PROPOSAL #3C

Strategic Assessment of Laboratory Capacity and Needs for Water Emergency Response in the NCR

March 1, 2005

Submitted to: Homeland Security Grant Program
Government of the District of Columbia
Executive office of the Mayor
Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Ju**stice**

Submitted by: RESF#3 Public Works and Engineering (Water)

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MWCOG, 202-962-3340, sfreudberg@mwcog.org

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

APPLICANT PROFILE

FY 2005 Homeland Security Grant Program: Urban Areas Security Initiative	
PROJECT TITLE:	**Strategic Assessment of Laboratory Capacity and Needs for Water Emergency Response in the NCR.**
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION:	**RESF - 3 Public Works and Engineering (Water)**
PROJECT PERIOD:	**July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006**
PROJECT SYNOPSIS:	**This proposal would provide for a strategic assessment of regional water utility contamination event emergency response and laboratory capabilities to identify a baseline of available resources in the NCR. At the same time, regional water utilities would work with the project contractor to identify "Best in Class" water utility standards for water security monitoring, laboratory capacity, and laboratory testing equipment.**
IMPLEMENTING JURISDICTION:	**To Be Determined**

AGENCY: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
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Signature of Authorized Official **Date**

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PROPOSAL SUMMARY

Background and Need:

Improving the security of drinking water and wastewater infrastructures has become a top priority since the events of 9/11, both nationally and in the National Capital Region. Potable water delivery systems are potential targets for intentional threats from chemical, microbial, or radioactive contamination. An intentional contamination event would have a profound impact on public health, fire protection capability, and on public confidence in the water supply.

In the absence of acutely hazardous conditions, water utility personnel are the logical "first responders" to a potential water supply contamination event. As such, they would be responsible for performing an initial site characterization and sampling as part of the response. In situations involving security breaches (e.g., cut fences or locks), site characterization by a water utility team would be appropriate to assess if an intentional contamination event has occurred.

However, water utilities and local governments in the National Capital Region presently lack adequate "first responder" resources (e.g., portable equipment, rapid testing methods, shared laboratory resources) to fully implement a water security monitoring program capable of assessing if an intentional contamination event has occurred. To fill this critical gap most effectively and efficiently, a regional approach is needed.

An expert panel interviewed by the General Accountability Office found that "distribution systems [are] among the most vulnerable physical components of a drinking water utility" to terrorism via a backflow attack (GAO, "Drinking Water: Experts Views on How Future Federal Funding Can Best Be Spent to Improve Security," October 2003). To combat this threat, experts most strongly supported developing coordinated, state of the art, monitoring programs by water utilities to quickly detect contaminants in treated drinking water on its way to consumers. The same conclusions have been reached by numerous organizations, including the White House's Office of Science and Technology Policy ("*National Strategy for Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructures and Key Assets"*, OSTP, February 2003), the National Research Council ("Making the Nation Safer", NRC, June 2002), and the U.S. Air Force ("*A Chemical and Biological Warfare Threat: USAF Water Systems at Risk*," Hickman, Air War College, September 1999).

In addition, there are several regulations, national strategies, and presidential directives that identify the public water supply as critical infrastructure and call for the development and implementation of early warning systems to protect it. They include:

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive-9 (January 2004) instructs appropriate agencies to "*build upon and expand current monitoring and surveillance programs to: (a) develop robust, comprehensive, and fully coordinated*

surveillance and monitoring systems, including….water quality that provides early detection and awareness of disease, pest, or poisonous agents."

- The National Strategy for Homeland Security (July 2002) which designated EPA as responsible for protecting our national water supply.
- The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (the Bioterrorism Act), which requires community water systems (CWS) to conduct vulnerability assessments (water suppliers in the NCR have completed those assessments). The Act also charges EPA with reviewing current and future methods to prevent, detect, and respond to the intentional introduction of chemical, biological or radiological contaminants into community water systems.

Project Details:

The strategic goals for COG's Water Security Work Group are to provide leadership in:

- Evaluating and strengthening the region's drinking water and wastewater infrastructures;
- Ensuring rapid restoration of those infrastructures in the event of disruption; and
- Ensuring that essential emergency response personnel have access to safe and reliable sources of potable water in emergency situations.

This proposal would help meet those goals for the region by providing for an assessment of regional water utility contamination event response, and laboratory capabilities to identify a baseline of available resources in the NCR. At the same time, regional water utilities would work with the project contractor to identify "Best in Class" water utility standards related to water security monitoring, laboratory capacity, and laboratory testing equipment. Industry benchmarks would be compared with baseline data to identify critical gaps and develop a regional cooperative laboratory and sampling approach for water emergency response.

A component of this project would be an evaluation of state-of-the-industry monitoring equipment and laboratory testing equipment that could be utilized by the region on a shared basis, such as:

- Rapid immunoassays;
- Rapid enzyme tests;
- Rapid polymerase chain reaction (PCR) techniques;
- Field-deployable gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GCMS); and
- Acute toxicity screening methods.

This evaluation would ensure that regional water utilities are able to excel in their capability to monitor and evaluate the water quality of the pre-treated and post-treated water to determine if a contamination event may have occurred, allowing utility personnel to rapidly implement an appropriate treatment solution. An advisory team comprised of regional water utility expert staff would provide project management and oversight.

RESF-3 Water will coordinate with other RESFs in conducting this project, including RESF-8 (Health) and RESF-5 (Emergency Management). An advisory team comprised of regional water utility expert staff would provide project management and oversight.

Project Deliverables:

- Inventory of available contamination event response, monitoring, and laboratory capabilities in the National Capital Region.
- Establishment of regional "Best in Class" performance standards related to water laboratory capacity, and laboratory testing equipment for water contamination events.
- Assessment of the need for a regional mobile laboratory for emergency response to water contamination events.
- Strategic recommendations about how to fill critical gaps in regional laboratory testing equipment.

Estimated cost:

Budget Category	Amount
A. Personnel	$ 3,750.00
B. Fringe Benefits	$ -
C. Travel	$ -
D. Equipment	$ -
E. Supplies	$ -
F. Consultants/Contracts	$ 150,000.00
G. Other	$ -
Total Direct Costs	**$ 153,750.00**
H. Indirect Costs	$ -
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	**$ 153,750.00**

PROJECT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

The strategic goals for COG's Water Security Work Group are to provide leadership in:

- Evaluating and strengthening the region's drinking water and wastewater infrastructures;
- Ensuring rapid restoration of those infrastructures in the event of disruption; and
- Ensuring that essential emergency response functions have access to safe and reliable sources of potable water in emergency situations.

The following goals and objectives establish a framework for the proposed projects related to regional water utility contamination event response, monitoring, and laboratory capabilities. The supporting objectives also allow for measurable progress.

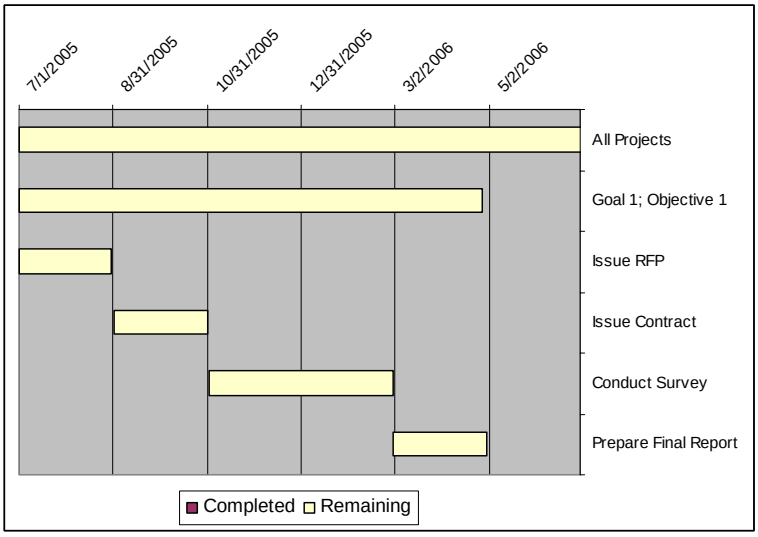
Goal 1: Provide coordinated and consistent water monitoring and laboratory responses to potential water contamination events in the National Capital Region.

Objective 1: Conduct a physical survey and inventory of all public water utilities in the National Capital Region to determine contamination event response, monitoring, and laboratory capabilities.

Rationale: The first step in developing a regional cooperative laboratory and sampling approach for water emergency response is to obtain an inventory of existing water utility monitoring and laboratory capabilities. Individual water systems in the National Capital Region are required by federal and state regulations to collect samples of their water for laboratory testing (monitoring) to verify that the water they provide to the public meets all federal and state standards. However, the frequency of sampling, equipment used, and the availability of laboratory resources varies from system to system. A baseline inventory of existing capabilities in the region will form the foundation of this project.

Implementation Steps:

- Issue RFP and select project contractor – 2 months;
- Issue contract(s) – 2 months;
- Conduct a physical survey and inventory of all public water utilities in the National Capital Region to determine contamination event response, monitoring, and laboratory capabilities – 4 months;
- Data synthesis, reporting, and implications for decision making – 1 to 2 months;
- Total project period – 10 months.

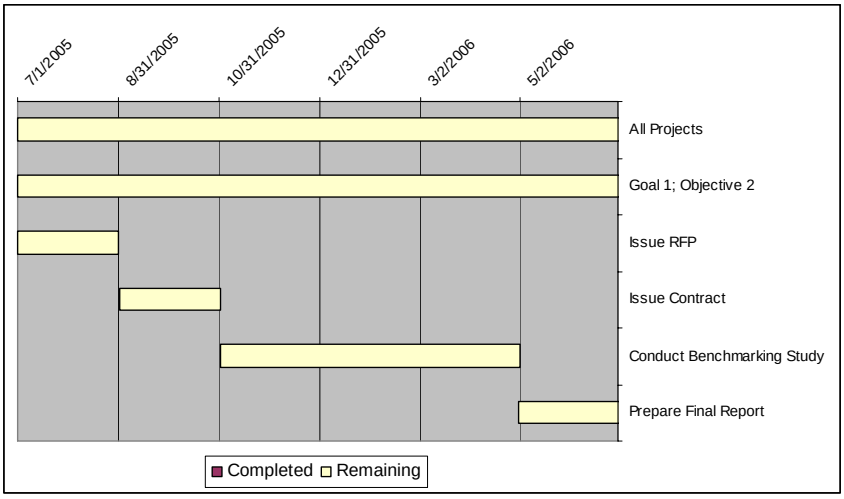


Objective 2: Identify "Best in Class" water utility standards related to water contamination event response, laboratory capacity, and laboratory testing equipment.

Rationale: A regional cooperative laboratory and sampling approach for water emergency response must be based on methods and equipment that have proven to be effective. Benchmarking is a widely accepted method for determining "Best in Class" standards and identifying improvements needed to meet those standards.

Implementation Steps:

- Issue RFP and select project contractor – 2 months;
- Issue contract(s) – 2 months;
- Identify business processes to improve and metrics to measure (e.g., water monitoring, laboratory services, laboratory equipment) – 2 months;
- Collect information on the successful, best practices of other water utilities and companies – 2 months;
- Modify the best practices to fit the NCR's situation – 2 months;
- Data synthesis, reporting, and implications for decision making – 1 to 2 months;
- Total project period – 12 months.



PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Background and Relationship to NCR Goals and Commitments

Improving the security of drinking water and wastewater infrastructures has become a top priority since the events of 9/11, both nationally and in the National Capital Region. Potable water delivery systems are potential targets for intentional threats from chemical, microbial, or radioactive contamination. An intentional contamination event would have a profound impact on public health, fire protection capability, and on public confidence in the water supply.

In the absence of acutely hazardous conditions, water utility personnel are the logical "first responders" to a potential water supply contamination event. As such, they would be responsible for performing an initial site characterization and sampling as part of the response. In situations involving security breaches (e.g., cut fences or locks), site characterization by a water utility team would be appropriate to assess if an intentional contamination event has occurred.

However, water utilities and local governments in the National Capital Region presently lack adequate "first responder" resources (e.g., portable equipment, rapid testing methods, shared laboratory resources) to fully implement a water security monitoring program capable of assessing if an intentional contamination event has occurred. To fill this critical gap most effectively and efficiently, a regional approach is needed.

Consistent with NCR/HSS Goal #4, the proposed project would standardize equipment, methods, and systems used by water utilities responding to water contamination events, improving their ability to quickly detect contaminants in treated drinking water on its way to consumers. The proposed project would also implement portions of the "Eight Commitments to Action", such as:

- **Decision-Making and Coordination:** the proposed project would result in better coordinated, state of the art, monitoring and laboratory analysis programs by water utilities in the National Capital Region, allowing them to more quickly detect contaminants in treated drinking water on its way to consumers.
- **Infrastructure Protection:** the proposed project would formalize cooperative laboratory and monitoring approaches among water utilities and local governments in the NCR to protect the drinking water distribution system.
- **Mutual Aid:** the proposed project would result in a regional cooperative laboratory and sampling approach for water emergency response that uses shared resources.

Relationship to National Initiatives

An expert panel interviewed by the General Accountability Office found that "distribution systems [are] among the most vulnerable physical components of a drinking water utility" to terrorism via a backflow attack (GAO, "Drinking Water: Experts Views on How Future Federal Funding Can Best Be Spent to Improve Security," October 2003). To combat this threat, experts most strongly supported developing coordinated, state of the art, monitoring programs by water utilities to quickly detect contaminants in treated drinking water on its way to consumers. The same conclusions have been reached by numerous organizations, including the White House's Office of Science and Technology Policy (*"National Strategy for Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructures and Key Assets"*, OSTP, February 2003), the National Research Council ("Making the Nation Safer", NRC, June 2002), and the U.S. Air Force (*"A Chemical and Biological Warfare Threat: USAF Water Systems at Risk*," Hickman, Air War College, September 1999).

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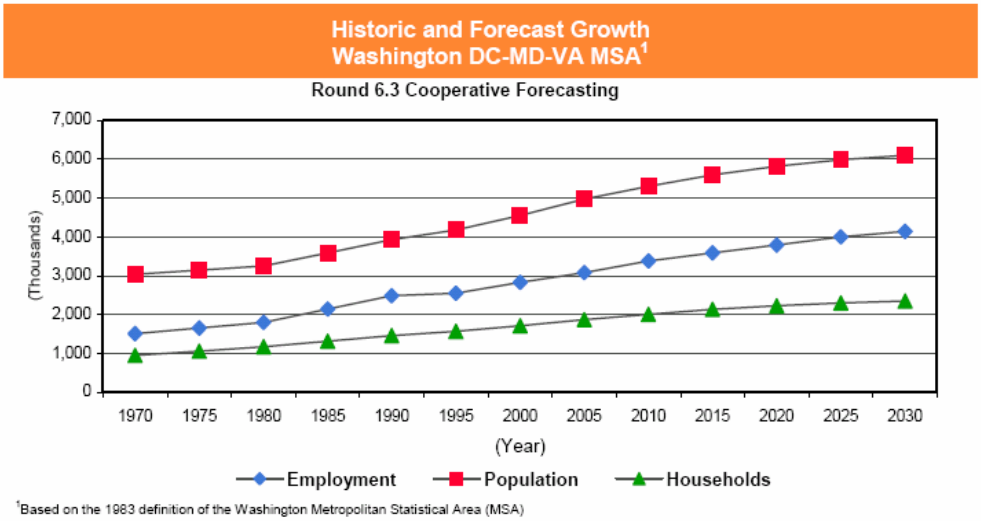
- The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (the Bioterrorism Act), which requires community water systems (CWS) to conduct vulnerability assessments (water suppliers in the NCR have completed those assessments). The Act also charges EPA with reviewing current and future methods to prevent, detect, and respond to the intentional introduction of chemical, biological or radiological contaminants into community water systems.

Geographic Area and Population Served by this Proposal

The National Capital Region is comprised of the District of Columbia, Montgomery and Prince George's counties in Maryland, and Alexandria City and the counties of Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William in Virginia. Approximately 670 government-owned and leased regional buildings are located within the National Capital Region. These include prominent national "icon facilities" such as the U.S. Capitol, the Whitehouse, the world-class museums of the Smithsonian Institution, and memorials along Washington's famed Mall.

Regional forecasts reveal dramatic increases in employment, households, and population by 2030. Under the intermediate scenario, regional employment would total more than 4.1 million jobs by 2030, a 46 percent increase over the 2000 employment base of 2.8 million jobs. Also, under this scenario, households would reach nearly 2.4 million, a 37 percent increase. Regional population is forecast to increase by 34 percent during the forecast period, reaching nearly 6.1 million in 2030.



The Washington metropolitan area water supply system consists of the Patuxent and Occoquan reservoirs, supplying about 25 percent of the region's water supply, and the free-flowing Potomac River, which provides the remaining water. In addition, Jennings Randolph Reservoir and Little Seneca Reservoir can furnish more than 17 billion gallons to augment naturally occurring flows in the Potomac. This water supply system provides water to more than 90 percent of residents in the National Capital Region. The major water suppliers include the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, the Fairfax County Water Authority, and the Washington Aqueduct and their wholesale customers (see map below).

Evaluating Success

A primary focus of this project is to use process benchmarking to compare practices, procedures and performance, with specially selected benchmarking partners. The basic steps will be as follows:

1. ***Develop a baseline for comparison:*** conduct a survey to provide an intimate knowledge of existing practices and performance in the NCR.
2. ***Research and select partners:*** identify organizations that have some demonstrated excellence in the processes analogous to the ones proposed in this study (e.g., water monitoring and laboratory capability).
3. ***Compare processes:*** using site visits or detailed discussions, exchange information with select partners that allows both the NCR and each partner to gain some new ideas about how the process is carried out, its performance results and what enables good performance.
4. ***Plan for change:*** as a result of what is learned from the benchmarking partners, identify specific ideas than can be implemented in the NCR to improve existing practices and performance.

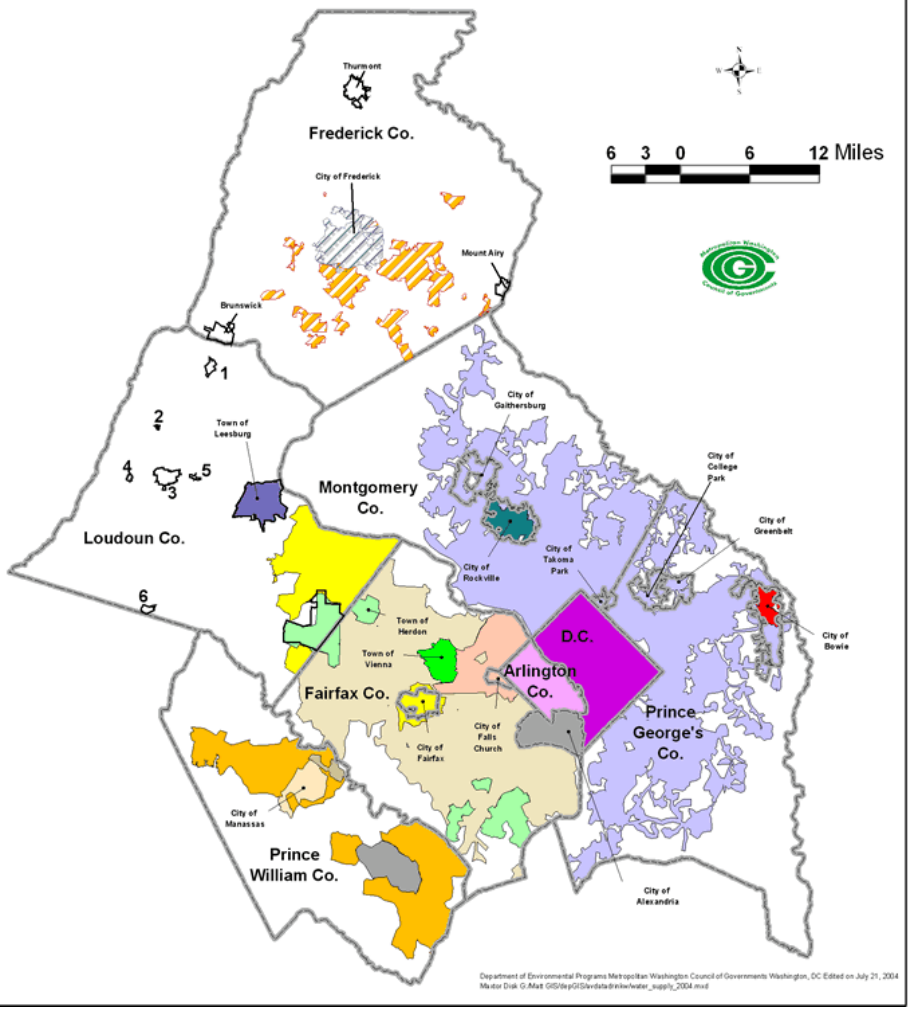
For the duration of the project, success will be evaluated in terms of successfully completing each of the project objectives, identifying measurable changes that could be implemented, and providing management recommendations regarding each of the business processes studied. However, success will ultimately be determined over a longer time frame as new ideas are put into place, their success is monitored, and they are re-benchmarked at some point in the future.

Service Areas for Washington Metropolitan Region Water Suppliers & Distributors

The various colored areas depict the extent of the areas in which water from the water supply and distribution agencies are available. These distribution areas should be interpreted with the following caveats:

- there may be people living in the colored distribution areas who derive water from ground water wells.
- people living in the non-colored areas outside of the distribution regions may derive their water from groundwater wells or small community systems
- the boundaries of most distribution areas were last updated in ICPRB in 2000 Supply/Demand study

Business or residents should not use this map to establish whether they derive water from a particular treatment agency.



LEGEND

Jurisdictional Boundaries

Drinking Water Suppliers & Distributors

- City of Bowie Department of Public Works (DPW)
- Loudoun County Sanitation Authority
- City of Manassas Department of Utilities (DU)
  - City of Manassas Park Department of Public Works (DPW)
- City of Fairfax Department of Utilities (DU)
- City of Rockville
- Town of Leesburg
- 1 Town of Lovettsville
- 2 Town of Hillsboro
- 3 Town of Purcellville
- 4 Town of Round Hill
- 5 Town of Hamilton
- 6 Town of Middleburg
- Fairfax Water
  - Fairfax Water (Small Wholesale)
  - Loudoun County Sanitation Authority
  - Prince William County Service Authority
  - Virginia-American Water Company
  - Vienna DPW
- Washington Aqueduct U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (COE)
  - Arlington Department of Public Works (DPW)
  - District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority
  - Falls Church Department of Environmental Services (DES)
- Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission
- Frederick County Utilities and Solid Waste
- City of Frederick
- Areas not served by public utility

ORGANIZATION, EXPERIENCE, and QUALIFICATIONS of APPLICANT

The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) is a regional organization of Washington area local governments. COG is composed of 19 local governments surrounding our nation's capital, plus area members of the Maryland and Virginia legislatures, the U.S. Senate, and the U.S. House of Representatives.

COG provides a focus for action and develops sound regional responses to such issues as the environment, affordable housing, economic development, health and family concerns, human services, population growth, public safety, transportation and homeland security.

Founded in 1957, COG is an independent, nonprofit association. It is supported by financial contributions from its participating local governments, federal and state grants and contracts, and donations from foundations and the private sector. The full membership acting through its board of directors, which meets monthly to discuss area issues, sets policies.

An important aspect of its work and through its Department of Environmental Programs, COG has and continues to serve as the coordinating and implementing agent for regional water security, the Regional Drought Response Plan, Regional Water Supply Emergency Plan, and the Regional Incident Communication and Coordination System for the region. In addition is manages and supports the Water Supply Task Force, Regional Water Security Workgroup, and the Water Communications Committee (PIO's).

Given its history and the nature of this and other water security and reliability projects and activities, and because their oversight encompasses all major jurisdictions in the NCR, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments and its Department of Environmental Programs is well qualified to coordinate and manage this project.

STAFFING PLAN

An advisory team comprised of regional water utility expert staff would provide overall project oversight and guidance.

- **Project Advisor(s):**
  - Stuart Freudberg, Director Department of Environmental Programs (BS and MS Environmental Engineering)
  - Steve Bieber, Water Resources Technical Manager (BS, MPA, MS Oceanography)
  - James Shell, Principal Water Resources Planner (BS, MS Biology)

- **Contractor:** RFP to be issued and contractor selected

PROJECT BUDGET and BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

A. Personnel - List each position by title and name of employee, if available. Show the annual salary rate and the percentage of time to be devoted to the project. Compensation paid for employees engaged in grant activities must be consistent with that paid for similar work within the applicant organization.

Name/Position	Computation	Cost
TBD	2.5% of contractual costs	$ 3,750.00
	Total	**$ 3,750.00**

B. Fringe Benefits - Fringe benefits should be based on actual known costs or an established formula. Fringe benefits are for the personnel listed in budget category (A) and only for the percentage of time devoted to the project. Fringe benefits on overtime hours are limited to FICA, Workman's Compensation, and Unemployment Compensation.

Name/Position	Computation	Cost
Steven Bieber, Water Resources Technical Manager	16% of personnel costs	$ -
	Total	**$ -**

C. Travel - Itemize travel expenses of project personnel by purpose (e.g., staff to training, field interviews, advisory group meeting, etc.). Show the basis of computation (e.g., six people to 3-day training at $X airfare, $X lodging, $X subsistence). In training projects, travel and meals for trainees should be listed separately. Show the number of trainees and unit costs involved. Identify the location of travel, if known. Indicate source of Travel Policies applied, Applicant or Federal Travel Regulations.

Purpose of Travel	Location	Item	Computation	Cost
				$ -
			Total	**$ -**

D. Equipment - List non-expendable items that are to be purchased. Non-expendable equipment is tangible property having a useful life of more than two years. (Note: Organization's own capitalization policy and threshold amount for classification of equipment may be used). Expendable items should be included either in the "Supplies" category or in the "Other" category. Applicants should analyze the cost benefits of purchasing versus leasing equipment, especially high cost items and those subject to rapid technical advances. Rented or leased equipment costs should be listed in the "Contractual" category. Explain how the equipment is necessary for the success of the project. Attach a narrative describing the procurement method to be used.

Item	Computation	Cost
		$ -
	Total	**$ -**

E. Supplies - List items by type (office supplies, postage, training materials, copying paper, and other expendable items such as books, hand held tape recorders) and show the basis for computation. (Note: Organization's own capitalization policy and threshold amount for classification of supplies may be used). Generally, supplies include any materials that are expendable or consumed during the course of the project.

Item	Computation	Cost
	Total	**$ -**

F. Consultants/Contracts - Indicate whether applicant's formal, written Procurement Policy or the Federal Acquisition Regulations are followed.

Consultant Fees: For each consultant enter the name, if known, service to be provided, hourly or daily fee (8-hour day), and estimated time on the project. Consultant fees in excess of $450 per day require additional justification and prior approval from ODP.

Name of Consultant	Service Provided	Computation	Cost
		subtotal	**$ -**

Consultant Expenses: List all expenses to be paid from the grant to the individual consultant in addition to their fees (i.e., travel, meals, lodging, etc.)

Item	Location	Computation	Cost
		subtotal	**$ -**

Contracts: Provide a description of the product or services to be procured by contract and an estimate of the cost. Applicants are encouraged to promote free and open competition in awarding contracts. A separate justification must be provided for sole source contracts in excess of $100,000.

Item	Cost
Conduct a process benchmarking study to compare procedures and processes with selected benchmarking partners and utilities in the National Capital Region to determine contamination event response, monitoring, and laboratory best practices.	$ 150,000.00
subtotal	**$ 150,000.00**

G. Other Costs - List items (e.g., rent, reproduction, telephone, janitorial or security services, and investigative or confidential funds) by major type and the basis of the computation. For example, provide the square footage and the cost per square foot for rent, and provide a monthly rental cost and how many months to rent.

Description	Computation	Cost
		$ -
	Total	**$ -**

H. Indirect Costs - Indirect costs are allowed only if the applicant has a Federally approved indirect cost rate. A copy of the rate approval, (a fully executed, negotiated agreement), must be attached. If the applicant does not have an approved rate, one can be requested by contacting the applicant's cognizant Federal agency, which will review all documentation and approve a rate for the applicant organization, or if the applicant's accounting system permits, costs may be allocated in the direct costs categories.

Description	Computation	Cost
		$ -
	Total	**$ -**

Budget Category	Amount
A. Personnel	$ 3,750.00
B. Fringe Benefits	$ -
C. Travel	$ -
D. Equipment	$ -
E. Supplies	$ -
F. Consultants/Contracts	$ 150,000.00
G. Other	$ -
Total Direct Costs	**$ 153,750.00**
H. Indirect Costs	$ -
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	**$ 153,750.00**

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice

Certifications Regarding Lobbying; Debarment, Suspension and Other Responsibility Matters; and Drug-Free Workplace Requirements

Applicants should refer to the regulations cited below to determine the certification to which they are required to attest. Applicants should also review the instructions for certification included in the regulations before completing this form. Signature of this form provides for compliance with certification requirements under 28 CFR Part 69, ''New Restrictions on Lobbying" and 28 CFR Part 67, "Government-wide Debarment and Suspension (Non-procurement) and Government-wide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace (Grants)." The certifications shall be treated as a material representation of fact.

1. LOBBYING

As required by Section 1352, Title 31 of the U.S. Code. and implemented at 28 CFR Part 69, for persons entering into a grant or cooperative agreement over $100,000, as defined at 28 CFR Part 69, The applicant certifies that:

(a) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the making of any Federal grant, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal grant or cooperative agreement;

(b) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal grant or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form - lll, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with its instructions;

(c) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all sub awards at all tiers including sub grants, contracts under grants and cooperative agreements, and subcontracts) and that all sub--recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

2. DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS (DIRECT RECIPIENT)

As required by Executive Order 12549, Debarment and Suspension, and implemented at 28 CFR Part 67, for prospective participants in primary covered transactions, as defined at 28 CFR Part 67, Section 67.510—

A. The applicant certifies that it and its principals:

(a) Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, sentenced to a denial of Federal benefits by a State or Federal court, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;

(b) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public Federal, State, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;

(c.) Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State, or local with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (1)(b) of this certification; and

(d) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application had one or more public transactions (Federal, State, or local) terminated for cause or default; and

B. Where the applicant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, he or she shall attach an explanation to this application.

3. DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE (GRANTEES OTHER THAN INDIVIDUALS)

As required by the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988, and implemented at 28 CFR Part 67, Subpart F. for grantees, as defined at 28 CFR Part 67 Sections 67.615 and 67.620—

A. The applicant certifies that it will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

(a) Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in The applicant's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;

(b) Establishing an on-going drug-free awareness program to inform employees about—

(1) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
(2) The applicant's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
(3) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and

(4) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;

(c) Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph (a);

(d) Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph (a) that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will—

(1) Abide by the terms of the statement; and

(2) Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;

(e) Notifying the agency, in writing, within 10 calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph (d)(2) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title to: Office of Grants Management and Development, 717 14th St., NW, Suite 1200, Washington, DC 20005. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;

(f) Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph (d)(2), with respect to any employee who is so convicted—

(1) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and incising termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or

(2) Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;

(3) Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug free workplace through implementation of paragraphs (a), (1), (c), (d), and (e). and (f)

B. The applicant may insert in the space provided below the sites for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant:

Place of Performance (Street address, city. county, state, zip code)

_____

_____

_____

As the duly authorized representative of the applications, I hereby certify that the applicant will comply with the above certifications.

1. Grantee Name and Address:
   Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
   777 North Capitol Street, NE, Suite 300
   Washington, DC 20002

2. Application Number and/or Project Name:
PROPOSAL #3C: Strategic Assessment of Laboratory Capacity and Needs for Water Emergency Response in the NCR

3. Grantee IRS/Vendor Number:
52-6060391

4. Typed Name and Title of Authorized Representative

David J. Robertson, Executive Director

5. Signature

6. Date

Appendix A: Letter Requesting COG as Implementing Jurisdiction

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Local governments working together for a better metropolitan region

District of Columbia
Bowie
College Park
Frederick County
Gaithersburg
Greenbelt
Montgomery County
Prince George's County
Rockville
Takoma Park
Alexandria
Arlington County
Fairfax
Fairfax County
Falls Church
Loudoun County
Manassas
Manassas Park
Prince William County

March 1, 2005

Leeann Turner
Director for Homeland Security Grants Administration
Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 327
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Ms. Turner:

The COG Regional Water Security Workgroup serves as the organizing committee for Regional Emergency Support Function (RESF) #3, Public Works and Engineering (Water) for water security management issues in the Washington metropolitan area. This committee has endorsed the enclosed proposal 3C, "Strategic Assessment of Laboratory Capacity and Needs for Water Emergency Response in the NCR".

The Water Security Workgroup requests that the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments be designated as the Implementing Jurisdiction on behalf of local governments in the NCR. COG serves as the coordinating and implementing agent for the Water Supply Emergency Plan and Drought Response Plan for the region. Additionally, the nature of this project requires coordination and oversight across all major jurisdictions in the NCR. Given that this type of work is COG's core competency as a regional organization, the committee asks for COG to be the designated agent in charge of implementing this project.

Please contact me with any questions at 703-289-6013 or cmurray@fairfaxwater.org or Stuart Freudberg, COG's Director, Department of Environmental Programs at 202-962-3340 or sfreudberg@mwcog.org.

Sincerely,

for *Charles M. Murray*

Charles M. Murray
Chair, Regional Water Security Workgroup
Executive Officer, Fairfax Water

777 North Capitol Street, N.E. Suite 300 Washington, D.C. 20002-4290
Telephone (202) 962-3200 Fax (202) 962-3201 TDD (202) 962-3213 Internet http://www.mwcog.org