to research and respond to the impacts of global climate change upon the nation's drinking water supplies. The long-term viability and sustainability of the nation's water supply is integral to a viable national economy and therefore a comprehensive, unified, and coordinated federal research program is essential for developing decision support tools, adaptation and mitigation strategies, and for helping local utility managers access better information on the regional impacts of climate change on drinking water quality and quantity. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and other federal departments and agencies currently conducting climate change research must increase their efforts to develop reliable modeling systems and regional projections of freshwater quality and quantity changes and offer clear guidance on how water utilities may prepare for changing climate conditions over the next several decades.

AMWA also urges Congress to take into account the impacts of climate change on water resources when developing legislation to regulate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and take steps to mitigate the anticipated environmental damage that warming is expected to cause. Specifically, climate change legislation must recognize that water resources and infrastructure in much of the United States are significantly threatened by climate change. Therefore, increased assistance and investment will be necessary to help water systems adapt to changing climate conditions and deliver uninterrupted water service to rapidly growing service populations. A percentage of federal revenues derived from a cap-and-trade or carbon tax system should be set aside for research, adaptation, mitigation, and other initiatives that will evaluate and address the impacts of climate change on water resources and public water utilities in the United States.

Likewise, Congress should carefully evaluate mitigation strategies, such as experimental carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology, which could result in harm to underground sources of drinking water. CCS or similar technologies that place harmful chemicals underground should not be deployed until comprehensive protections for drinking water sources are put in place, including a clear standard outlining who is liable for any unforeseen damages caused by the technology.

AMWA supports its members' efforts to evaluate their own GHG emissions and take appropriate steps to reduce emissions and increase energy efficiency when feasible. Likewise, the federal government should offer incentives for carbon-emitting operations, including water utilities, to take proactive steps to reduce their emissions and increase the efficiency of both their plants, and their customers' water usage.

Rationale:

1. Scientific research has found that climate change is impacting the hydrological cycle and threatens drinking water supplies in the United States in a number of ways, including increased evaporation reducing water storage capacity, rising sea levels threatening inland water supplies, changes in seasonal rainfall patterns, reduced mountain snowpack,

and increased water contamination as a result of heavier storm intensity and increased turbidity and sedimentation.

2. Policymakers increasingly cite CCS technology as an attractive strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while enabling the continued use of abundant energy sources such as coal. Several recent climate change bills considered in Congress would rely on CCS to achieve mandated carbon dioxide emissions reductions, and in 2008 EPA proposed a rule to regulate the long-term sequestration of carbon dioxide under the Safe Drinking Water Act's Underground Injection Control program.
3. Water utilities must begin planning now for their expected water supply needs and water availability realities over the next several decades. Climate change threatens to make current forecasting models irrelevant, so new regional projections are needed to help water utilities plan for the next 20 – 50 years.
4. America's water infrastructure is in need of billions of dollars worth of improvements in the coming decades, even absent the additional stresses that will be imposed by climate change. Increased investment in this infrastructure and the development of alternative water supplies will help utilities adapt to these serious challenges.

Pharmaceuticals in Water

The Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) strongly supports a coordinated, multi-pronged approach to the challenges posed by pharmaceutical compounds found at trace levels in many surface and groundwater sources used for drinking water supply. A clear focus on source control, which targets the approval, use and disposal of pharmaceuticals, is imperative, while recognizing the balance of public health benefits of pharmaceuticals versus the impacts to drinking water.

AMWA believes continued research to gather information on pharmaceuticals in water is critical to informing future actions such as the development of water quality criteria and possible mitigation. Therefore AMWA recommends that:

- Congress increase the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) research budget for pharmaceuticals in water.
- EPA and USGS establish a target compound list and prioritize the standardization of analytical methods.
- EPA and other federal agencies focus pharmaceutical research efforts on relative source contribution, human health effects, and effects on aquatic life.
- Water and wastewater research organizations coordinate their activities and focus research on treatment technologies, risk assessment, fate and transport, and effective communication.

Minimizing pharmaceutical loading by pharmaceutical take back programs is one step that will help reduce pharmaceutical concentrations in wastewater streams. However, human and animal excretion resulting from the metabolism of pharmaceuticals and unmetabolized pharmaceuticals are by far the largest contributor and cannot be stopped or easily controlled.¹ When necessary, more must be done to reduce pharmaceutical concentrations in wastewater streams before discharging into the environment. In this regard, AMWA recommends that:

- The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) require environmental assessments (e.g., fate, transport, residuals, by-products, etc.) as part of the drug approval and registration process. These assessments would predict possible resultant concentrations of the pharmaceutical in drinking water supplies and the environment. This would provide valuable information to EPA in the development of national impact and mitigation estimates and if necessary response plans.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture develop guidance for animal feeding and production operations to reduce antibiotics and steroids in runoff, and that EPA monitor the

¹ CBS News. *271M Lbs Of Pharmaceuticals In Our Water*. April 20, 2009.

<http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2009/04/20/health/main4955573.shtml>, accessed Nov. 25, 2009 August 3, 2010

effectiveness of its present NPDES programs for preventing such pollution and adjust them appropriately.

- The federal government lead the way by developing a national program to provide consumers with an easy and secure method to dispose of unused prescriptions. Specifically, EPA should continue to identify barriers and pursue changes in federal and state regulations that currently impede the success of drug return, disposal, and reuse programs.

AMWA believes that the key to any effort on pharmaceuticals must engage the public in the process. AMWA therefore supports development of public education tools and programs to garner public support and participation in source reduction programs, which includes pharmaceutical take back disposal programs.

Rationale:

1. Pharmaceutical residues found in the water environment are a concern that drinking water utilities take seriously. To date the available science has yet to identify any human health effects from trace amounts of these chemicals in drinking water, although there is some evidence indicating possible environmental concerns. Some scientists using the health data available on pharmaceuticals have concluded that the human health risks, if any, from trace concentrations are low. Research must continue, particularly in the health effects area.
 2. AMWA believes that there are steps that can and should be taken now to help minimize these contaminants by preventing their entry into waste streams to reduce their concentration in drinking water sources. Such actions will also serve to reduce contamination from today's pharmaceuticals and those developed in the future. It is challenging and expensive to address pharmaceuticals after they are in drinking water sources and have been diluted to trace levels.
 3. More research in the arena of water is needed so public policy makers can make decisions and risk trade-offs based on sound science. The unintended consequences of pharmaceuticals and current water treatment processes (like ozonation) are unknown; we know ozone reduces the concentrations of some pharmaceuticals, but oxidation is not complete, leaving unknown by-products. Research in this area is needed so we can weigh the public health benefits against the economics of more stringent source control measures.
 4. The public is concerned about pharmaceuticals in drinking water and deserves information. To date, the majority of information available has been on the occurrence of pharmaceuticals. The public needs information related to health relevance in order to draw informed conclusions. This information must be developed by federal agencies and by experts in the field. Water utilities can assist by making the information available to their customers. The public is beginning to recognize that improper use and disposal of pharmaceuticals contributes to the problem, as does human metabolism of drugs taken as properly prescribed. As a result, the public wants to be part of a solution for reducing
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pharmaceuticals in the water environment. Products and tools need to be developed to tap this reservoir of help and support.