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Digging Down on Water Infrastructure Funding

ACPPA is a leading voice for underground water construction programs on Capitol Hill. But in our communications on sewer and drinking water issues, we generally only focus on big, top-line numbers (e.g., the \$863 million the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [DWSRF] will receive in FY 2016).

Although policymakers and lobbyists are used to talking in terms of millions or billions of dollars for federal programs, for folks in the real world outside the D.C. Beltway, numbers that big are pretty abstract. With that in mind, we thought it would be valuable for ACPPA members to see a little more granular detail about how the DWSRF program works and how money distributed through the program flows out on a state-by-state basis.

After Congress appropriates money for the DWSRF as part of the appropriations process each year, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) awards capitalization grants to each state based on the results of the most recent [Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment](#). In order to take advantage of the federal grant, each state must match 20 percent of its total allotment.



States may use up to 31 percent of their grant as a [“set aside”](#) to use for state programs related to safe drinking water (e.g., program management). The remaining portion of the federal grant along with the state’s 20 percent share is then put in the state’s revolving loan fund and used for eligible drinking water projects.

The money expended from the loan fund is, as the name suggests, a loan that must be repaid. As principal and interest payments are paid back into the loan fund, the money is reused for other projects; the resources Congress provides to the DWSRF program have a multiplying effect. According to EPA, the roughly \$17 billion that Congress has appropriated for the program since 1997 generated \$27.9 billion worth of investment through 2014, a 64 percent premium.

A variety of [types of projects are eligible](#) for DWSRF loans, including those related to treatment; transmission and distribution; rehabilitation, replacement or installation of pipes to improve water pressure or prevent contamination; rehabilitation of wells and other water sources; storage facilities; connections between two or more existing systems; and new water systems.

Table 1 provides a snapshot of how the \$884.49 million Congress appropriated for the DWSRF in 2014 and the total \$17.8 billion the program has received since 1997 was allocated between the states. If you want more granularity than Table 1 provides, EPA has a wealth of resources to help understand where the Clean Water SRF money goes, including [state-by-state fact sheets](#) that detail how every dollar has been spent in every state since 1997.

Table 1 – Clean Drinking Water SRF State Allocations

State	% of Total Allotment (FY 14)	FY 2014 CWSRF Allotment	Total Allotment Since 1997
Alabama	1.91%	\$16,892,000	\$200,225,600
Alaska	1.00%	\$8,845,000	\$191,297,700
Arizona	1.81%	\$15,969,000	\$330,011,200
Arkansas	1.53%	\$13,534,000	\$231,031,300
California	9.41%	\$83,221,000	\$1,623,312,950
Colorado	1.74%	\$15,394,000	\$290,414,600
Connecticut	1.01%	\$8,962,000	\$185,783,900
Delaware	1.00%	\$8,845,000	\$176,817,500
Florida	3.66%	\$32,350,000	\$609,073,500
Georgia	2.18%	\$19,284,000	\$403,489,400
Hawaii	1.00%	\$8,845,000	\$176,817,500
Idaho	1.00%	\$8,845,000	\$178,416,500
Illinois	4.17%	\$36,911,000	\$667,541,400
Indiana	1.62%	\$14,348,000	\$255,426,100
Iowa	1.50%	\$13,229,000	\$271,612,500
Kansas	1.14%	\$10,080,000	\$205,618,800
Kentucky	1.56%	\$13,770,000	\$225,089,200
Louisiana	1.37%	\$12,127,000	\$257,635,700
Maine	1.00%	\$8,845,000	\$176,911,900
Maryland	1.70%	\$15,012,000	\$235,254,800
Massachusetts	1.86%	\$16,441,000	\$478,693,600
Michigan	3.11%	\$27,530,000	\$613,075,400
Minnesota	1.79%	\$15,827,000	\$334,603,500
Mississippi	1.04%	\$9,159,000	\$187,559,400
Missouri	2.02%	\$17,855,000	\$307,181,700
Montana	1.00%	\$8,845,000	\$179,084,900
Nebraska	1.00%	\$8,845,000	\$177,082,700
Nevada	1.43%	\$12,614,000	\$180,586,500
New Hamp.	1.00%	\$8,845,000	\$178,013,500

State	% of Total Allotment (FY 14)	FY 2014 CWSRF Allotment	Total Allotment Since 1997
New Jersey	1.90%	\$16,828,000	\$433,465,192
New Mexico	1.00%	\$8,845,000	\$177,018,500
New York	4.80%	\$42,455,000	\$1,100,722,775
North Carolina	2.34%	\$20,695,000	\$460,297,900
North Dakota	1.00%	\$8,845,000	\$176,817,500
Ohio	2.78%	\$24,586,000	\$550,084,400
Oklahoma	1.61%	\$14,251,000	\$260,064,400
Oregon	1.42%	\$12,563,000	\$250,351,400
Pennsylvania	3.20%	\$28,280,000	\$575,795,300
Puerto Rico	1.00%	\$8,845,000	\$200,850,000
Rhode Island	1.00%	\$8,845,000	\$176,817,500
South Carolina	1.00%	\$8,845,000	\$181,399,600
South Dakota	1.00%	\$8,845,000	\$176,817,500
Tennessee	1.00%	\$8,845,000	\$194,192,900
Texas	7.23%	\$63,953,000	\$1,301,243,350
Utah	1.04%	\$9,229,000	\$177,201,500
Vermont	1.00%	\$8,845,000	\$176,817,500
Virginia	1.66%	\$14,654,000	\$272,093,800
Washington	2.23%	\$19,741,000	\$427,683,300
West Virginia	1.00%	\$8,845,000	\$176,817,500
Wisconsin	1.74%	\$15,425,000	\$332,800,200
Wyoming	1.00%	\$8,845,000	\$176,817,500
D.C.	1.00%	\$8,845,000	\$176,817,500
Other Areas	1.50%	\$13,267,000	\$115,951,200
Total	-	\$884,491,000	\$17,776,601,467

Source: [EPA "Annual Allotment of Federal Funds for States, Tribes, and Territories"](#)

Similar information state-by-state information about the [Clean Water SRF](#), which supports sewer construction, is also available on EPA's website.

While the amount Congress has appropriated for water infrastructure is significant, it pales in comparison to investment needs, which are estimated at over \$650 billion over the next 20 years. That's why ACPPA will continue to be a zealous advocate for both the SRF programs as well as for other funding and financing tools to support water-related construction.

Constituents Matter: Congressional State/District Offices

There are people working on your behalf every day in Washington, but nothing substitutes for a constituent's personal involvement in the legislative and political process. During the next few months, ACPPA will highlight ways you can engage your lawmakers without leaving your local area.

Making a difference back home begins with understanding the role district offices play in a congressional staff. A district office (U.S. senators and staff often refer to it as "state offices") represents the home base for your U.S. House and Senate representatives. It employs dedicated individuals from the local community who answer constituent concerns. The staff is ready to answer questions about legislation, provide information about district activities, set up an appointment with your representative and help with other matters of importance or interest.

Host a Lawmaker

With elections looming, congressional candidates are anxious to tour companies in their states and districts and meet voters. Facility visits are a great opportunity to show policymakers how your company contributes to the economy. It's also gives you a chance to make the case for new water infrastructure investment.

ACPPA's lobbyists are standing by to help coordinate visits. For more information, please contact Daniel Fisher at 703.739.9485 or daniel.fisher@potomac-law.com.

To find your representative and senators, visit [ACPPA's Action Center](#). On the upper right-hand side, you can find your legislators by entering your address and zip code.

The search will bring up your representatives and senators. Clicking on respective links allows you to view a background and contact information page for each of your elected officials, including websites, Twitter and Facebook pages and Washington, D.C. contract info.

To access information about their home offices, you'll need to visit their websites for further information. Most representatives and senators have more than one district office, making your visit even more convenient. Remember your company and residence might be in different congressional districts or states; if so, you may engage multiple sets of elected officials representing your home and business.

Visit the home office to inform your lawmakers and staff of issues important to your business – let them know you are there and you represent votes! Opening the door to an ongoing dialogue through this local contact is easy, but if you are still feeling uncomfortable about making politics local, [email us](#) for assistance.

Remember, your voice matters!

House Committee Members, Industry Organizations Unanimous in Support of Technical Education Bill

On July 7, the House Committee on Education and the Workforce unanimously approved the [Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act \(H.R. 5587\)](#). The bill, introduced on June 28 by Reps. Glenn "GT" Thompson (R-Pa.) and Katherine Clark (D-Ma.), reauthorizes and reforms the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act, which is the central federal investment mechanism for training in high-skill, in-demand jobs.



On the same day the committee voted, ACPPA [joined more than 250 other organizations in a letter](#) to the panel's Chairman John Kline (R-Minn.) and Ranking Member Bobby Scott (D-Va.), urging action on the bill. The industry-wide coalition of signatories highlighted the broad appeal of career and technical education (CTE) improvements. Not only are all industries suffering from the inability to recruit and retain technically-skilled workers, the impacts of the skills gap on any individual sector inevitably ripple up and down customer supply chains.

Responsive federal workforce policy should provide states and communities with the tools necessary to stimulate the growth of skills that put students into jobs. The reauthorization bill provides a structure closely aligned with the goals expressed by ACPPA and its industry allies: utilizing Perkins as a tool to further empower states to nurture the abilities in demand by employers. The legislation would do that by:

- Aligning CTE programs to the needs of the regional, state and local labor markets.
- Supporting effective and meaningful collaboration between secondary and postsecondary institutions and employers.
- Increasing student participation in work-based learning opportunities.
- Promoting the use of industry recognized credentials and other recognized post-secondary credentials.

Congress worked hard in 2015 to restore certainty to federal transportation programs and tax policy through passage of the FAST and PATH Acts; unfortunately, the skills gap is preventing American businesses from fully capitalizing on the economic opportunities those laws have created. By passing H.R. 5587, lawmakers could continue to make good on their investment in American business and infrastructure.

The bill now awaits consideration by the full House, which is expected shortly after Congress returns from its summer recess. Stay tuned to ACPPA as the process moves forward. For more information about the bill and the committee's work on H.R. 5587, [click here](#).

Pressure Pipe Post

ACPPA's Monthly Source for Industry News

July 2016

To keep members aware of the activities of government and standards organizations, we regularly sweep public databases and publications for the industry-specific terms indicated below. We then provide our members with links to documents identified in the search. Please note that in some cases the URLs may link to subscription-only databases. The purpose of this service is to identify emerging threats and trends as well as opportunities for collective action by ACPPA.

NEWS RESULTS

Clean Water

Major City of Poughkeepsie Water Fix Gets New Money

07/20/2016 <http://www.poughkeepsiejournal.com/story/news/local/central-dutchess/2016/07/20/poughkeepsie-reservoir-water-grant/87344106/>

For years, City of Poughkeepsie officials have known that an aging 5-million-gallon reservoir and compromised underground pipes have impacted drinking water. The issue came to a head in 2013, when some of the city's water samples were found to have unsafe levels of E. coli bacteria, forcing the city to warn residents to boil water for the next several days. (There has been no such failure since.)

After Lead Scare, More Flushing Urged to Remove Sediment

07/15/2016 <http://www.daytondailynews.com/news/news/after-lead-scare-more-flushing-urged-to-remove-sed/nry3h/>

The state of Ohio is reviewing some protocols for its public water systems following lead contamination in the water supply at Miami Valley Hospital.

Workers Cause Water Line break

07/06/2016 <http://www.chronicleonline.com/content/workers-cause-water-line-break>

A water-boil notice for Crystal River is expected to be lifted today after a city water pipe separated and leaked on Tuesday.

Coal & Fly Ash

With Fly Ash to Spare, Silvi Concrete Mobilizes for Record Philadelphia Mat Pour

07/28/2016 <http://www.concreteproducts.com/news/9881-with-fly-ash-to-spare-silvi-concrete-mobilizes-for-record-philadelphia-mat-pour.html>

Set to become Philadelphia's largest reinforced concrete building, the W Hotel got off to a productive start earlier this month as general contractor Tudor Perini teamed with concrete contractor TP Carney and ready mixed producer Silvi Concrete to execute the largest continuous pour in city's history.

Can Recycled Materials Improve Concrete Performance While Reducing Emissions?

07/28/2016 <http://www.forconstructionpros.com/blog/12237436/can-recycled-materials-improve-concrete-performance-while-reducing-emissions>

Concrete and the cement that binds it is the most commonly used material in the world and the demand for it is growing. Unfortunately for the environment, the product is also very energy-intensive to produce, emitting about 80% of the cement's weight in carbon dioxide during the production process and making about 5% of human-generated carbon dioxide each year.

Tony Stein | Things on My Worry-List

07/27/2016 http://pilotonline.com/news/local/columnist/random-rambles/tony-stein-things-on-my-worry-list/article_31e2454c-8006-5dd6-a841-148fc9eae00d.html

Two recent newspaper stories caught my eye – actually, more than caught my eye. They landed on my long-term worry list. The first one was about a recent hearing on the subject of what to do with more than three million tons of fly ash stored along the Elizabeth River. According to the story, the ash is leftovers of 61 years of burning coal to generate power. Basically, Dominion Virginia Power is saying it can be safely capped and monitored where it is.

One-Year Moratorium Agreement Reached in LaBelle Coal Refuse Suit

07/01/2016 http://www.heraldstandard.com/news/local_news/one-year-moratorium-agreement-reached-in-labelle-coal-refuse-suit/article_a09270de-3e82-5421-92b7-66b3fe9043ba.html

The two parties in a lawsuit filed in 2013 over a coal refuse disposal site in LaBelle have agreed to a one-year moratorium on ash placement.

Materials

New Tool Can Help Decision-Makers Determine Most Cost Effective Material for Water Pipelines

07/28/2016 <http://www.mediawebsite.net/PINSIDER/story/?catSetID=9354&catID=951304&nrid=388556391&page=1>

Utility officials and professional engineers now have a life cycle cost analysis model available to compare the true cost of alternative materials for water pipelines throughout their service lives, and that can be applied using various scenarios.

The Cement Industry Needs a Breakthrough, Now

07/28/2016 <https://www.greenbiz.com/article/cement-industry-needs-breakthrough-now>

The toughest climate challenges involve large global industries, with no good substitutes. One of these produces the material literally under our feet — concrete. Every year, each of us in the U.S. uses about one-third of a ton. Fast-growing developing countries use far more. Globally we produce over 4 billion metric tons of Portland cement per year — the key ingredient in concrete and responsible for the majority of its CO2 footprint — driving over 5 percent of total anthropomorphic CO2.

Water & Wastewater Infrastructure

Water Main Breaks: What Gives?

07/27/2016 <http://www.wben.com/Water-Main-Breaks-What-Gives-/22824500>

There have been more than a dozen water main breaks all across Western New York in only a week, 11 on Sunday alone. It's left many scratching their heads.

Sewer Line Problems on Decline in City

07/23/2016 <http://www.mydaytondailynews.com/news/news/local-govt-politics/sewer-line-problems-on-decline-in-city/nr3z7/>

Dayton crews last year responded to fewer reports of blockages and overflows in the wastewater system and flooding in people's basements.

Memo: Google Fiber Contractor Caused \$150,000 in Water Main Damage

07/22/2016 <http://www.charlotteobserver.com/news/business/article91387822.html>

A water main at Tuckaseegee and Berryhill was damaged during construction in May. The contractor drilled into a pipe four and half feet in diameter, shutting it down for two weeks.

New Orleans Finalizes \$1.2 Billion FEMA Settlement for Infrastructure Repairs

07/21/2016 http://www.nola.com/politics/index.ssf/2016/07/new_orleans_finalizes_12_bill.html

More than a decade after Hurricane Katrina, the city of New Orleans has announced a \$1.2 billion agreement with federal authorities to repair roads and underground sewer, water and drainage structures.

Report Tracks 28 Percent Jump in Water, Wastewater Infrastructure Outlays

07/11/2016 <http://www.concreteproducts.com/news/9863-report-tracks-28-percent-jump-in-water-wastewater-infrastructure-outlays.html>

Municipal water & wastewater utilities' budgeting suggests pipe, treatment plant and pump expenditures will exceed \$532 billion between 2016–2025, representing a 28 percent increase against comparable investment over the 2006–2015 window. The projected 10-year total is split by water treatment, supply and delivery, 48 percent; wastewater treatment and conveyance, 44 percent; and, storm water management, 8 percent.

City to Start Construction of Waterlines for Water Treatment Plant

07/01/2016 http://lebanon-express.com/news/local/city-to-start-construction-of-waterlines-for-water-treatment-plant/article_4fd59d89-34fe-556a-800a-b4bd7aaa00ca.html

The city of Lebanon will begin construction of the supporting utilities for the new water treatment plant on July 8. The project scope includes potable and nonpotable waterline installations, sanitary sewer pipe installations, and storm drainage pipe installations.

REGULATORY RESULTS

Cement

Environmental Protection Agency | Direct Final Rule | National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry

07/25/2016 <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-07-25/pdf/2016-17293.pdf>

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking direct final action to amend the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry. This direct final rule provides, for a period of 1 year, an additional compliance alternative for sources that would otherwise be required to use an HCl CEMS to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emissions limit. This compliance alternative is needed due to the current unavailability of a calibration gas used for quality assurance purposes

Fly Ash

Environmental Protection Agency | Proposed Rule | Approval and Revision of Air Plans; Arizona; Regional Haze State and Federal Implementation Plans; Reconsideration

07/19/2016 <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-07-19/pdf/2016-16959.pdf>

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve a source-specific revision to the Arizona State Implementation Plan (SIP) that addresses requirements for best available retrofit technology (BART) at Cholla Generating Station (Cholla). The EPA proposes to find that the SIP revision fulfills the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and the EPA's Regional Haze Rule (RHR) for BART at Cholla. In conjunction with this proposed approval, we propose to withdraw those portions of the federal implementation plan (FIP) that address BART for Cholla.

Water Quality Standards

Environmental Protection Agency | Proposed Rule | Water Quality Standards; Establishment of Revised Numeric Criteria for Selenium for the San Francisco Bay and Delta, State of California

07/15/2016 <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-07-15/pdf/2016-16266.pdf>

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to revise the current federal Clean Water Act selenium water quality criteria applicable to the San Francisco Bay and Delta to ensure that the criteria are set at levels that protect aquatic life and aquatic-dependent wildlife, including federally listed threatened and endangered species. The San Francisco Bay and Delta ecosystem is at risk due to environmental degradation, including impacts from elevated levels of selenium, and state and federal actions are underway to restore the waterway.

LEGISLATIVE RESULTS

Coal Ash

H.R. 5788 | Introduced by Rep. McKinley (R-W.V.) | To amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide for the management and disposal of coal combustion residuals, and for other purposes.
07/14/2016 <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/5788?>

This Act may be cited as the “Improving Coal Combustion Residuals Regulation Act of 2016”.

Water Infrastructure

S. 3131 | Introduced by Sen. Baldwin (D-Wis.) | Made in America Water Infrastructure Act
07/06/2016 <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/senate-bill/3131?>

To ensure the use of American iron and steel in public water systems, and for other purposes.

