

Attachment 1A
MEETING SUMMARY
JOINT MEETING OF
DIRECTORS OF UTILITIES COMMITTEE
DIRECTORS OF HEALTH
December 5, 2012
Chesapeake

1. Summary of the November 7, 2012 Meetings of the H2O – Help to Others – Program Board of Directors and the Directors of Utilities Committee

There were no comments on, or revisions to the summary of the November 7, 2012 Committee meeting.

ACTION: The summary of the November 7, 2012 meeting of the Directors of Utilities Committee meeting was approved.

2. Summary of June 6, 2012 Joint Meeting of the Directors of Utilities Committee and Directors of Health

There were no comments on, or revisions to the summary of the June 6, 2012 meeting.

ACTION: The summary of the June 6, 2012 joint meeting of the Directors of Utilities Committee and Directors of Health was approved.

3. Regulatory Update

Mr. Dan Horne, Virginia Department of Health (VDH), Office of Drinking Water (ODW), provided an update on regulatory issues. A copy of Mr. Horne's summary is attached. At the state level, he noted that EPA has granted VDH full primacy for all existing rules and that VDH is preparing to issue NOIRAs for non-federal regulations.

Regarding the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule for control of microbial pathogens, Mr. Horne summarized the final EPA-hosted stakeholder meeting on November 15, 2012, which discussed a modified analytical method for Cryptosporidium. Changes, however, will not be implemented in time to affect round two monitoring activities.

Mr. Horne also summarized the retrospective review of the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Rule, noting that EPA is considering allowing electronic distribution and newspaper publication of consumer confidence reports in the future as an alternative to direct mailing. Guidance, as opposed to a rule revision, is anticipated by mid-2013. Community water systems will likely be allowed to meet the mailing requirement by

publishing CCRs on a publicly-available website and including the direct URL to access the CCR on the water bill received by the customer. There is some concern regarding adequate notification to certain customers (e.g., those that do not receive bills).

EPA anticipates publishing the revised Total Coliform Rule by the end of 2012, followed by the long term revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule in early 2013. There are issues associated with both rules that are of interest to utilities and will likely require comment during the public review period. EPA is developing guidance for a new federal law, the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act of 2011, which becomes effective January 4, 2014 and will impact utilities, manufacturers, and compliance practices. The law provides a new definition of "lead free" and prohibits the sale or use of materials in drinking water systems that do not meet this definition. It also identifies exemptions. A summary of the October stakeholder meeting is available. EPA is developing guidance for this law, and the agency may try to include some elements in the long term revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule. Mr. Horne noted that Maryland has a state law similar to the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act of 2011 and continues to experience problems with implementation.

Regarding fluoride, the Center for Disease Control has not yet issued the revised optimum standard for fluoride. The EPA may eventually propose revisions to the drinking water standard.

ACTION: No action.

4. Hampton Roads Water Quality Response Plan Update

At the June 6, 2012 joint meeting of the Directors of Utilities Committee and Health Directors, it was agreed that the Committee and Health Directors should revisit the Hampton Roads Water Quality Response Plan (WQRP) and evaluate the need to update the plan and revise components. HRPDC staff summarized the intent and current structure of the WQRP (see attached presentation).

During the discussion, it was noted that the plan was originally created to facilitate communication between sectors for both utility-driven and health-driven emergencies. The Committee agreed that the plan works well, however, certain appendices are no longer necessary. It was agreed that applicable plan components should be updated for consistency with the National Incident Management System and beginning in 2013, HRPDC staff will distribute an email notice each spring and fall to include the following:

- A short explanation of the WQRP;
- A listing of laboratories and testing capabilities;
- The most recent WQRP emergency contact list; and
- Hyperlinks to EPA fact sheets.

HRPDC staff was also directed to explore other formats for distributing information, such as email groups and applications for mobile devices.

ACTION: HRPDC staff will update the WQRP and commence with the revised protocol for distributing email notices in the spring of 2013.

5. Crediting SSO reductions and FOG programs as Locality Strategies to meet Chesapeake Bay TMDL Requirements

HRPDC staff briefed the Committee on the Chesapeake Bay Program's draft protocol for estimating nutrients from illicit discharges and crediting successful locality programs for illicit discharge elimination (see attached presentation). The Bay Program Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) panel drafted the protocol and identified IDDE program elements that would be eligible for Chesapeake Bay TMDL nutrient reduction credits. The Committee discussed issues related to quantifying nutrient loads from the volume of sanitary sewer overflows and the effort required for documentation. Staff will develop estimates and convey this information to the Regional Stormwater Management Committee. Staff noted that Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) programs may also be eligible for credit toward water quality improvement goals. The Committee will discuss FOG programs at a future meeting.

ACTION: No action.

6. Staff Reports

Staff Reports are summarized below:

- **Workshop #2 - Sanitary Sewer System Asset Consolidation Study:** HRPDC staff summarized the briefing to Chief Administrative Officers (CAOs) on the first workshop of the Sanitary Sewer System Asset Consolidation Study. The second workshop for the Study is scheduled for December 7, 2012 at HRSD's North Shore Maintenance Facility.

ACTION: No action.

- **Groundwater Regulations:** The Committee approved final comments on the proposed Groundwater Withdrawal Regulations (9VAC25-610) for submittal to DEQ by the January 11, 2013 comment deadline.

ACTION: The final comment letter regarding the proposed Groundwater Withdrawal Regulations was approved.

- **Hampton Roads Water and Wastewater Systems Emergency Preparedness and Response Regional Improvement Plan:** The Committee approved the final *Hampton Roads Water and Wastewater Systems Emergency Preparedness and Response Regional Improvement Plan* (Regional Improvement Plan). Staff will provide three hard copies and an electronic copy to each locality. Committee members will coordinate distribution of the report among local government staff as appropriate.

ACTION: The final Regional Improvement Plan was approved.

7. Roundtable Discussion

The roundtable portion of the meeting is summarized below:

- The Committee discussed the addition of water utilities to Sanitary Sewer Overflow Reporting System (SSORS) notification lists. At the request of Newport News Waterworks, HRPDC staff asked peninsula localities for their cooperation in adding Waterworks to their initial SSORS notification lists so that the utility can immediately assess potential impacts to drinking water sources. The request was prompted by a delay in VDH notice to Waterworks of an overflow related to Hurricane Sandy. Other water utilities interested in receiving initial SSORS notices should contact HRPDC staff for assistance.

In September 2012, HRPDC staff sent an email to SSORS administrators requesting updates to SSORS notification lists for current VDH and local Health District contacts (list was provided for reference). HRPDC staff will follow up to confirm updates based on input provided by each locality.

- The Committee discussed locality authority to place liens on private property for unpaid utility bills. None of the localities are pursuing action based on this state law. Some localities are still looking at the potential application of the authority; others are utilizing alternative authorities to collect payment.
- Mr. Bill Meyer, Chesapeake Public Utilities Director, briefed the Committee on the Hampton Roads Incident Management Team (HRIMT) and urged utilities to apply for HRIMT membership and become involved with the coordination effort. The goal is for HRIMT to become an all hazards response team with public works, water, and wastewater expertise to complement police, fire, and emergency management capabilities.

ACTION: No action.

Committee Meeting Sign-In Sheet
December 5, 2012

Attachment 1B

Locality/Agency	Representative	Representative	Representative	Representative
HRSD	Ted Henifin			
Chesapeake	Bill Meyer			
Franklin				
Gloucester				
Hampton	Tony Reyes	Jason Mitchell		
Isle of Wight	Frank Haltom			
James City County	Larry Foster			
Newport News	Reed Fowler	Everett Skipper		
Newport News	Mike Hotaling			
Norfolk	Kristen Lentz			
Poquoson	Bob Speechley			
Portsmouth	Erin Trimyer			
Smithfield				
Southampton				
Suffolk	Craig Ziesemer			
Surry				
Virginia Beach	Tom Leahy			
Williamsburg				
Windsor				
York				
HRPDC	John Carlock	Whitney Katchmark	Julia Hillegass	Tiffany Smith
HRPDC				
New Kent				
DEQ				
EPA				
USGS				
VDH	Bill Berg	Venita Newby Owen	Demetria Lindsay	
VDH	Nancy Welch	David Chang		
VDH	John Aulbach	Dan Horne		
AECOM				
AquaLaw				
Brown & Caldwell				
CH2M-Hill				
Christian Barton				
CNA				
HDR				
Hurt & Proffitt, Inc.				
McGuire Woods				
Rice Associates				
REMSA				
Troutman Sanders				
Virginia Fusion Center				
Virginia WARN				
URS				
Watermark Risk Management				
Private citizens				

**VDH – Office of Drinking Water
Update Items for HRPDC Meeting
5 Dec 2012**

1. Regulations Status Update

- **State level**
 - i. VDH has been granted primacy by EPA for all existing rules – the last was the Groundwater Rule (back in April 2012)
 - ii. VDH is wrapping up some final internal issues for “non-federal changes” to the Waterworks Regulations, and will hopefully be starting “soon” the process for bringing all those changes to public attention, via a NOIRA, etc.
- **Federal level**
 - i. **LT2 Rule – retrospective look**
 - 1. Most recent meeting 15 Nov
 - 2. EPA still considering what might need to be “fixed”
 - 3. Modified analytical method – more sensitive
 - 4. Round 2 Source Water Monitoring starts April 2015
 - 5. EPA will need to make changes via regulatory revision process – won’t be in time for Round 2
 - ii. **CCRs – retrospective review**
 - 1. Major item to expect – electronic distribution
 - 2. Stakeholders meeting 1 Oct
 - 3. Conflicting views (waterworks vs. NGOs)
 - 4. May or may not require revision to reg – may be able to handle via “reg interpretation guidance”
 - iii. **Revised Total Coliform Rule**
 - 1. EPA hoping to have published by the end of 2012
 - 2. Does away with monthly MCL violation (triggers a “level 1” investigation and report) but keeps the acute MCL violation (triggers a “level 2” investigation and report)
 - 3. Changes from a “public notification” rule to “find the defect and fix” rule
 - iv. **Long Term Revisions – Lead & Copper Rule**
 - 1. EPA hoping to propose early 2013
 - 2. Revisions to sample site selection criteria & collection procedures
 - 3. “Tweaking” of corrosion control optimization & water quality monitoring
 - 4. Changes to lead service line replacement requirements

2. Federal law

- **Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act of 2011**
 - i. This is a real sleeper – impacts water utilities, manufacturers & suppliers, regulators (drinking water & codes compliance), installers, etc.

- ii. Takes effect 4 Jan 2014 – as of that date, can't sell or use materials in drinking water system that don't meet the new definition of "lead free"
- iii. There are some items exempted by the law, but these will create issues
- iv. EPA may try to fold this effort into the LCR Long Term Revisions



Hampton Roads WATER QUALITY RESPONSE PLAN

Presentation to
Directors of Utilities Committee and Health Directors
December 5, 2012

Whitney S. Katchmark
HRPDC Principal Water Resources Engineer



Hampton Roads Water Quality Response Plan (2003)

2

- Cooperative endeavor designed to coordinate the various agencies response to a drinking water health threat.
- Establishes a procedure to assemble emergency representatives of the water utilities, regional health department, and local health districts in the event of a water quality emergency to determine the correct course of action and a coordinated response to the public and/or media.

Recommendation

3

- Joint Committee will identify which plan components are still valuable.
- Address how NIMS has changed responses to water quality emergencies.
- HRPDC will identify laboratory capabilities and other new useful information identified by the Joint Committee.
- HRPDC will continue to update contact list every spring.
- HRPDC will develop a short summary of the response procedures and distribute with the updated contact list, lab information, etc.

2003 Plan Components

4

- Response plan and communication protocol
- Emergency Response Contact List
- Revisions to Drinking Water Public Notice Regulations
- Safe Drinking Water Health Fact Sheets

Website



Response Procedures

- Confirm trigger event
- Assemble response team
- Evaluate health implications
- Utility and DoD communication
- Health District communication
- Monitor and modify response

FIGURE 1
FLOW CHART FOR RESPONSE PROCEDURES

5



A Confirmed Trigger Event Occurs

6

- There are internal procedures specific to the water utility and health department to determine if an event should trigger this process.
- Applicable internal procedures must be followed to confirm a trigger event before assembling a response team.
- EPA fact sheet highlighting revisions to the Drinking Water Public Notification Regulation and Virginia Department of Health’s Waterborne Outbreak Guidelines are provided in Appendix B.

Do you want current fact sheets and guidelines distributed every year?

Assemble Response Team 7

- Representative of the agency confirming the trigger event will determine if event is utility specific or potentially region-wide and call the emergency contacts associated with the other team agencies.
- Response team will decide where and what time to hold a conference call or a meeting.
- Contact for Office of Water Programs should call VDH Office of Epidemiology.
- Water utility's representative should inform the other jurisdictions and military installations potentially affected.
- In order to provide consistent communication to a trigger event, a flow chart indicating the appropriate agency or agencies to contact is provided.

Do you want flow charts for each locality? Add other representatives?

Evaluate Health Implications of Event 8

- Response team will discuss the incident/findings. They will determine if further information is needed and agree upon a course of action. Actions may include but are not limited to:
 - Determine if the trigger event will result in a public health threat,
 - Gather more information,
 - Determine appropriate measures to mitigate threat to public health,
 - Recommend a boil water advisory or other action,
 - Schedule a multi-agency press conference to alert the public,
 - Develop a public service announcement,
 - Monitor the incident over a period of time,
 - Determine that no action is required and the incident does not pose a threat to public health, or
 - Implement monitoring process to evaluate and modify as needed the action or response to the trigger event.

Would the Response Team still have these responsibilities?

Inform Other Utilities and Health Districts

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- Unless the response team members agree upon no action:
 - Director of Utilities will contact the other local utilities and military public works offices to advise them of the events and decisions.
 - Director of the Local Health District will contact the other Local Health Districts and the military preventive medicine units to advise them of the events and decisions.

Would you use EOCs? Other protocols?

Monitor Trigger Event

10

- Federal and State regulations require various levels of monitoring activities depending on the type of trigger event experienced.
- For events not covered by a regulatory process, response team will agree upon methods suitable to monitor the event. Some factors to consider in rescinding a public health advisory are the following:
 - Have the source water quality indicators returned to acceptable levels?
 - Are deficiencies in treatment barriers resolved and do water quality tests support the conclusion?
 - Have finished water quality indicators returned to levels within regulatory limits?
 - Does successive pathogen monitoring show acceptable results?
 - Does water quality monitoring in the distribution system show acceptable results?
 - Has distribution system been sufficiently flushed with non-contaminated water?
 - Do epidemiological surveys indicate the event is over?

Do the factors need to be updated? Do you want them distributed annually?

Next Steps – Changes?

11

- HRPDC will identify laboratory capabilities and other new useful information identified by the Joint Committee.
- HRPDC will continue to update contact list every spring.
- HRPDC will develop a short summary of the response procedures and distribute it annually with the updated contact list, lab information, etc.

Chesapeake Bay TMDL: Credit for Sewer Improvements

Presented to
Directors of Utilities Committee and Health Directors
Whitney S. Katchmark
Principal Water Resources Engineer
December 5, 2012



How do we get credit?

- Last year, localities were asked to identify strategies to meet the Bay TMDL.
- Many localities were upset that the time and money spent on sewer improvements would not count towards removing nitrogen and phosphorus reaching the Bay.
 - ❑ For example, SSOs were not explicitly in the Bay model so the Bay Program said reducing SSOs could not be counted.
- *In response to comments from Hampton Roads and others,* Bay Program created an Expert Panel to develop a protocol for crediting the elimination of illicit discharges (stormwater and wastewater).

2



Panel Recommendations = Eligible Credit

- HRPDC staff and stormwater staff from Chesapeake and Norfolk are on the Expert Panel.
- No wastewater staff on the Expert Panel.
- **Need your input to create a reasonable protocol for calculating amount of nitrogen and phosphorus reduced by sewer improvements.**
- Topics to discuss today:
 1. Find and Fix programs
 2. FOG programs
 3. Volunteers to review Panel recommendations

3



Find and Fix Programs

- Find and Fix nutrient reductions could be calculated based on data from specific repairs.
- Need flowrate, concentrations, duration.
- **Questions about local Find and Fix programs:**
 - ❑ Do you find sewer connections to stormwater system?
 - ❑ Does sewage reach stormwater systems due to broken/ leaky pipes or typically discharge into groundwater?
 - ❑ Is it feasible to estimate the flowrate of sewage reaching stormwater system or groundwater?
 - ❑ Is it feasible to collect samples and quantify TN and TP concentrations? Is it reasonable to use concentrations measured at HRSD plants?
 - ❑ Is it possible to estimate duration of the discharge?
 - ❑ Do you report repairs to stormwater staffs?

4



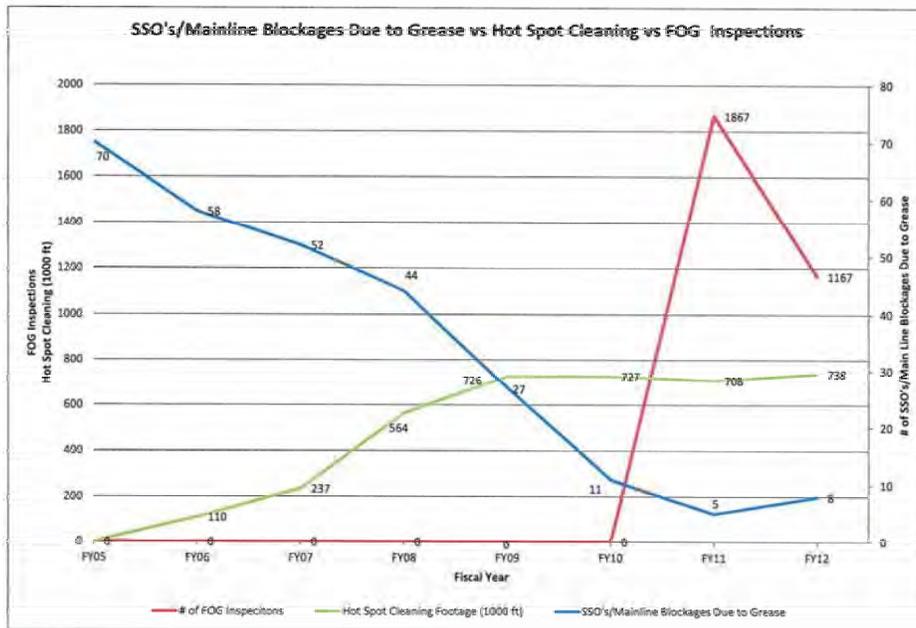
FOG Programs

- Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) nutrient reductions could be based on following programmatic guidelines and estimating a reduction in chronic SSOs.
- Need specific guidelines and metrics for estimating the effectiveness of programs.
- Expert Panel members and staff (Chesapeake Stormwater Network) are not familiar with FOG programs.
- HRPDC shared Virginia Beach FOG data to illustrate the potential effectiveness of the programs.

5



Virginia Beach Data



6



FOG Programs

➤ Questions about local FOG programs:

- ❑ Have other localities done this type of analysis? Do you have the data to do this analysis?
- ❑ What elements of local FOG programs can be measured? i.e. feet of pipe cleaned, number of inspections, population or number of restaurants reached by education campaigns
- ❑ How do you define a Hot Spot?
- ❑ Is it possible to estimate a “typical” volume for overflows caused by grease?

7



Next Steps

➤ Volunteers?

- ❑ Need wastewater staff to answer follow-up questions and review proposed protocols.
- HRPDC staff will provide information to Chesapeake Stormwater Network to improve the next draft of protocol for crediting improvements to sewer systems.
- Draft is expect mid-January 2013.

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 3 2013

MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF WATER

SUBJECT: Safe Drinking Water Act – Consumer Confidence Report Rule Delivery Options

FROM: Peter Grevatt, Ph.D. 
Director
Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water (OGWDW)

TO: Water Division Directors
Regions I-X

This memorandum clarifies requirements of the Consumer Confidence Report Rule associated with delivery of the CCR. Specifically, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is interpreting the current regulatory language to allow for the electronic delivery of CCRs if the delivery will meet the regulatory requirement to “mail or otherwise directly deliver.” The attachment to this memorandum describes the approaches and methods for electronic delivery that are consistent with the current regulatory requirements and presents important considerations that primacy agencies and community water systems should evaluate before pursuing electronic delivery. The EPA Regions should share this information with their primacy agencies and, where the EPA is directly implementing the program, provide the attachment to community water systems.

Background

The Consumer Confidence Report, or CCR, is an annual water quality report that the Safe Drinking Water Act requires a community water system to provide to its customers. Among other things, the report lists the regulated contaminants found in the drinking water, as well as health effects information related to violations of the drinking water standards. All CWSs must deliver to their customers annual reports on the quality of water delivered by the system and characterize the risks (if any) from exposure to contaminants detected in the drinking water in an accurate and understandable manner. All CWSs are required to mail or otherwise directly deliver these reports. The Governor of a state, the Governor’s designee or Tribal Leader can waive the mailing requirement for CWSs serving fewer than 10,000 persons and allow their reports to be provided by other means specified in the regulation.

During the development of the EPA’s Retrospective Review Plan in response to Executive Order 13563 in 2011, stakeholders noted that there has been an increase in the number and type of communication tools available since 1998 when the CCR Rule was promulgated. Water systems asked whether the current rule allows electronic delivery of CCRs instead of mailing through the post office, which could reduce mailing fees and at the same time improve readership of CCRs. In October 2011, the EPA began a retrospective review of the CCR Rule to look for opportunities to improve the effectiveness of communicating drinking water information to the public, while lowering the burden on CWSs and primacy agencies by taking advantage of these new forms of communication. To support this review, the

Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water convened an EPA workgroup to evaluate stakeholder input, held stakeholder outreach meetings and analyzed available information on CCR delivery.

CCR Rule Delivery Options

The CCR Rule provides that each CWS must "mail or otherwise directly deliver" one copy of the report to each customer. 40 CFR 141.155(a). Each CWS must also make a "good faith effort" to reach consumers who do not receive water bills by using other means recommended by the primacy agency. As the rule provides in §141.155(b), a good faith effort to reach consumers should include a mix of appropriate methods including posting on the Internet, mailing to postal patrons in metropolitan areas, advertising the availability of the report in the news media, posting in public places, etc.

Over the last 15 years, there has been a great increase in the communication tools available to CWSs to deliver CCRs to their customers. Specifically, electronic delivery of the CCR is an approach that can promote the open exchange of information between CWSs and consumers consistent with Congressional intent and the 1998 rule. The EPA interprets the existing rule language "mail or otherwise directly deliver" to allow a variety of forms of delivery of the CCR, including electronic, so long as the CWS is providing the report directly to each customer. However, we believe that there are also some forms of communication that would not be consistent with the requirement to "directly deliver" the CCR and, as a result, would not be consistent with current CCR Rule requirements. An analysis of some electronic delivery methods using current technology is discussed below and in the attachment to this memorandum.

Another indication that electronic delivery is in alignment with the existing CCR Rule comes from the Conference Report for the 1996 SDWA amendments (a joint statement from the House and Senate about the bill). The Report states Congressional intent that the EPA may allow the CCR requirement "to be satisfied by a means other than postal delivery, such as personal delivery or electronic mail, if the Administrator determines that the alternative means will provide equivalent notice to individual customers."¹ This statement confirms the reading of both the SDWA statute and CCR regulations that "mail" and "directly deliver" is not limited to post office or hand delivery.

Electronic Delivery

The EPA's CCR Rule Retrospective Review evaluated several electronic delivery methods and discusses in the attachment a framework for electronic delivery methods that meet existing CCR Rule requirements. The EPA has identified two different approaches allowable under the current rule that a CWS could use in providing electronic delivery of CCRs to its bill-paying customers: 1) paper CCR delivery with a customer option to request an electronic CCR, or 2) electronic CCR delivery with a customer option to request a paper CCR. CWSs should consider a combination of delivery methods (described in the memorandum's attachment) for their CCRs based on available technology and the preferences of their customer base. The attachment to this memorandum provides important considerations for CWSs that choose to implement CCR electronic delivery. The EPA recommends that CWSs provide options for their customers that are cost-effective and practicable for the CWS, as well as convenient and understandable for their customers. Because this is a new and rapidly changing environment, the EPA recommends that primacy agencies reach out to their CWSs and provide assistance to ensure that methods of electronic delivery being considered by CWSs meet CCR Rule requirements.

¹ Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee on Conference, Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, S. Rep. No. 104-192 (1996), at 4.

As noted above, the existing rule language requires that each CWS mail or directly deliver the CCR. This language poses some limitations on use of electronic delivery options. Some of these limitations are discussed here, as well as in the attachment.

1. Electronic delivery must provide the CCR in a manner that is "direct." The EPA interprets this rule requirement to mean that CWSs can use paper or electronic communication (e.g., water bill) with URLs to meet their CCR requirement if the URL provides a direct link to the CCR, and if the communication prominently displays the URL and a notice explaining the nature of the link. In addition, the link must take the customer to the entire CCR so that the customer does not have to navigate to another webpage to find any required CCR content.
2. Use of social media (e.g., Twitter or Facebook) directed at bill-paying customers does not meet the requirement to "directly deliver" since these are membership Internet outlets and would require a customer to join the website to read their CCR.
3. The use of automated phone calls (e.g., emergency telephone notification systems) to distribute CCRs is not considered direct delivery, because the entire content of the CCR cannot be provided in the phone call.
4. If a CWS is aware of a customer's inability to receive a CCR by the chosen electronic means, it must provide the CCR by an alternative means allowed by the rule.

Conclusion

The current rule language provides flexibility for alternative forms of communication. As such, primacy agencies implementing the CCR Rule do not need to submit a primacy revision package to the EPA in order to enable electronic delivery of the CCR. The EPA may revise this memorandum at a future date based on implementation challenges and successes of electronic delivery. OGWDW will hold at least one informational webinar on electronic delivery of the CCR for primacy agencies and CWSs. If you have additional questions about this memorandum, please contact Mindy Eisenberg, Chief of the Protection Branch at 202-566-1290 or Adrienne Harris at 202-250-8793.

Attachments:

1. Consumer Confidence Report Delivery Options and Considerations

cc: Jim Taft, ASDWA
 Ann Codrington, DWPD
 Regional Drinking Water Branch Chiefs
 Carrie Wehling, OGC
 Edward Messina, OECA
 Mark Pollins, OECA

ATTACHMENT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

DELIVERY OPTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

The purpose of the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is to raise customers' awareness of where their drinking water comes from, the quality of their drinking water, what it takes to deliver water to their home and the importance of protecting drinking water sources. The CCR Rule requires each community water system (CWS) to mail or otherwise directly deliver one copy of its CCR to each customer annually. In response to inquiries from water systems, technical assistant providers and primacy agencies about electronic delivery of the CCR, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency evaluated several electronic delivery methods to determine which forms meet existing CCR Rule requirements as part of its CCR Rule Retrospective Review which was completed in December 2012.

This document provides an overview of electronic delivery implementation approaches and methods, and describes ways CWSs can approach electronic delivery of their CCRs to their bill-paying customers, if they so choose, and still meet current regulatory requirements. This document first discusses the different electronic delivery approaches and methods to "mail or otherwise directly deliver" the CCR. Then, it provides a review of additional CCR Rule elements that a CWS must still consider when implementing electronic delivery, such as a "good faith effort" to reach non-bill paying customers, multilingual requirements, small system delivery requirements and delivery certification. It is important to note that this document provides information, recommendations and interpretations of existing rule provisions. It is not a rule and does not add to or replace any existing CCR Rule requirements. It also does not supersede any additional state or tribal primacy requirements for content or delivery of CCRs.

CCR DELIVERY METHODS UNDER EXISTING RULE

The CCR Rule Retrospective Review revealed a variety of forms of communication available for delivery of the CCR, in addition to paper copies. At the same time, the EPA found some forms of communication were not consistent with the regulatory requirement to “mail or otherwise directly deliver” the CCR and, as a result, would not be consistent with current CCR Rule requirements (see section below). The table below provides a summary of CCR delivery methods that meet existing rule language to “mail or otherwise directly deliver,” including electronic, so long as the system is providing the report directly to each customer. CWSs should consider a combination of delivery methods for their CCRs based on available technology and with consideration of the demographic and technology limitations of their customer bases. The methods below take into account future development of new technologies. Each method listed in Table 1 should be considered by the CWS in consultation with its primacy agency in order to ensure that it directly delivers the CCR to its bill-paying customers. Examples of the electronic delivery methods can be found in the Appendix.

Table 1. CCR Delivery Methods for Bill-Paying Customers

CCR DELIVERY METHOD	METHOD DESCRIPTION
Mail – paper copy	CWS mails a paper copy of the CCR to each bill-paying customer.
Mail – notification that CCR is available on website via a direct URL	CWS mails to each bill-paying customer a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed. A URL that navigates to a webpage that requires a customer to search for the CCR or enter other information does not meet the “directly deliver” requirement. The mail method for the notification may be, but is not limited to, a water bill insert, statement on the water bill or community newsletter. For an example, see Figure 1 in the Appendix.
Email – direct URL to CCR¹	CWS emails to each bill-paying customer a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet. A URL that navigates to a webpage that requires a customer to search for the CCR or enter other information does not meet the “directly deliver” requirement. For an example, see Figure 2 in the Appendix.
Email – CCR sent as an attachment to the email¹	CWS emails the CCR as an electronic file email attachment (e.g., portable document format (PDF)). For an example, see Figure 3 in the Appendix.
Email – CCR sent as an embedded image in an email¹	CWS emails the CCR text and tables inserted into the body of an email (not as an attachment.) For an example, see Figure 4 in the Appendix.
Additional electronic delivery that meets “otherwise directly deliver” requirement²	CWS delivers CCR through a method that “otherwise directly delivers” to each bill-paying customer and in coordination with the primacy agency.

¹This method may only be used for customers when a CWS has a valid email address to deliver the CCR electronically.

²This category is intended to encompass methods or technologies not included above. CWSs and primacy agencies considering new methods or technologies should consult with the EPA to ensure it meets the intent of “otherwise directly deliver.”

“Directly Deliver” Requirements

The EPA interprets the existing rule language so that three elements must be met in order to use electronic delivery to comply with the requirement to “directly deliver” the CCR.

1. Electronic delivery must provide the CCR in a manner that is “direct.” The EPA interprets this rule requirement to mean that CWSs can use separate mailings, such as utility bills with a URL, to meet their CCR requirement if the URL provides a direct link to the CCR and if the communication prominently displays the URL and a notice explaining the nature of the link (see the Appendix for examples.)
2. If a CWS is aware of a customer’s inability to receive a CCR by the chosen electronic method, it must provide the CCR by an alternative method allowed by the rule.
3. A CWS must prominently display a message and the direct URL in all mail notifications of CCR availability. Examples of how the message could be prominently displayed can be found in the Appendix.

Methods That Do Not Meet Existing CCR Rule Requirements

The EPA also identified delivery methods that do not meet existing CCR Rule requirements.

1. A URL that does not take the customer to the entire CCR but requires navigation to another webpage(s) to find any required CCR content (e.g., a zipcode search mechanism or webpage with multiple links to view required information) is not an acceptable form of direct delivery.
2. Use of social media (e.g., Twitter or Facebook) directed at bill-paying customers does not meet the requirement to “directly deliver” since these are membership Internet outlets and would require a customer to join the website to read their CCR.
3. The use of automated phone calls (e.g., emergency telephone notification systems) to distribute CCRs is not considered direct delivery, because the entire content of the CCR cannot be provided in the phone call.

Important Considerations

There are several important considerations that a CWS should evaluate when choosing to deliver CCRs electronically. This list highlights electronic delivery considerations identified as a part of the EPA’s CCR Rule Retrospective Review but it is not an exhaustive list:

- A CWS needs to ensure delivery to every bill-paying customer, which may require a combination of paper and/or electronic delivery in a service area. For example, a CWS may provide the CCR through an email to electronic bill-paying customers but include a mail notification with a direct URL to customers who receive paper bills or mail those customers a paper CCR.
- If a CWS sends the CCR via email and it receives a message that the email failed to reach the customer (i.e., it bounced back) the CWS should send the CCR by an allowable alternative means. In this instance, different than having a paper CCR returned, the CWS has an alternate method of contacting the customer (i.e., a physical address) to ensure that the CCR is delivered.

- CWSs should assess their customer bases for specified electronic delivery method capabilities prior to beginning electronic delivery. A CWS should determine which customers do not have access to the Internet and continue delivering a paper CCR.
- Before providing electronic delivery of CCRs to customers, a CWS should conduct public outreach to provide advance notification of the change in delivery approach. The CWS could send a notification to customers of the upcoming change in delivery method and provide an opportunity to contact the CWS with any concerns or a chance to register a preferred delivery approach (see Appendix Figure 5 for an example.)
- A CWS mailing a direct URL notification should also consider include a check box on every water bill, similar to a change of address or pay by credit card, in which a customer can elect to receive a paper CCR (see Appendix Figure 1 for an example.)
- When using a mail notification method with a direct URL, a CWS should display the direct URL on every mailing (e.g., quarterly water bill.) This could increase the customers' access to the information and knowledge of the electronic delivery option if they currently receive a paper CCR.
- The direct URL notification should be displayed in typeface that is at least as large as the largest type on the statement or other mailing notification. A CWS should also create a short, easy to type direct URL. The short URL will be easier for a customer to copy or type into the website address bar in order to access their CCR on the Internet (see Appendix Figure 1 for an example.)
- CWSs sending a direct URL notification or email attachment should include a short message to encourage readership of the CCR. Examples of appropriate messages can be found in the Appendix.
- Electronic bill and auto-pay customers may not receive and/or may ignore their billing statements, as found during a state electronic delivery pilot study. Therefore, to ensure that the customer is aware of how to obtain their CCR a CWS should send a dedicated email (with a CCR-related subject line) to inform their customers of the availability of the CCR each year (see Appendix Figure 2 for an example.)
- CWSs should manage their email databases regularly to ensure correct emails are being used for electronic delivery to their customers.
- Once a customer requests a paper or electronic CCR for one year, a CWS should keep record of this delivery preference for future CCR deliveries.
- A CWS may want to prepare its CCR in a format (e.g., pdf version) that can be delivered both electronically and on paper. This decreases the burden of creating two versions for delivery. The format could also provide links to other, non-required information on the Internet that all consumers can visit for more information.

These considerations are not required by the existing CCR Rule language but are important in continually promoting consumer awareness and confidence.

Delivery Method Advantages and Limitations

To further assist CWSs in evaluating which combination of CCR delivery methods is best for their communities, Tables 2 and 3 offer advantages and limitations of each CCR delivery method. These tables are not exhaustive, but rather offer a broad summary of considerations. The last delivery method listed in Table 1, additional electronic delivery that meets the “otherwise directly deliver” requirement, is intended to encompass future and emerging technologies. A CWS should work with its primacy agency and the EPA to determine limitations and advantages of this method.

Table 2. Advantages Matrix of CCR Delivery Methods

ADVANTAGES*	CCR DELIVERY METHODS				
	Mail – Paper Copy	Mail – Notification that CCR is available via direct URL	Email – direct URL to CCR	Email – CCR sent as an attachment	Email – CCR sent as an embedded image
Customers may have access to more information beyond what is required in the CCR because they are already on the Internet.		■	■		
CWS does not have to invest in new software, additional staff training or other new logistical needs for delivery.	■				
CWS has potential printing and mailing cost savings.		■	■	■	■
CWS with e-billing systems can use existing database and other resources.			■	■	■
Customer can view or receive CCR with limited or no Internet access.	■				
Customer expects the CCR to be delivered by this method based on CCR delivery history.	■				
Customer does not have to share a personal email account.	■	■			
CCR is directly available and customer does not have to take a second step to view (e.g., go to website or click link.)	■				■
Method consumes less of limited natural resources, including paper for production.		■	■	■	■
CWS may be able to use the same method to reach bill-paying and non-bill-paying customers.	■	■	■	■	■
Method assured to reach customer because it uses a reliable postal address.	■	■			
Use of e-bill customer email addresses to deliver CCR (reduction of inaccurate emails.)			■	■	■

* Advantages are not in any ranked order.

Table 3. Limitations Matrix of CCR Delivery Methods

LIMITATIONS*	CCR DELIVERY METHODS				
	Mail – Paper Copy	Mail – Notification that CCR is available via direct URL	Email – direct URL to CCR	Email – CCR sent as an attachment	Email – CCR sent as an embedded image
CWS must dedicate staff to manage more than one delivery method, including collecting and updating email addresses.			■	■	■
CWS may have to invest in new software and train staff.		■	■	■	■
CWS incurs printing and mailing costs.	■	■			
CWS needs Internet access and adequate bandwidth to distribute large numbers of emails at once.			■	■	■
Customer may not receive CCR by email due to lack of software compatibility, spam filtering, firewalls or file size limitations.			■	■	■
Customer may be reluctant to download an attachment or click/visit a URL to an unfamiliar website.		■	■	■	
Customer may be reluctant to open email from an unfamiliar email address.			■	■	■
Customer may be reluctant to share personal email address.			■	■	■
Responsibility of customer to take the next step to view the CCR (e.g., access website, click URL or download attachment.)		■	■	■	
Customer needs Internet access to view or receive CCR.		■	■	■	■
Method consumes natural resources, including paper for production.	■	■			
Method uses email addresses, which are less reliable than postal addresses (unless part of e-billing system.)			■	■	■

* Limitations are not in any ranked order.

ELECTRONIC CCR DELIVERY APPROACHES

Once a CWS has identified appropriate methods by which it will deliver the CCR that include electronic delivery, the CWS next considers the approach in which to deliver CCRs. With stakeholder input, the EPA has identified two approaches that meet existing CCR Rule requirements to “mail or otherwise directly deliver.” The two approaches are:

- 1) Paper CCR delivery with a customer option to request an electronic CCR, or
- 2) Electronic CCR delivery with a customer option to request a paper CCR.

If a CWS chooses to pursue electronic delivery of CCRs, each approach should be considered by the CWS to determine how best to directly deliver the CCR to its bill-paying customers. CWSs may also find it best to use a phased approach from paper delivery to an electronic delivery approach. A CWS is required to deliver the CCR to all customers by July 1.

Because this is a rapidly changing environment, the EPA recommends that primacy agencies reach out to their community water systems and provide assistance to ensure that methods of electronic delivery being considered by CWSs meet CCR Rule requirements.

Approach #1: Paper CCR Delivery with Customer Option to Request an Electronic CCR

One approach to introducing an electronic delivery program is to provide paper CCR delivery but allow customers to choose to receive electronic delivery of CCRs. A CWS would notify customers of the availability of electronic delivery of the CCR in advance of mailing paper copies. This notification could be performed through a variety of mechanisms including through the water bill, separate mailing or CWS’s website. Customers would express to the CWS their preference to receive their CCR through electronic delivery. The CWS would catalog its customers’ delivery preferences and deliver the CCR according to their specified preference. The CWS has a choice of any of the electronic delivery methods or a combination listed in Table 1. Customers who do not identify a preference for electronic delivery would automatically receive a paper CCR.

This approach benefits the customer and CWS by ensuring that customers continue to receive a paper CCR unless they indicate an interest in receiving it electronically. This approach may require additional CWS staff resources to coordinate the logistics of tracking customer delivery preferences. The agency sees this approach as a gradual transition to electronic delivery over time as more customers become comfortable with the electronic delivery methods. This approach offers a CWS the most assurance that they are meeting the intent of the rule as only those customers who have expressed an interest in receiving an electronic CCR will receive one in this manner.

Approach #2: Electronic Delivery with Customer Option to Request a Paper CCR

A second approach for introducing a CCR electronic delivery program is to provide CCRs electronically to customers with an option for them to request a paper CCR. Under this approach, the CWS establishes an electronic delivery method(s) considering its customers' needs and technology capabilities. These methods could be any of the methods or a combination discussed in Table 1. The CWS would directly deliver the CCR electronically to all customers and would also include the option to all bill-paying customers to request paper CCR delivery. The CWS would provide a paper copy of the CCR to those customers who request a paper CCR. The CWS would also provide a paper copy of the CCR to all known customers who lack access to the Internet.

This approach may lead to a higher usage of electronic delivery of the CCR to customers. CWSs using this approach may limit the paper delivery of the CCR only to those customers who prefer that method, but still must directly deliver the CCR to all customers. The burden falls to the customers to request a paper CCR if they prefer paper delivery and/or are unable to participate in electronic delivery. Electronic delivery as a main approach requires a CWS to respond to requests for paper CCRs and mail paper CCRs to customers unable to access electronic CCRs or who prefer paper. For example, a CWS may receive several customer requests for a paper CCR and also have to mail CCRs to a rural housing community that does not have Internet access.

A CWS using this approach must fully implement the approach including providing paper CCRs to those who request and those identified as unable to receive an electronic CCR. Using this approach, CWSs must ensure that they are still directly delivering the CCR to all their bill-paying customers.

ADDITIONAL RULE ELEMENTS

“Good Faith Effort” to Reach Consumers Who Do Not Receive a Water Bill (40 C.F.R. § 141.155(b))

The CCR is meant to serve as a tool to open dialogue between the CWS and its customers about water quality and encourage customers to be more active in the decision making process that affects their health. To ensure that all consumers know about the quality of their drinking water, the CCR Rule requires CWSs to make a “good faith effort” to reach consumers who do not receive a water bill. A good faith effort to reach consumers should include a mix of appropriate methods including posting on the Internet, mailing to postal patrons in metropolitan areas, advertising the availability of the report in the news media, posting in public places, etc. The delivery methods and approaches discussed throughout this document are not intended to limit the options available to CWSs in meeting this requirement, but instead to present additional opportunities to expand public outreach. The delivery methods and approaches for bill-paying customers may also serve to reach consumers who do not receive a water bill.

A CWS or municipality website can offer a sign-up for electronic delivery to the public, including consumers who do not receive a water bill. Where allowed by the primacy agency, CWSs should also consider increasing outreach and public participation by taking advantage of advancements in new technology, such as increased accessibility of email, mobile phone applications and the use of blogs or social media on the Internet. CWSs opting to use social media will have to promote the availability of these resources and dedicate staff to keep these active. Once established, CWSs would be able to reach many consumers in a single post to social media. Electronic community newsletters and text alerts have become widespread and could offer an easy way to alert consumers that the CCR is available. CWSs should stay apprised of new opportunities to reach all of their consumers as technology advances and consult with their primacy agencies when choosing a mix of appropriate methods.

Multilingual Requirement (40 C.F.R. § 141.153(h)(3))

The CCR is an important communication tool, and a CWS needs to ensure it reaches non-English speaking populations who may comprise a significant portion of its customer base as well. As determined by the primacy agency, CWSs serving communities with a large portion of non-English speaking residents must provide a CCR that contains information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the report, or a phone number or address in the report where residents may contact them to obtain a translated copy of the CCR or assistance in the appropriate language. The electronic delivery methods and approaches discussed in this document do not alter the CCR content requirements including any required translated statements. CWSs, when providing electronic delivery, should consider adding any translated statements to their electronic delivery methods, including emails and websites. CWSs should also consider including translated contact information in their electronic messaging so that non-English speaking residents may contact the CWS to obtain a translated CCR or receive assistance in the appropriate language. For example, the state of Washington provides more than two dozen translations for informational statements to use on CCRs at the following website:

<http://www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/DrinkingWaterEmergencies/PublicNotification/TranslationsforPublicNotification.aspx>.

Small System Waiver of Mailing Requirements (40 C.F.R. § 141.155(g))

The delivery methods and approaches discussed in this document do not replace primacy agency regulations regarding the waiving of the requirement to “mail or otherwise directly deliver” the CCR for small CWSs. The current CCR Rule allows the Governor of a state or his/her designee, or a Tribal Leader to waive the CCR “mail or otherwise directly deliver” requirement for CWSs serving fewer than 10,000 persons. Some primacy agencies have made these waivers automatic by incorporating waiver language into state regulations. Others require small CWSs to request waivers. CWSs serving between 501 and 9,999 persons may publish their CCR in a local newspaper if permitted by state regulation or granted a CCR waiver and inform their customers that a CCR report will not be mailed and make reports available upon request. CWSs serving 500

or fewer persons, if permitted by state regulation or granted a CCR waiver, must provide notice to their customers annually, by door to door delivery or posting notification in an appropriate location that a CCR is available upon request. If allowed by the primacy agency, CWSs serving fewer than 10,000 persons that do not wish to take advantage of a mailing waiver (meaning they are choosing to mail paper copies) may wish to consider using a form of electronic delivery as described above. For example, manufactured housing communities and military bases with known populations may be able to reach all persons served via email.

Delivery Certification (40 C.F.R. § 141.155(c))

The CCR Rule requires a CWS to certify that the report was delivered to its customers and that the information contained within the CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency within three months of CCR delivery. Many primacy agencies have a certification form template for CWSs to check off the applicable methods used to distribute the CCR. The certification may be submitted to the primacy agency in a variety of ways, including electronically. The primacy agency should ensure that, especially as new communication methods are used, CCRs continue to be “directly delivered” to customers in a manner that is accessible and convenient. Therefore, primacy agencies should amend their certification forms to list allowable combinations of paper and electronic delivery methods by including a space for a direct URL address. Primacy agencies should also verify the URL listed by the CWS to ensure it is a direct URL to meet the requirements to directly deliver the CCR to customers. A CWS may certify to the primacy agency that it has directly delivered the CCR to all of its customers if the CCR has been mailed or otherwise directly delivered according to the methods described in Table 1 by July 1, annually.

APPENDIX. SAMPLE ELECTRONIC CCR MESSAGES

[Brackets] indicate information that must be changed to system specific information.

[Corchetes] la informacion contenida dentro de los corchetes debe ser sustituida por informacion especifica al sistema/compañia.

Sample Message 1 – Mail notification (e.g., water bill insert or statement on a water bill) - violations

In **[2011]**, **[Anytown Water]** detected **[53]** contaminants in the drinking water and **[5]** of them were above the EPA accepted level for drinking water. Please go to **[www.anytownwater.org/2011waterreport.pdf]** to view your **[2011]** annual water quality report and learn more about your drinking water. This report contains important information about the source and quality of your drinking water. For a translation of the water quality report or to speak with someone about the report please call **[(555) 555-5555]**. If you would like a paper copy of the **[2011]** Annual Water Quality Report mailed to your home, please call **[(555) 555-5555]**.

Spanish Translation:

*Durante el año **[2011]** **[la compañía de agua Anytown]** detectó **[53]** contaminantes regulados en el agua potable. **[Cinco]** de los contaminantes detectados en el agua potable reflejaron niveles que exceden los límites legales establecidos por la EPA.*

*Para acceder al más reciente reporte anual de calidad de agua y para más información acerca de su agua potable puede visitar **[www.anytownwater.org/2011waterreport.pdf]**. El reporte anual contiene valiosa información acerca de las fuentes de abasto y calidad de su agua potable. Para obtener una traducción del reporte de calidad de agua o para preguntas acerca del reporte por favor comuníquese al **[(555) 555-5555]**.*

*Si desea obtener por correo una copia de su más reciente reporte de calidad de agua puede solicitar la misma llamando al **[(555) 555-5555]**.*

Sample Message 2 – Email direct URL to CCR - no violations

Email subject line: IMPORTANT MESSAGE: Your **[Anytown Water 2011]** Water Quality Report Is Now Available!!

Dear **[Mr. ABC]**,

Your **[2011]** annual water quality report is now available!

In **[2011]**, **[Anytown Water]** detected **[65]** contaminants in the drinking water. However, these contaminants were at allowable levels and no health based violations were reported. Please go to **[www.anytownwater.org/2011waterreport.pdf]** to view your **[2011]** annual water quality report and learn more about your drinking water. This report contains important information about the source and quality of your drinking water. For a translation of the water quality report or to speak with someone about the report please call **[(555) 555-5555]**. If you would like a paper copy of the **[2011]** Annual Water Quality Report mailed to your home, please call **[(555) 555-5555]**.

For more information about how **[Anytown Water]** maintains the safety of your drinking water and to view previous year's reports go to **[www.anytownwater.org]**.

[Anytown Water Department]

Spanish Translation:

Estimado [Sr./Sra. ABC],

El más reciente reporte anual de calidad de su agua potable ya está disponible!

Durante el año [2011 la compañía de agua Anytown] detectó [65] contaminantes regulados en el agua potable. Los contaminates detectados están dentro de los niveles permitidos por la EPA y por lo tanto no se reporto ninguna violación.

Para acceder el más reciente reporte anual de calidad de agua y para más información acerca de su agua potable puede visitar

***[www.anytownwater.org/2011waterreport.pdf]**. El reporte anual contiene valiosa información acerca de las fuentes de abasto y calidad de su agua potable. Para obtener una traducción del reporte de calidad de agua o para preguntas acerca del reporte por favor comuníquese al **[(555) 555-5555]**.*

*Si desea obtener por correo una copia de su más reciente reporte de calidad de agua puede solicitar la misma comunicándose al **[(555) 555-5555]**.*

Sample Message 3 - Email - CCR sent as an attachment to the email - violations

Email subject line: IMPORTANT MESSAGE: Your **[Anytown Water 2011]** Water Quality Report Is Now Available!!

Dear **[Mr. ABC]**,

Please download the attached **[2011]** drinking water quality report.

In **[2011]**, **[Anytown Water]** detected **[7]** contaminants in the drinking water and **[5]** of the contaminants were above the EPA accepted level for drinking water. You can also view your annual water quality report at [\[www.anytownwater.org/2011waterreport.pdf\]](http://www.anytownwater.org/2011waterreport.pdf) and learn more about your drinking water. This report contains important information about the source and quality of your drinking water. For a translation of the water quality report or to speak with someone about the report please call **[(555) 555-5555]**. If you would like a paper copy of the **[2011]** Annual Water Quality Report mailed to your home, please call **[(555) 555-5555]**.

For more information about how **[Anytown Water]** maintains the safety of your drinking water and to view previous year's reports go to [\[www.anytownwater.org\]](http://www.anytownwater.org).

[Anytown Water Department]

Spanish Translation:

*Estimado **[Sr./Sra. ABC]**,*

Este mensaje electrónico contiene su más reciente reporte de calidad de agua potable.

*Durante el año **[2011]** **[la compañía de agua Anytown]** detectó **[7]** contaminantes regulados en el agua potable. **[Cinco]** de los contaminantes detectados en el agua potable reflejaron niveles que exceden los límites legales establecidos por la EPA.*

*Para acceder al más reciente reporte anual de calidad de agua y para más información acerca de su agua potable puede visitar [\[www.anytownwater.org/2011waterreport.pdf\]](http://www.anytownwater.org/2011waterreport.pdf). El reporte anual contiene valiosa información acerca de las fuentes de abasto y calidad de su agua potable. Para obtener una traducción del reporte de calidad de agua o para preguntas acerca del reporte por favor comuníquese al **[(555) 555-5555]**.*

*Si desea obtener por correo una copia de su más reciente reporte de calidad de agua puede solicitar la misma comunicándose al **[(555) 555-5555]**.*

Sample Message 4 - Email – CCR sent as an embedded image in an email - violations

Email subject line: IMPORTANT MESSAGE: Your **[Anytown Water 2011]** Water Quality Report Is Now Available!!

Dear **[Mr. ABC]**,

Please review the enclosed **[2011]** **[Anytown Water]** annual water quality report.

In **[2011]**, **[Anytown Water]** detected **[53]** contaminants in the drinking water and **[5]** of the contaminants were above the EPA accepted level for drinking water. You may also view your annual water quality report at [\[www.anytownwater.org/2011waterreport.pdf\]](http://www.anytownwater.org/2011waterreport.pdf) and learn more about your drinking water. This report contains important information about the source and quality of your drinking water. For a translation of the water quality report or to speak with someone about the report please call **[(555) 555-5555]**. If you would like a paper copy of the **[2011]** Annual Water Quality Report mailed to your home, please call **[(555) 555-5555]**.

For more information about how **[Anytown Water]** maintains the safety of your drinking water and to view previous year's reports go to [\[www.anytownwater.org\]](http://www.anytownwater.org).

[Anytown Water Department]

Spanish Translation:

Estimado [Sr./Sra. ABC],

Adjunto a este mensaje electrónico se encuentra su más reciente reporte de calidad de agua potable.

Durante el año [2011] [la compañía de agua Anytown] detectó [53] contaminantes regulados en el agua potable. [Cinco] de los contaminantes detectados en el agua potable reflejaron niveles que exceden los límites legales establecidos por la EPA.

Para acceder al más reciente reporte anual de calidad de agua y para más información acerca de su agua potable puede visitar [\[www.anytownwater.org/2011waterreport.pdf\]](http://www.anytownwater.org/2011waterreport.pdf). El reporte anual contiene valiosa información acerca de las fuentes de abasto y calidad de su agua potable. Para obtener una traducción del reporte de calidad de agua o para preguntas acerca del reporte por favor comuníquese al [(555) 555-5555].

Si desea obtener por correo una copia de su más reciente reporte de calidad de agua puede solicitar la misma comunicándose al [(555) 555-5555].

Sample Message 5 – Outreach message on mail notification

COMING SOON: Starting **[July 1, 2012]** you will be able to view the **[Anytown Water]** annual water quality report on-line at **[www.anytownwater.org/2011waterreport.pdf]**. This report contains important information about the source and quality of your drinking water. Please call **[(555) 555-5555]** if you would like a paper report delivered to your home.

Spanish Translation:

Pronto Disponible: *A partir del [1 de Julio del 2012] usted podrá acceder a través del internet el reporte anual de calidad de agua potable de [la compañía de agua Anytown]. El reporte estará disponible en [www.anytownwater.org/2011waterreport.pdf]. El reporte contiene valiosa información acerca de las fuentes de abasto y calidad de su agua potable.*

Si desea obtener por correo una copia de su más reciente reporte de calidad de agua puede solicitar la misma comunicándose al [(555) 555-5555].

Figure 1. Sample utility bill with the direct URL to the CCR and check box to opt out of electronic delivery and receive a paper copy of the CCR (items outlined in yellow). Attachment 3A

QUARTERLY BILL 00000-258-6666



8888 Electric Avenue
Anytown, USA

Bill Date: 06/15/12
Payment Due Date: 07/14/12

Amount Due	\$83.53
Amount Due If Received After 07/14/12	\$86.10
Amount Enclosed	\$

Account Number: 00000-258-6666
Service Address: 123 Main St.



John Doe
123 Main St
Anytown, USA

Anytown Water
8888 Electric Avenue
Anytown, USA



Please check the box if you would prefer a paper copy of your annual water quality report delivered to your home.
Por favor, haga una marca en el encasillado si prefiere recibir a través del correo una copia de su más reciente reporte de calidad de agua.

PLEASE RETURN TOP PORTION WITH PAYMENT

QUARTERLY BILL

John Doe



www.anytownwater.org

Correspondence & Office

8888 Electric Avenue
Anytown, USA

Office Hours

8:00am - 4:00pm, M-F

Phone & Hours

(111) 555-5555, 711 TTY

8:00am - 6:00pm, M-F

After Hours / Emergencies

(111) 555-5554

Annual Water Quality Report

In 2011, Anytown Water detected 53 contaminants in the drinking water and 5 of them were above the EPA accepted level for drinking water. Please go to www.anytownwater.org/2011waterreport.pdf to view your 2011 annual water quality report and learn more about your drinking water. This report contains important information about the source and quality of your drinking water. For a translation of the water quality report or to speak with someone about the report please call (555) 555-5555. If you would like a paper copy of the 2011 Annual Water Quality Report mailed to your home, please call (555) 555-5555.

Durante el año 2011 la compañía de agua Anytown detectó 53 contaminantes regulados en el agua potable. Cinco de los contaminantes detectados en el agua potable reflejaron niveles que exceden los límites legales establecidos por la EPA. Para acceder al más reciente reporte anual de calidad de agua y para más información acerca de su agua potable puede visitar www.anytownwater.org/2011waterreport.pdf. El reporte anual contiene valiosa información acerca de las fuentes de abasto y calidad de su agua potable. Para obtener una traducción del reporte de calidad de agua o para preguntas acerca del reporte por favor comuníquese al (555) 555-5555. Si desea obtener a través del correo una copia de su más reciente reporte de calidad de agua puede solicitar la misma comunicándose al (555) 555-5555.

SERVICE ADDRESS

123 Main St.

SERVICE TYPE

TOWNHOUSE

ACCOUNT NUMBER	PREVIOUS READING DATE	PRESENT READING DATE	BILLING DATE		
00000-258-6666	03/17/12	06/11/12	06/15/12		
METER READINGS		PREVIOUS READING	PRESENT READING	CONSUMPTION 1000 GALS.	YWR TO
WATER		341	349	8	
SEWER (BASED ON ACTUAL WATER CONSUMPTION)				8	

CHARGES (SEE REVERSE FOR DESCRIPTIONS)

WATER RATES - ESTABLISHED BY ANYTOWN WATER	
SERVICE CHARGE	8.35
WATER USAGE CHARGE 8 X 2.16	17.28
SUBTOTAL ANYTOWN WATER	\$25.63
SEWER RATES - ESTABLISHED BY HEALTHY COUNTY GOVERNMENT	
SEWER BASE CHARGE	5.50
SEWER USAGE CHARGE 8 X 6.55	52.40
SUBTOTAL HEALTHY COUNTY	\$57.90

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE	\$83.53

The Anytown Water annual water quality report is available on-line at www.anytownwater.org/2011waterreport.pdf.

Anytown Water visitando la pagina de internet www.anytownwater.org/2011waterreport.pdf.

Figure 2. Sample of an email with a direct URL sent to bill-paying customers, including auto-pay and electronic bill-payers.

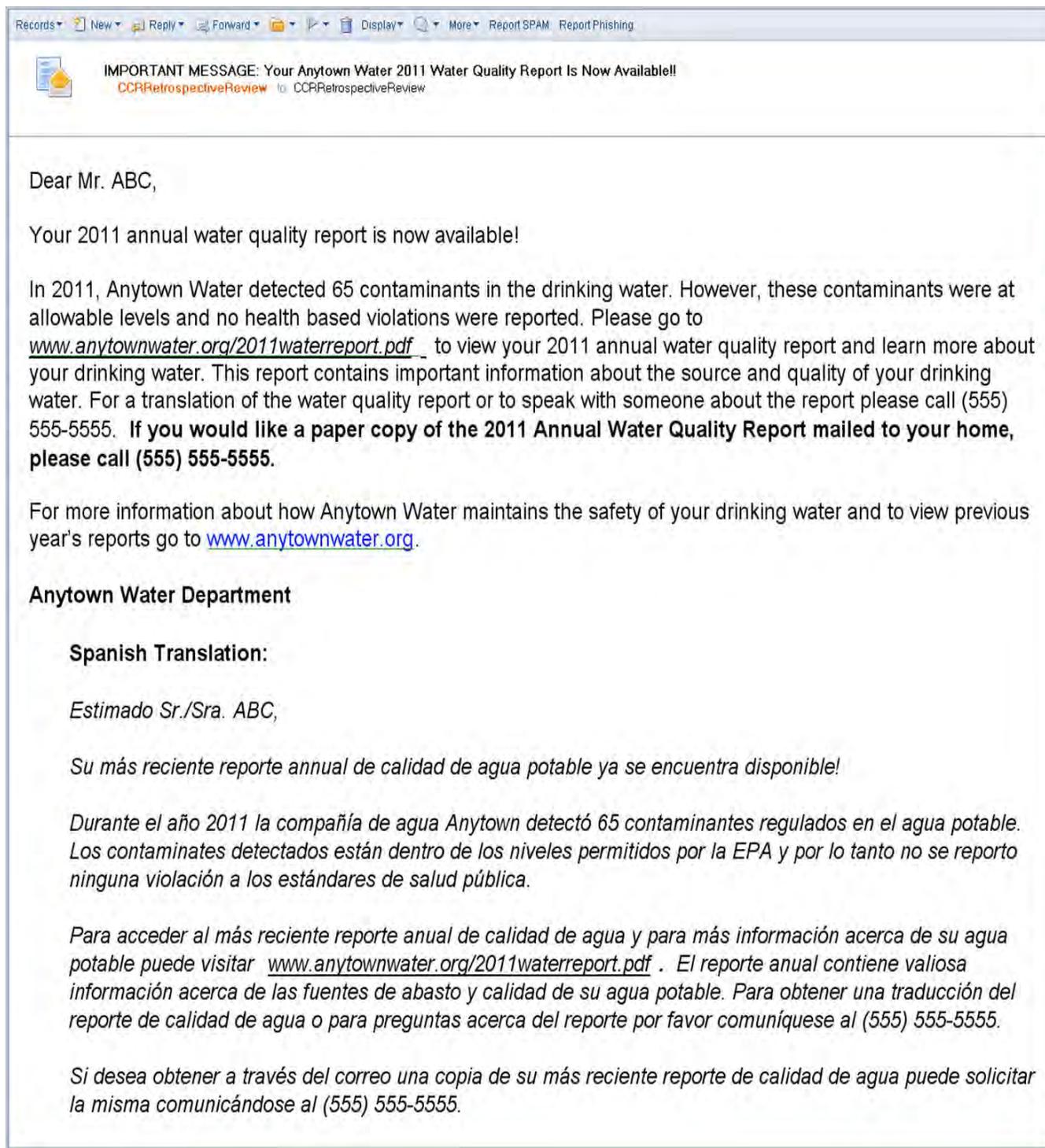


Figure 3. Sample of a CCR sent in an email to bill-paying customers as an attachment.

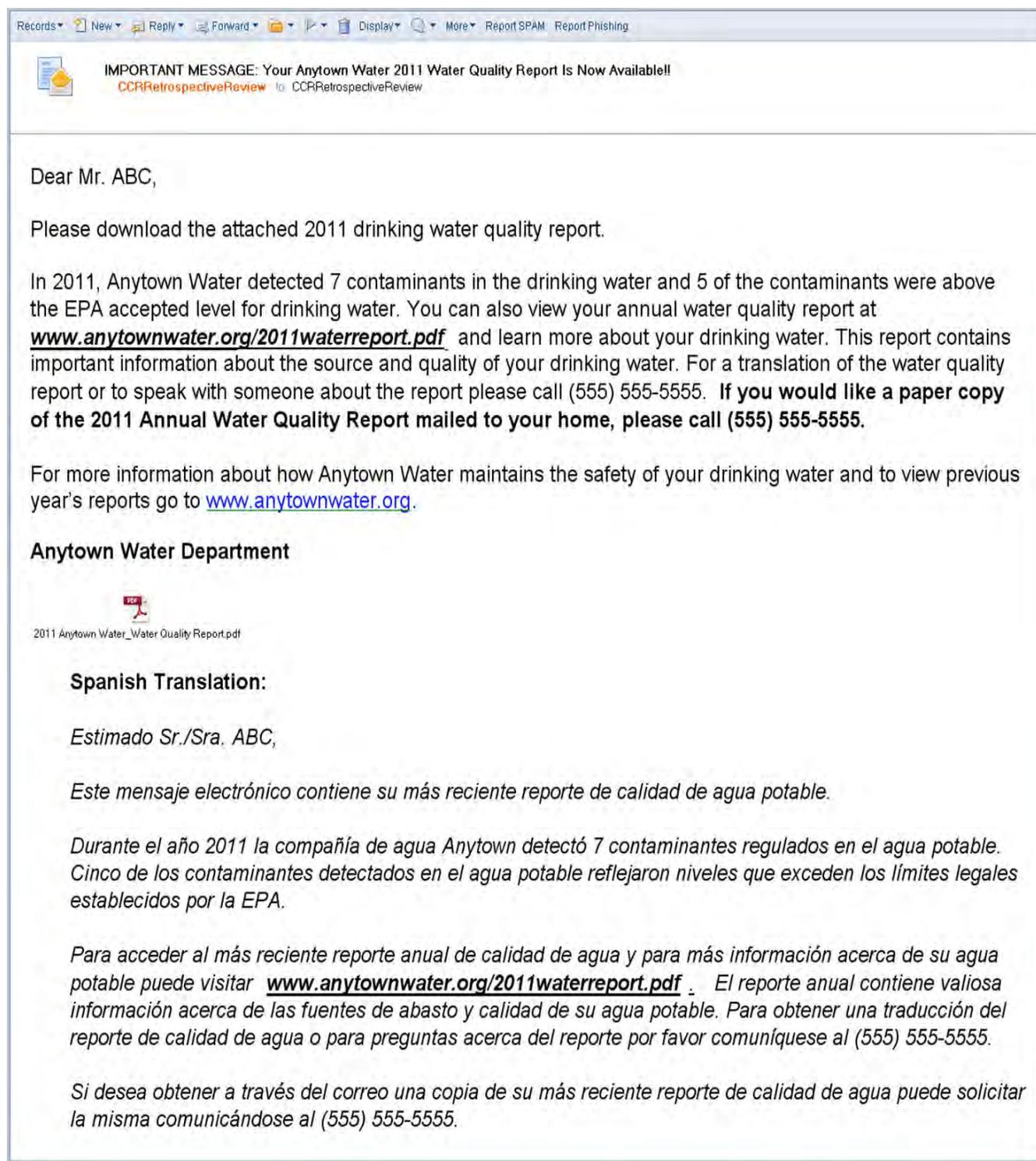


Figure 4. Sample of a CCR emailed to bill-paying customers as an embedded image.

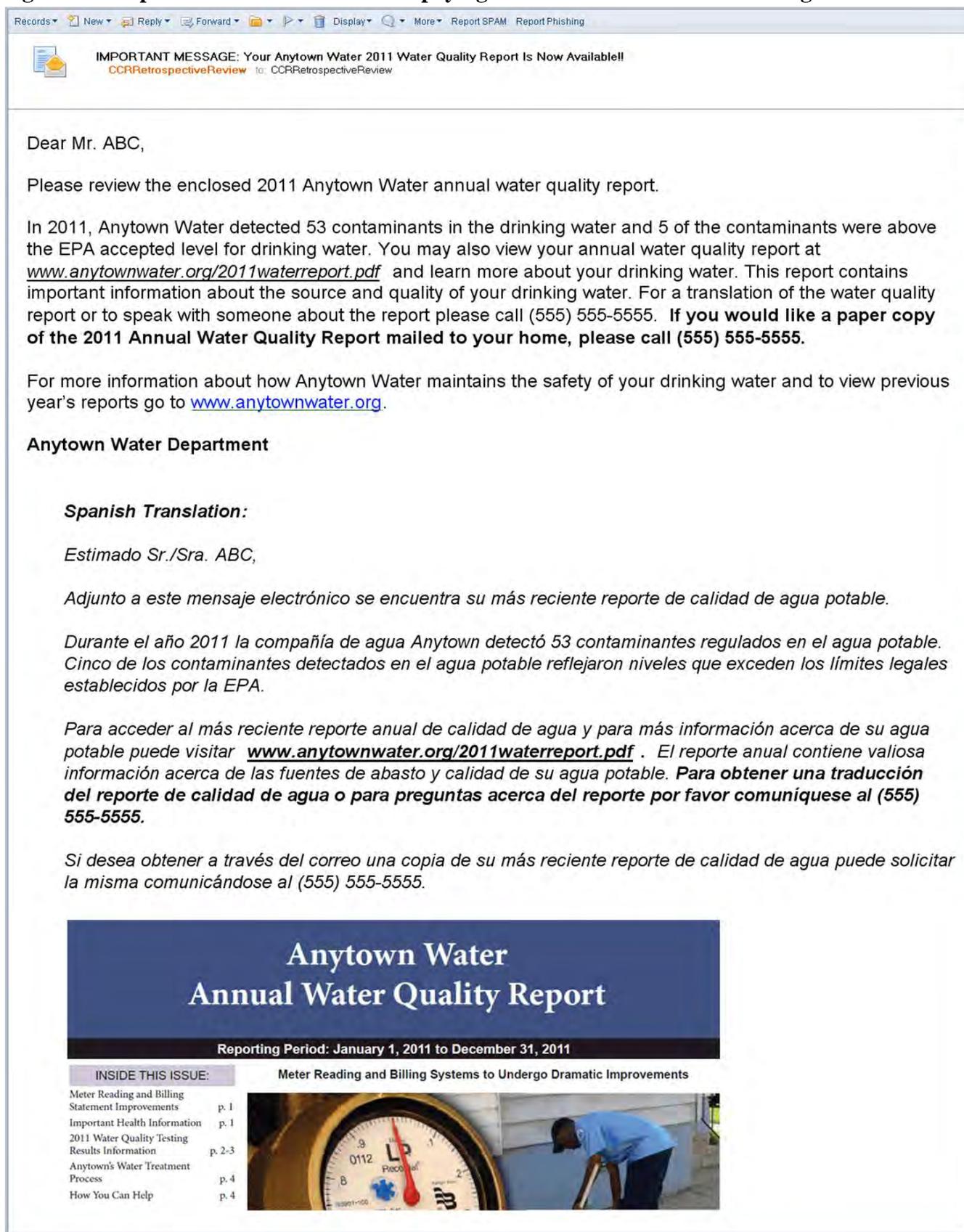


Figure 5. Sample utility bill announcing new electronic delivery program with direct URL to CCR and check box to opt out of electronic delivery and receive a paper copy of the CCR (items outlined in yellow). Attachment 3A

QUARTERLY BILL 00000-258-6666

Anytown Water
 8888 Electric Avenue
 Anytown, USA

Bill Date: 06/15/12
 Payment Due Date: 07/14/12

4473 22 1 

John Doe
 123 Main St
 Anytown, USA

Amount Due	\$83.53
Amount Due If Received After 07/14/12	\$86.10
Amount Enclosed	\$

Account Number: 00000-258-6666
 Service Address: 123 Main St.

Anytown Water
 8888 Electric Avenue
 Anytown, USA

Please check the box if you would prefer a paper copy of your annual water quality report delivered to your home.
 Por favor, haga una marca en el encasillado si prefiere recibir a través del correo una copia de su más reciente reporte de calidad de agua.

PLEASE RETURN TOP PORTION WITH PAYMENT

QUARTERLY BILL

John Doe

Anytown Water
www.anytownwater.org
Correspondence & Office
 8888 Electric Avenue
 Anytown, USA

Office Hours
 8:00am - 4:00pm, M-F

Phone & Hours
 (555) 555-5555, 711 TTY
 8:00am - 6:00pm, M-F

After Hours / Emergencies
 (555) 555-5554

Annual Water Quality Report
COMING SOON: Starting July 1, 2012 you will be able to view the Anytown Water annual water quality report on-line at www.anytownwater.org/2011waterreport.pdf. This report contains important information about the source and quality of your drinking water. Please call (555) 555-5555 if you would like a paper report delivered to your home.

A partir del primero de julio del 2012 usted podra ver en linea el informe anual de la calidad de su agua producida por Anytown Water visitando la pagina de internet www.anytownwater.org/2011waterreport.pdf. Por favor llame al (555) 555-5555 si desea una copia del informe.

Holiday Schedule
 Anytown Water will be closed on Monday, May 28, in honor of the Memorial Day holiday. To report an emergency on that day, call (555) 555-5554 or 711 for TTY.

SERVICE ADDRESS: 123 Main St.

SERVICETYPE: TOWNHOUSE

ACCOUNT NUMBER	PREVIOUS READING DATE	PRESENT READING DATE	BILLING DATE
00000-258-6666	03/17/12	06/11/12	06/15/12

METER READINGS	PREVIOUS READING	PRESENT READING	CONSUMPTION (GALLONS)	WATER CC
WATER	341	349	8	
SEWER (BASED ON ACTUAL WATER CONSUMPTION)			8	

CHARGES (SEE REVERSE FOR DESCRIPTIONS)	
WATER RATES - ESTABLISHED BY ANYTOWN WATER	
SERVICE CHARGE	8.35
WATER USAGE CHARGE 8 X 2.16	17.28
SUBTOTAL ANYTOWN WATER	<u>\$25.63</u>
SEWER RATES - ESTABLISHED BY HEALTHY COUNTY GOVERNMENT	
SEWER BASE CHARGE	5.50
SEWER USAGE CHARGE 8 X 6.55	52.40
SUBTOTAL HEALTHY COUNTY	<u>\$57.90</u>
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE	
	\$83.53