

**New Jersey communities protecting water resources**

**Low-impact development Stormwater Management**

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## A Letter from NACo's President



Dear County Leaders,

At our 2001 NACo Annual Conference in July, Christine Todd Whitman, administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency addressed a General Session of over 4,000 local government officials. Whitman spoke of the great need for local governments to provide information on the environmental challenges and funding priorities of the nation's counties. A former local government official in New Jersey, Whitman realizes the decisions made at the local level have an immense impact on our country as a whole. Her role as EPA Administrator allows her to travel around the country to speak to federal, state, and local officials about the importance of environmental awareness and proactive policies.

During her address, Whitman asked county officials for feedback about environmental challenges and priorities. NACo surveyed its Environment, Energy and Land Use Steering Committee for input. One of the major issues that rose to the top of our membership's priorities was sewer, septic tank, and stormwater management which includes compliance with federal sewer and stormwater mandates as well as the need for tools to empower county officials to make informed choices between sewer and septic systems, and to implement effective planning, inspection, public education and management programs at the local level.

Keeping in tune with the top local environmental challenges, the same survey also found sewer, drinking water, and stormwater infrastructure assistance as one of counties' top funding priorities. More specifically, this includes full funding for the EPA Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Funds and the sewer overflow control grants program authorized by the Congress in 2000, as well as new federal funding to help meet the \$23 billion annual gap in water infrastructure investment.

The priorities and needs are clear. As county officials, we have the responsibility to act on issues such as wastewater, stormwater, and drinking water and these are issues of growing importance. Realizing this, NACo has a variety of technical assistance programs and networks available to county officials across the country. I urge you to utilize these programs to further your advancement in environmental awareness and protection. Please contact NACo for any of your environmental needs. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Javier Gonzalez  
President, National Association of Counties

# Guidelines help manage onsite wastewater treatment

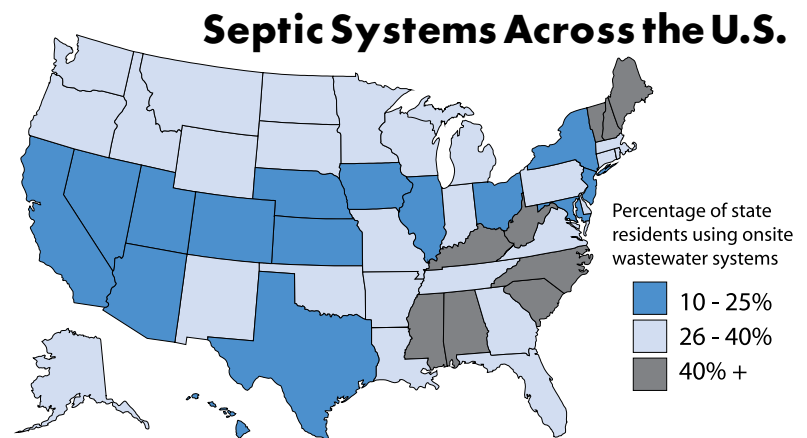
By A. R. RUBIN, Ed.D.

Throughout the country, on-site wastewater systems (septic tanks) are utilized to treat and recycle wastewater from residential and commercial facilities. Where site and soil conditions are suitable, these systems provide safe and effective treatment and recycling of wastewater. This affords protection of both public health and environmental quality. In addition, when on-site systems are managed properly through community-wide efforts, these systems provide communities with methods to protect the local tax base and consumer investments.

Many on-site wastewater treatment systems rely on the well-established treatment capacity of soil. The soil material on many sites can provide high levels of wastewater renewal. In some instances, additional levels of wastewater treatment may be required prior to discharge to the soil. Regardless of the degree of treatment, all systems require maintenance, operation, and management.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed a set of guidelines on the management of on-site wastewater treatment systems and is in the process of developing a new manual. These publications outline the EPA recommendations to develop properly designed, operated and managed on-site wastewater treatment systems.

The purpose of the EPA Guide-



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990

lines is to elevate the performance level and perception of on-site wastewater systems as a permanent part of the water and wastewater infrastructure. The EPA believes this can be achieved through improvements in management.

The EPA Guidelines at [www.epa.gov/owm/decent/index.htm](http://www.epa.gov/owm/decent/index.htm) present five independent levels of management for on-site programs. These levels range from simple and low cost improvements in developing local awareness to the establishment of independent, third party ownership programs for a variety of on-site wastewater systems. In this highest level of management, the entity entrusted with overall program management takes full responsibility for all aspects of the on-site wastewater management program: site evaluation and system design, installation, operation, and management. This concept offers poten-

tial user service similar to the conventional community collection and treatment system.

Local communities will benefit from the development of management programs through improved ability to protect water quality and public health, improved protection of homeowner investment, and improved protection of local tax base. Homeowner investment is better protected through routine inspection and maintenance. Local tax base is protected since costly investments in collection and treatment infrastructure may be avoided.

*(Robert A. Rubin is a professor of Biological and Agricultural Engineering at North Carolina State University and a noted expert on wastewater management issues. For more information, contact Jason Shedlock, NACo environmental assistant at (202) 942-4252 or [jshedloc@naco.org](mailto:jshedloc@naco.org).)*

## Cecil County roundtable process a success

By PHYLLIS KILBY  
CECIL COUNTY, MD COMMISSIONER

Local officials often grapple with protecting the environment and maintaining the integrity of their local jurisdictions, while at the same time encouraging growth and development. In attempting to meet those goals, many counties ascertain that their own zoning ordinances and development codes are an impediment to the conservation of natural resources such as local streams and lakes.

Since the release of their report *Better Site Design Handbook*, the Cen-

ter for Watershed Protection (Center) has been busy implementing Local Site Planning Roundtables in various jurisdictions including Cecil County. The rapid pace of development in the county made it an ideal candidate for using the Site Design Local Roundtable process to reevaluate current development rules.

The first step was to convene a diverse group of stakeholders and community professionals to take on the task. This group consisted of representatives from the developmental and environmental communities, county and municipal governments, civic and

nonprofit organizations, business groups and others.

The roundtable process included a kick-off meeting, a review of the codes and ordinances, a series of three subcommittee meetings and a final meeting to review recommendations of subcommittees and achieve full consensus.

The roundtable analyzed the county's existing subdivision codes over the course of five months and determined that several of the

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# Conference delegates flock to NACo's wastewater workshop

BY JASON SHEDLOCK  
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANT

Building on the success of the wastewater round table discussion at NACo's 2001 Legislative Conference in Washington, D.C., a near capacity crowd of more than 150 delegates filled a meeting room at Philadelphia's Pennsylvania Convention Center to participate in the *Growing Smart: Septic vs. Sewer* interactive workshop at NACo's 2001 Annual Conference. Panelists from both the public and private sector gave brief presentations on the importance of wastewater management as well as some ways to implement a management program.

## Highlights of *Growing Smart: Septic vs. Sewer*

### Speakers

- Commissioner Jean Michaels, Olmsted County, Minn. has been the vice-chair of NACo's Environment, Energy and Land Use Steering Committee for five years, and a member of the NACo/NACCHO Wastewater Work Group.
- Phil Wheeler, Olmsted County-Rochester, Minn., has been a planner in Olmsted County since 1976 and the Director of the Rochester-Olmsted County Planning Department for 11 years.
- David S. Knoble, Philadelphia, Pa., is the Director of Piedmont En-



A typical septic system.

vironmental Group, a Philadelphia based consulting firm with an emphasis on on-site/decentralized wastewater management practices.

• Council Member Curtis Tyler, Hawaii County, Hawaii (moderator). Tyler is a co-chair of the Watershed Management Advisory Committee as well as a vice chair of the Environment, Energy and Land-Use subcommittee.

### Major Points

In making the decision between hooking to a centralized sewer system or using a septic system as a means of treating wastewater, Michaels and Wheeler proposed six considerations:

- geographic scale (lot, neighborhood, community)
- time scale (permanent vs. eventual connection)
- treatment (septic, aerobic, composting, shared)
- collection (small diameter pressure, other)

- operation (inspection at installation, monitoring of treatment), and
- site constraints (soils, slopes, geology, hydrology, habitat).

Knoble's presentation on on-site systems included a number of frequently asked questions and a list of possible answers. He described some of the steps that should be taken before deciding what type of system would be most beneficial to a particular area:

- review zoning
- review state and/or local regulations pertinent to sewage disposal
- review and categorize natural features, and
- compare findings with the goals of the community and developer

Knoble also described three major issues when introducing new wastewater technology into a community:

- education of current residents
- education of new residents, and
- qualified technical guidance throughout the process.

An open discussion followed each panelist's presentation. County officials from around the country took the opportunity to ask the panel of peer experts about the various situations in their communities.

*(If you would like a copy of the materials provided at the workshop contact Jason Shedlock, environmental assistant at (202) 942-4252 or jshedloc@naco.org.)*

# NEMO provides technical assistance to local officials

BY JAMES DAVENPORT  
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Every day, local elected and appointed officials are making critical decisions pertinent to land use planning and natural resources. Local officials continuously face many challenges interpreting how activities on the local landscape (constructing roads, siting septic systems, conserving open space) may impact the quality of nearby streams, lakes and rivers.

Since 1991, the Non-point Education for Municipal Officials (NEMO) project has informed decision-makers on the correlation between local land use decisions and water quality. In fact, NEMO has become a model for a new national network to address non-point source pollution.

The NEMO project was developed by the University of Connecticut Cooperative Extension System, in partnership with the Department of Natural Resources Management and Engineering and the Connecticut Sea Grant Program. NEMO works closely with local land use decision-makers and presents information on how water quality protection can be integrated into a long range plan that addresses other local issues such as suburban sprawl, traffic, road maintenance, subdivision design, open space planning and the character of neighborhoods.

NEMO also uses advanced technologies — geographic information systems (GIS), remote sensing, and the Internet — and face-to-face training to form the basis of its education programs. According to Chet Arnold, co-director of the NEMO project, "We use technology sparingly, but effectively, to show the picture of a town or watershed that land use planners have never seen before ... it's a matter of taking fairly complex data and painting a simple picture for decision makers so that they can look at a proposed development within the context of their entire town, or even back one step further in the context of the entire watershed."

Another key element of NEMO is that they use impervious surface coverage (such as streets and parking lots) to estimate existing and future water quality conditions. The rationale is that the percentage of impervious cover, as an indication of population density and urbanization in a particular area, can serve as a simple estimate of the level of non-point source pollution flowing into a local water resource.

Though the program is relatively new, the NEMO program has extended beyond Connecticut and projects are being initiated all across the country. The National NEMO Network, a con-

federation of projects adapted from the Connecticut NEMO program, currently consists of programs in 23 states. According to John Rozum, National NEMO Network Coordinator, "NEMO adaptations are not necessarily 'clones' of the Connecticut program, but are true adaptations, responding to the land use and natural resource issue unique to their regions. The goal is to create a truly interactive network of shared experiences among diverse projects in the 23 states."

## Ohio NEMO project

To maximize resources and personnel, the Ohio NEMO project opted to partner with as many resource organizations as possible including the Center for Watershed Protection, the Low Impact Design Group of Maryland, the National NEMO program, and local groups and organizations. The project is scheduled to conduct a workshop specifically for county commissioners and county engineers (in collaboration with County Commissioners Association of Ohio and County Engineers Association of Ohio) comparing the effectiveness and costs of alternative options to stormwater control.

Since July of 1999, the Ohio NEMO program has:

- produced several fact sheets on nonpoint source pollution
- assisted with the development of model stormwater management strategies and standards
- organized and cosponsored a very successful Center for Watershed Protection two-day workshop
- initiated a new program on The Ohio State University campus "CampuShed" (which implements, among other things, alternative stormwater treatment on all new parking lots and eventually all new construction on campus), and
- developed, presented and distributed a PowerPoint presentation on how NEMO can assist counties in reducing the impacts of land use development in Ohio's water quality.

*(For more information on the NEMO program, please contact Chet Arnold carnold@uconn.edu at (860) 345-4511 or visit the Web-site listed in the resources section.)*

## Here to Help



## NACo's Watershed Management Advisory Committee

### Nonpoint source pollution origins

What do septic tanks and stormwater have in common? Both are potential sources of non-point source (or polluted) run-off. Due to the cumulative effects of the many sources of polluted run-off, it is the largest source of water pollution in the United States.

NACo's Watershed Management Advisory Committee (WMAC) advises NACo's Water Program, which provides technical assistance to counties on a range of water resource management issues. The WMAC co-chairs are NACo Board Members Tim Navarre, borough assembly member, Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska and J. Curtis Tyler, council member, Hawaii County, Hawaii.

*(For more information, please contact Abigail Friedman at (202) 942-4225 or afriedma@naco.org.)*

- runoff from streets & parking lots
- septic systems
- agricultural lands
- animal feed lots
- construction sites
- lawn chemicals
- marinas / boating
- pet waste
- litter / trash
- erosion / sedimentation

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county's codes and ordinances would require revision to better protect the area's water resources and aquatic communities.

The group recommended 13 model development principles designed to guide future development towards the goals of measurably reducing impervious cover, conserving natural areas and minimizing stormwater pollution.

Specifically, these model development principles addressed the issues of parking lots, lot development, and conservation of natural areas. The 13 principles recommended by the roundtable are detailed in a document entitled *Recommended Model Development Principles for Cecil County, Md.* The county will work to incorporate those principles into county practices.

The roundtable recommended many modifications to county codes including:

- smaller parking lots
- increased stormwater treatment practices
- preservation of agricultural and natural resources
- increased vegetated buffers
- enhanced native vegetation, and
- limited clearing and grading.

During the process, the roundtable discussed other issues beyond site design strategies. They recommended further investigation of their conclusions:

- Since the model development principles only address site planning issues, the way to maximize the environmental benefit of these principles is to incorporate location of development, agricultural uses, and open space needs in the county's zoning regulations and comprehensive plan.

• State and local regulations guiding the use of on-site septic systems should not be a barrier to new system designs that promote environmental sensitive development, and

• The county should appoint a separate group to investigate the potential to implement a tax incentive program to reward property owners who establish and maintain aquatic buffers and/or preserve natural areas in permanent conservation easements.

Key to the success of the roundtable process, was the center's ability to bring in a diverse group of people including the development community. This was important because it helped preempt any concerns of the roundtable promoting a no-growth agenda. In addition, the center was able to bring the roundtable of such diverse views to a consensus, where one had not existed before.

*(For more information on Cecil County's Site Planning Roundtable, please contact Commissioner Phyllis Kilby at (410) 996-5201. For a copy of the Roundtable's recommendations, please contact the center at (410) 461-8323 or e-mail: center@cwv.org.)*

# Low-impact development: a stormwater management practice proves successful

BY JAMES DAVENPORT  
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Traditional stormwater management technologies attempt to reduce the impact of run-off to downstream water bodies by using large structural facilities and end of pipe treatment practices such as stormwater ponds.

The problem with these facilities is that the natural hydrology of a site is significantly altered, they can be costly to maintain, and many of them fail to protect the physical and ecological integrity of nearby receiving waters.

In many cases, maintenance and mitigation costs from these large facilities are borne by the local or county government when the homeowner associations are unable to continue funding adequate maintenance.

Low Impact Development (LID) minimizes site alteration as much as possible by incorporating natural landscape design techniques to control run-off both during and after development. The natural landscape is used not only to reduce run-off from a site, but also to treat and filter

the run-off that is discharged from the site. LID practices are small-scale and uniformly distributed throughout the developed site to closely mimic its natural hydrology.

Many practitioners believe LID reduces costs because there is less site grading, minimal infrastructure construction and stormwater facility maintenance and reduced need for environmental mitigation.

LID includes various practices such as strategic clearing and grading practices, using highly pervious soils and vegetated buffers in landscaping, eliminating curbs as well as incorporation of small scale retention and detention facilities such as rain gardens, dry wells, rain barrels, filter strips, grassed swales and level spreaders. There is no one correct practice or technique.

Unlike conventional systems that require one or two big facilities, LID consists of numerous small-scale Best Management Practices distributed throughout a site, the cumulative effect of each technique restoring, as

much as possible, the land area's natural filtration.

*(For more information on low impact development, please contact*

*Prince George's County, Maryland, Department of Environmental Resources, Largo, Md. 20774, (301) 833-5834 or visit the Web Site at [www.lowimpactdevelopment.org](http://www.lowimpactdevelopment.org))*



**This home, a prime example of low-impact development, exhibits characteristics in landscaping and absence of curbs. Just one technique used in stormwater management.**

## Communities enact ordinances to prevent water pollution

BY NATALIE EDDY  
NSFC STAFF WRITER

Two New Jersey communities have taken steps to protect their drinking water supplies by enacting ordinances prohibiting certain land uses that may affect groundwater.

Montville Township and nearby Mountain Lakes Borough in Morris County, N.J., enacted similar zoning laws, called "overlay ordinances," to provide a buffer zone and prevent pollution from reaching the area's drinking water sources.

Mountain Lakes identified one zone in the community to be covered by the restrictions, while Montville has a three-tiered system with varying degrees of restrictions in each zone.

The area is especially susceptible because of its high groundwater table and vast underground aquifer that supplies drinking water to the estimated 25,000 residents. Although some homes in the area have private wells, the majority of the residents' drinking water is supplied by three wells fed by the aquifer.

John Wozniak, the health officer for both municipalities, said the ordinances restrict certain types of development in the prime aquifer areas.

"It is much easier to prevent a

contaminant from going into the water source than cleaning it up once it's in there," Wozniak said, adding that officials are seeing some contamination in one of Mountain Lakes' wells.

Wozniak said the ordinances were enacted to restrict industrial and commercial uses, private well drillings, and the density of on-site wastewater systems in the prime aquifer areas.

"Land development is basically available for light business and small commercial use, but other types of industry are restricted," Wozniak said. "We are more concerned with spills and groundwater contamination on a large scale—the types that can occur through heavy industrial action."

### On-site systems restricted

In Montville, the density of on-site systems permitted in the prime aquifer area is somewhat restricted or reduced. In this area, septic systems that are permitted have stricter requirements than those in the rest of the community.

The community permits septic systems based on minimum standards. But within the prime zones, the ordinance further limits the number of systems or requires a higher quality effluent discharge.

All homes and businesses in Montville are currently served by on-site septic systems. Recently, however, local officials implemented plans to connect two-thirds of the community to a sewer system within the next five years.

Wozniak said property owners must have their septic tanks checked for failure and must have the tanks pumped at least once every three years.

"The overlay ordinances have provided us with a simple and effective tool for land-use planning and pollution prevention," Wozniak said. Now that the communities have greater control over future development in the area, it is hoped that there is less likelihood of groundwater contamination.

Wozniak added that he has heard few citizen complaints about the new ordinances.

*(For more information on the overlay ordinances, contact John Wozniak at (201) 331-3300, or write to him at Montville Township, 195 Changebridge Road, Montville, N.J. 07045-9498)*

*(For more information about how the NSFC can serve you, visit our Web site at [www.nesc.wvu.edu/nsfc/nsfc\\_index.htm](http://www.nesc.wvu.edu/nsfc/nsfc_index.htm) or call (800) 624-8301 or (304) 293-4191.)*

## Congratulations

2001 NACo/NACCHO  
Wastewater Management  
Grantees

- ★ Licking County Health Department — Licking County, Ohio
- ★ Blue Earth County Environmental Services Department — Blue Earth County, Minn.
- ★ Teller County Environmental Health Services — Teller County, Colo.
- ★ South Central Planning and Development Commission — Terrebonne Parish, La.
- ★ Bernalillo County Environmental Health Department — Bernalillo County, N.M.

These five local government entities were recently selected from a pool of applicants from across the country. These \$8,000 EPA commissioned grants are intended to aid local governments in developing needs assessments for an onsite decentralized wastewater management strategy.

*(For more information on NACo's Wastewater Management Project or any component of NACo's Comprehensive Water Program, please contact Jason Shedlock, environmental assistant at (202) 942-4252 or [jshedloc@naco.org](mailto:jshedloc@naco.org).)*

# Water Resources Directory

## Technical Assistance and Funding Resources

Funding resources for all non-point source run-off, storm water and on-site (septic tank) systems.

- **Catalog of Federal Funding Sources for Watershed Protection Second Edition** (U.S. EPA) EPA 841-B-99-003 Dec. 1999  
[www.epa.gov/owow/watershed/wacademy/fund.html](http://www.epa.gov/owow/watershed/wacademy/fund.html)

- **U.S. EPA Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund (SRF)**

[www.epa.gov/owm/finan.htm#whatwedo](http://www.epa.gov/owm/finan.htm#whatwedo).

State Revolving Fund programs in each state and Puerto Rico are funded by EPA and operated like banks. Assets are used to make low-or no-interest loans for SRFs are also available to fund a wide variety of water quality projects including non-point source run-off control, on-site (septic tank) systems, as well as other watershed management and wetlands protection efforts. States may also customize loan terms to meet the needs of small and disadvantaged communities.

## Contact Information

- **SRF EPA Regional Contacts**

[www.epa.gov/owm/regcon.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/owm/regcon.pdf)

- **SRF State Contacts**

[www.epa.gov/r5water/cwsrf/pdf/agency.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/r5water/cwsrf/pdf/agency.pdf)

## Fact Sheets

- **Clean Water State Revolving Fund, General Information**

[www.epa.gov/owm/cwsrf.htm](http://www.epa.gov/owm/cwsrf.htm)

- **Cleaning Up Polluted Run-off with the SRF**

[www.epa.gov/owm/npsfact.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/owm/npsfact.pdf)

- **Funding Decentralized Wastewater Management Systems Using the SRF**

[www.epa.gov/owm/septic3.htm](http://www.epa.gov/owm/septic3.htm)

## On-site (Septic Tank) Systems Funding Resources

- **U.S. EPA Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund (SRF)**

[www.epa.gov/owm/septic3.htm](http://www.epa.gov/owm/septic3.htm)

- **U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development Online Funding Notices**

[www.rurdev.usda.gov/rd/nofas/index.html](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rd/nofas/index.html)

- **U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants**

[www.hud.gov/progdsc/cdbg-st.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/progdsc/cdbg-st.cfm)

- **U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration, Programs and Funding**

[www.doc.gov/eda/html/1d\\_fund\\_prog.htm](http://www.doc.gov/eda/html/1d_fund_prog.htm)

- **Appalachian Regional Commission Grant Information**

[www.arc.gov/grants/grntmain.htm](http://www.arc.gov/grants/grntmain.htm)

- **U.S. EPA Hardship Grants Program**

[www.wpa.gov/owmitnet/wm02402.htm](http://www.wpa.gov/owmitnet/wm02402.htm)

- **U.S. EPA Clean Water Act Indian Set Aside Grant Program**

[www.epa.gov/owm/indian/index.htm](http://www.epa.gov/owm/indian/index.htm)

## On-site (Septic Tank) Systems Technical Assistance

- **U.S. EPA Onsite/Decentralized Wastewater Systems**

[www.epa.gov/owm/decent/index.htm](http://www.epa.gov/owm/decent/index.htm)

- **National Small Flows Clearinghouse**

[www.nesc.wvu.edu/nsfc/nsfc\\_index.htm](http://www.nesc.wvu.edu/nsfc/nsfc_index.htm)

Information about innovative, low-cost wastewater treatments for small communities and addresses a range of wastewater-related topics.

- **Rural Community Assistance Program**

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

Resource for those seeking technical assistance services and training related to rural drinking water supply and wastewater treatment needs, rural solid waste programs, housing, economic development, comprehensive community assessment and planning, and environmental regulations.

## Non-point Source Run-off & Stormwater Funding

- **U.S. EPA Clean Water Act Section 319 Grant Program**

[www.epa.gov/owow/nps/cwact.html](http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/cwact.html)

Under section 319, states, territories, and Indian tribes receive grant money that sup-

ports a wide variety of activities including technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, demonstration projects, and monitoring to assess the success of specific non-point source implementation projects.

- **U.S. EPA Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund (SRF)**

[www.epa.gov/owow/nps/cwact.html](http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/cwact.html)

## Non-point Source Run-off & Stormwater Technical Assistance

- **U.S. EPA Non-point Source Control Branch**

[www.epa.gov/OWOW/NPS](http://www.epa.gov/OWOW/NPS)

- **U.S. EPA Office of Wastewater Management — Municipal Technologies**

[www.epa.gov/owm/muni.htm](http://www.epa.gov/owm/muni.htm)

- **Model Ordinances to Protect Local Resources (U.S. EPA)**

[www.epa.gov/owow/nps/ordinance/](http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/ordinance/)

- **Center for Watershed Protection**

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

Works with local, state, and federal governmental agencies, environmental consulting firms, watershed organizations, and the general public to provide objective and scientifically sound information on effective techniques to protect and restore urban watersheds.

- **Non-point Education for Municipal Officials (NEMO)**

<http://nemo.uconn.edu>

The NEMO Project is an educational program for land use decision-makers that addresses the relationship of land use to natural resource protection.

- **Stormwater Manager's Resource Center**

[www.stormwatercenter.net/](http://www.stormwatercenter.net/)

## Calling all county leaders!

NACo is here to help with wastewater and stormwater issues in your counties. Tell us what you need! Just fill out the information and answer the questionnaire and FAX it to (202) 661-8871 or send it to NACo's Water Program at the address below.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

County/Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_



440 First Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20001  
Phone 202/393-6226 Fax 202/393-2630  
[www.naco.org](http://www.naco.org)

## Wastewater

**1** Is septic system performance a major issue in your community?  
Yes    No    Don't Know

**2** Does your community currently have a management program in place to deal with your wastewater problems?  
Yes    No    Don't Know

**3** Would you like more information on designing and implementing a wastewater management program?  
Yes    No

## Stormwater

**1** Is stormwater management a major issue in your community?  
Yes    No    Don't Know

**2** Does your community currently have a stormwater management strategy?  
Yes    No    Don't Know

**3** Would you like more information about stormwater management?  
Yes    No

## NACo Resources

- **NACo's Wastewater Management Project**

[www.naco.org/programs/environ/wstewater.cfm](http://www.naco.org/programs/environ/wstewater.cfm)

- **Wastewater Management - What All County Officials Need to Know Fact Sheet**

- **Seed Grants for County Pilot Projects**

For more information contact Jason Shedlock at (202)942-4252 or [jshedloc@naco.org](mailto:jshedloc@naco.org).

- **NACo's Non-Point Source Water Pollution Prevention Project**

[www.naco.org/programs/environ/nonpoint.cfm#Link1](http://www.naco.org/programs/environ/nonpoint.cfm#Link1)

**New Publications**

- **Stormwater Management: Three Profiles of County-Based Initiatives**

- **NACE/NACo Stormwater Management and Drainage Action Guide and Executive Summary**

For more information contact James Davenport at (202) 661-8807 or [jdavenpo@naco.org](mailto:jdavenpo@naco.org).

- **NACo's Water Program**

[www.naco.org/programs/environ/waterpgm.cfm](http://www.naco.org/programs/environ/waterpgm.cfm)

**More Technical Assistance Projects**

- **Five Star Restoration Challenge Grants**
- **Source (Drinking) Water Protection**
- **Watershed Management and Wetlands Protection**

For more information contact Abigail Friedman at (202) 942-4225 or [afriedma@naco.org](mailto:afriedma@naco.org)