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**Linking Member Associations with
Important Federal Policies and Local Trends**

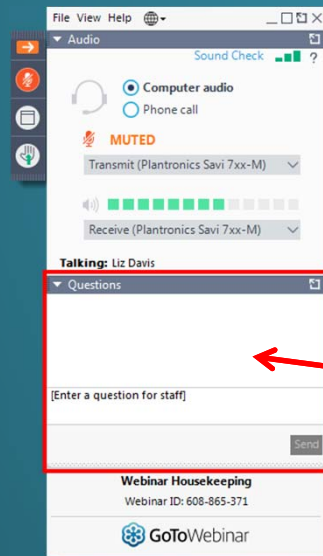
Position Statements

Wednesday, May 18, 2022
1:00 – 2:30 PM ET

The Water Environment Federation logo is located in the bottom right corner of the teal slide. It features the same stylized white 'W' as seen in the first image, followed by the text 'Water Environment Federation' and 'the water quality people' in a smaller font.

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How to Participate Today



- **Audio Modes**
 - Listen using Mic & Speakers
 - Or, select “Use Telephone” and dial the conference (please remember long distance phone charges apply).
- **Submit your questions using the Questions pane.**
- **A recording will be available for replay shortly after this webcast.**

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Today's Agenda

1. Welcome and Introduction – Brandon Koltz
2. Water Week Recap & Federal Update - Steve Dye
3. Position statements: Process of identification, development and approval - Claudio Ternieden
4. Position Statements: How to find them - Claudio Ternieden
5. Position Statements: What they are - Brandon Koltz
6. MA use of Position Statements - NEWEA - Scott Firmin
7. Q&A - Jay Hoskins & Julie Nahrgang (moderators)

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National Water Policy Fly-In





SAVE THE DATE!
April 25 -26, 2023
 Washington, DC
www.waterweek.us





IN-PERSON again in 2022!


- 285 Attendees
- 39 States represented
- ~25 Member Associations represented
- 9 YP Scholarship recipients
- +300 Water Week Congressional Reception attendees

THANKS TO OUR SPONSORS:





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<p><u>Funded in Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act</u> <i>Guaranteed Funding: \$12.7B</i></p> <p>Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CW SRF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1.9B in FY22 • \$2.2B in FY23* • \$2.4B in FY24 • \$2.6B in FY25 & FY26 <p>CW SRF Emerging Contaminants Grants (PFAS, Rx, Microplastics)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$225M/yr in FY23 – FY26* 	<p><u>Need Annual Appropriations</u> <i>Potential Additional Funding: \$25B</i> <i>Starting in FY23</i></p> <p>CW SRF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY22 \$2.4B • FY23 \$2.75B • FY24 \$3B • FY25 & FY26 \$3.25 <p>+ CW SRF \$1.6B/yr*</p> <p>Connecting to POTWs \$40M*</p> <p>Wastewater Energy Efficiency Grants \$20M*</p> <p>Stormwater Centers of Excellence \$5M*</p> <p>Stormwater Planning & Implementation Grants \$10M*</p> <p>Sewer Overflow Grants (OSG) \$280M*</p> <p>Low Income Ratepayer Grants</p> <p>Water Workforce Grants \$17M*</p>
<p>WIFIA \$67M*</p> <p>Resilience & Sustainability Grants \$25M*</p> <p>Small POTW Grants \$10M*</p>	




* = included in Pres. Biden's Budget Request

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WEF Water Advocates Program

How YOU can help NOW!

- Go to: bit.ly/wef-water-advocates
- Click the call-to-action buttons:
 - FY23 Water Infrastructure Appropriations
 - Co-sponsor Wipes Labeling Legislation
 - PFAS Liability Exemption
- Fill out your info!
- Share on social media!

Please click below to reach out to your Members today!

SUPPORT INCLUDING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING IN THE COVID-19 RELIEF PACKAGE

Take Action Now!

Support Water Infrastructure Funding in FY 2022

Write your Members to urge them to provide robust funding for water infrastructure funding programs in the fiscal year 2022 budget.


The Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRF) are important financing tools for wastewater, drinking water, and stormwater agencies to build and modernize the water infrastructure that protects public health, the environment, and promotes economic growth. The experience of safe and reliable drinking water and wastewater service during the Covid-19 crisis further highlights how critical it is for there to be robust funding to help communities address the challenges of aging water infrastructure. The Clean Water and Drinking Water SRF programs should be funded at levels that reflect the reality of our nation's water infrastructure crisis.

The EPA has estimated that \$655 billion is needed for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure over the next 20 years - and that doesn't include another estimated \$100 billion needed for stormwater infrastructure. For FY22, it is necessary that the appropriation amounts for SRF programs be doubled - at least \$2.8 billion for the CWSRF and \$1.3 billion for the DWSRF (the fully authorized amount). I also urge you to fully fund the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program at \$55 million for FY22. Congress created this new loan and loan-guarantee program in 2014, and in 2015 corrected statutory language to the program to make it more useful to communities seeking low interest financing.

Our federal budget is under tremendous pressure and Congress is making difficult decisions about how to prioritize spending. Increased investment in water infrastructure will not only ensure that communities have clean and safe water, but studies have shown that there is tremendous support among the public for increased investments in water infrastructure, and those investments have a higher job creation return-on-investment rate than federal investments in military, transportation, healthcare and personal income tax cuts.

SUPPORT FUNDING FOR WATER INFRASTRUCTURE IN FY 2022

WEF Contact:
Amy Kathman
akathman@wef.org



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Currently Available (or soon to be)

Clean Water SRF

- \$1.9 billion w/ 49% in additional subsidization (Grants, Principal Forgiveness Loans, & Negative Interest Loans)
- \$1.6 billion w/ up to 10% in additional subsidization

Clean Water SRF -- Emerging Contaminants

- \$100 million in 100% grants

Sewer Overflow & Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grants (OSG)

- \$43 million for CSO, SSO & Stormwater collections systems grants

WIFIA

- \$63.5 million = \$6.3 billion in low interest federal loans

Drinking Water SRF -- \$1.9B & \$1.1B

Drinking Water SRF -- Emerging Contaminants -- \$800 million

Drinking Water SRF -- Lead Service Line Replacement -- \$3B

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Bipartisan Infrastructure Law SRF Implementation Memo

<https://www.epa.gov/dwsrf/bipartisan-infrastructure-law-srf-implementation-memorandum>

"EPA strongly encourages states to utilize BIL funding to support local water and wastewater agencies' efforts to reduce nitrous oxide and methane emissions, incorporate renewable energy generation, and complete other projects that reduce the greenhouse gas footprint of the water industry."

49% of \$1.9B in IIJA FY22 in Additional Subsidization: **\$931M**

- Municipalities that meet the state's affordability criteria. CWA sect. 603(i)(2)
- Additional subsidization to benefit individual ratepayers in the residential user rate class.
- Entities that implement a process, material, technique, or technology that addresses water or energy efficiency goals; mitigates stormwater runoff; or encourages sustainable project planning, design, and construction.

Applicant Steps for Success

1. Contact the State Infrastructure Financing Authority about the potential project.
 - Clean Water SRF, OSG, and Drinking Water SRF program administrators
2. Contact the State regulatory and construction permit writers.
3. Get on State Clean Water SRF Intended Use Plan.
 - Need Engineering Report
4. Begin developing American-made itemized equipment and materials list

Buy America Build America in the IIJA

Expands Buy America Requirements

- All **iron and steel** used in the project are produced in the United States;
- The **manufactured products** used in the project are produced in the United States; or
- The **construction materials** used in the project are produced in the United States.

Buy America Build America in the IIJA

“Produced in the United States” means:

- In the case of *iron or steel products*, that all manufacturing processes, from the initial melting stage occurred in the U.S.
- In the case of *manufactured products*, that
 - The manufactured product was manufactured in the U.S.; and
 - The cost of the components of the manufactured product that are mined, produced, or manufactured in the U.S. is **greater than 55% of the total cost of all components of the manufactured product**, unless another standard for determining the minimum amount of domestic content of the manufactured product has been established under applicable law or regulation; and
 - In the case of construction materials, that all manufacturing processes for the construction material occurred in the U.S.

Regulatory Items

EPA CWA Financial Capabilities Assessment Guidance

- EPA-HQ-OW-2020-0426
- www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OW-2020-0426-0071
- Comments Due April 25, 2022
- **Joint WEF/AWWA/NACWA Webcast**
 - <https://www.wef.org/government-affairs-webcasts>

Regulatory Items

PFAS

- EPA PFAS Roadmap
- CERCLA Liability Exemption for Water Agencies?

Cybersecurity

- FY22 Omnibus directs DHS to develop regulations in 18 months for “critical infrastructure” to report cyberattacks within 72 hours and ransomware payments within 24 hours.

Wipes

- Charleston Settlement
- H.R. 4602/S. 3946 and H.R. 6591

WEF Advocacy & Position Statements

“Advocacy activities include education of WEF members and other interested parties on public policy issues related to water quality and water resources, equipping them to play a greater role in water policy discussions.”

- WEF’s Advocacy Policy

WEF Position Statements Development Policy

“A PS is intended to clarify WEF’s stance on specific issues of importance to WEF and its members. The need for a PS can be identified from anywhere in WEF (eg. BOT, staff, committee or member). PSs are developed upon approval of a charge by the BOTs Strategic Advisory Committee (SAC), with the assistance of the appropriate technical committees or subject matter experts, as outlined in the charge.”

Position Statement Development Steps

- 1) Issuance of a Charge to Draft a Position Statement;
- 2) Drafting the Position Statement;
- 3) Referral to the Board of Trustees;
- 4) Communication of Adopted Position Statement;
- 5) Expiration of Position Statements.

Existing Position Statements

- Climate Change
- Wastewater Effects of Removing Lead from Drinking Water
- Biosolids
- Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CECs)
- PFAS
- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Stormwater
- Water Reuse
- Water Infrastructure Funding

Position Statements Under Development/Scheduled for Development

- Resource Recovery:
 - Umbrella Position Statement for Biosolids, Nutrients, Water Reuse, Energy* and *Bioplastics and other Biomaterials
- Nutrients:
 - Nutrients in the Watershed
 - Nutrients Inside the Water Resources Recovery Facility (WRRFs)
- * Energy and Bioplastics and Other Biomaterials are scheduled for development in WEF's FY 23;
- Diversity, Equity & Inclusion
- Workforce Development

Position Statements Adopted by the Board

<https://www.wef.org/advocacy/position-statements/>

- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
- Climate Change
- Stormwater
- Water Reuse
- Biosolids
- PFAS
- Contaminants of Emerging Concern
- Water Infrastructure Funding
- Wastewater Effects of Removing Lead from Drinking Water

United Nations Sustainable Development

- Establishing the conditions that promote accelerated development and implementation of innovative technologies and approaches. This includes fostering research and innovation, accelerating resource recovery, and cultivating the water workforce of the future.
- Generating increased public awareness of the value of water, water professionals, and resource recovery, leading to increased funding to protect water quality and advance resource recovery.
- Providing a broad range of content and programming, as well as opportunities for water professionals to learn and share information.
- Leveraging a global network of water professionals

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United Nations Sustainable Development

WEF will continue to foster progress towards achievement of the SDGs by:

- Increasing water sector and public awareness of the SDGs and their importance, as well as of the work that water professionals are doing to further progress towards achievement of these goals.
- Seeking opportunities to build upon the work currently being done and to collaborate with our member associations and partners around the world to advance progress towards achievement of the SDGs in the spirit of SDG 17 - Partnership for the Goals.

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Climate Change

- The effects of climate change are a critically important and urgent risk to the future of water and the world. Climate change knows no boundaries, which means all sectors of society must do their part to mitigate and adapt to it.
 - All levels of governments (national, state/provincial, and local) and stakeholders advancing mitigation, adaptation, and resilience planning efforts through holistic and appropriate policies, programs, legislation, and regulations while providing adequate funding for implementation.
 - All water sector professionals and entities accelerating the adoption of technologies and approaches that mitigate the causes of, and enhance adaptation and resilience to the impacts of, climate change.
 - Utilities assessing their climate change related risks and vulnerabilities, as well as securing adequate funding to address them.

Climate Change

• Utilities incorporating resilience and water security at every level including planning, design, construction, operation, and delivery, to ensure they continue to provide critical services for their communities under the stresses from extreme weather and other climate change related issues. • Improving our ability to understand, quantify and forecast the effects of climate change, and to develop effective solutions and adaptive management techniques.

• Professional and non-governmental organizations and their stakeholders increasing collaboration to achieve a sustainable water environment and infrastructure that supports human, economic, and ecological well-being.

• Upholding socio-economic and environmental justice, and equity at every level of planning, financing, design, construction, operation, and delivery of all water infrastructure and services.

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• Upholding socio-economic and environmental justice, and equity at every level of planning, financing, design, construction, operation, and delivery of all water infrastructure and services.

Stormwater

- **POSITION:**
- WEF will advocate and promote the following for stormwater runoff in the built environment:
 - Support government funding of infrastructure improvements, research, and programs intended to address stormwater runoff. Funding should be reliable, affordable and sufficient for both capital and long-term operation and maintenance costs
 - Support modernizing of the Clean Water Act to include appropriate controls and/or regulations on non-point source stormwater runoff
 - Advocate for integrated approaches for water quality and quantity that have access to new trading, regulation schemes, and watershed-wide tools for compliance planning and design
 - Encourage EPA to identify pollutants in stormwater runoff that are amenable to source control and develop tools to support source control implementation by permit holders
 - Accelerate the adoption and advancement of sustainable and resilient stormwater management practices, such as green infrastructure
 - Increase public awareness at a local level of the need for better management of stormwater runoff
 - Accelerate the adoption of research and innovation into practice in a manner that is coordinated at the federal, state, tribal, MS4 and local partner levels

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Water Reuse

- Supporting WEF's Critical Objectives
- This position statement is consistent with the following Critical Objectives of WEF's Strategic Plan:
 - Generate an increased public awareness of the value of water leading to increased funding to protect water quality through appropriate levels of infrastructure, management approaches, and services.
 - Establish the conditions that promote accelerated development and implementation of innovative technologies and approaches in the water sector.
- Water Reuse Priorities WEF will therefore advocate and promote the following priorities for proper and expanded water management of water reuse in the future:
 - Develop and promote the use of common and consistent terminology.
 - Support an adaptive approach.
 - Define the appropriate role "water reuse" should play in current and future water management.
 - Support community decisions to explore water reuse management considering regional, state, and local guidelines and objectives.
 - Expand the science through research to ensure that water produced is safe, reliable, and affordable for the community.
 - Educate and train stakeholders to show the legitimacy of "water reuse" projects and expand the sector.
 - Support government funding of water reuse research and application, including the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Title XVI program.

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Biosolids

Biosolids are a valuable resource that can and should be beneficially managed and used. WEF supports:

- Continued regulation of biosolids under the Clean Water Act in the United States and similar regulations in other countries;
- Consistent and science-based legislations and regulations that support the beneficial use of biosolids;
- Safe use of biosolids in compliance with national, regional, and local regulations;
- Land application of biosolids that returns valuable nutrients and carbon to soils;
- Recovery of the energy in biosolids to generate renewable energy;
- Adequate funding for the advancement and communication of research to further best practices and strengthen public trust in biosolids; and
- Promotion of biosolids as safe for public health, and the highest and best use of a beneficial byproduct of wastewater treatment

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PFAS

- WEF is concerned about the presence of PFAS in our communities. Protecting public health and the environment has always been, and continues to be, the daily mission of water professionals. However, since water utilities and biosolids reuse programs are receivers and not generators or users of PFAS, they should not be penalized by legislation or regulation. WEF supports:
 - Development of timely health and environmental assessments for PFAS;
 - Development of national science and risk-based standards for PFAS;
 - Development of better management practices for PFAS through source control;
 - Continued regulation of biosolids under the Clean Water Act in the United States or similar regulations in other countries;
 - Increased funding for research and development of the appropriate technologies, processes, approaches, and cost-benefit tools to respond to concerns about PFAS in wastewater and biosolids;
 - Development of approved and certified analytical methods for the analysis of PFAS in water, wastewater, and biosolids that provides for consistent and equitable evaluation;
 - Ensuring that legislation or regulations to address PFAS that impact utilities address implementation costs and provide adequate funding for municipalities to address PFAS.

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Contaminants of Emerging Concern

- WEF is concerned about the presence of CECs in our communities. Protecting public health and the environment has always been, and continues to be, the daily mission of water professionals. However, since water utilities and biosolids reuse programs are receivers and not generators or users of CECs, they should not be penalized by legislation or regulation. WEF supports:
 - Development of timely health and environmental assessments for CECs;
 - Development of national science and risk-based standards for CECs;
 - Development of better management practices for CECs through source control;
 - Continued regulation of biosolids under the Clean Water Act in the United States, or similar regulations in other countries;
 - Increased funding for research and development of the appropriate technologies, processes, approaches, and cost-benefit tools to respond to concerns about CECs in wastewater and biosolids
 - Development of approved and certified analytical methods for the analysis of CECs in water, wastewater, and biosolids that provides for consistent and equitable evaluation;
 - Ensuring that legislation or regulations to address CECs that impact utilities address implementation costs and provide adequate funding for municipalities to address them.

Wastewater Effects of Removing Lead from Drinking Water

Phosphate compound treatment is anticipated to be needed until all lead lines and premise plumbing that contain lead have been replaced. WEF supports the following actions to minimize the effects on WRRFs of efforts to reduce corrosion and lead in drinking water systems while protecting human health:

- Consider the impacts, including full life-cycle costs, on drinking water, wastewater, surface water, and ground water systems holistically when evaluating lead abatement options.
- Utilities and regulators should apply flexible, site specific, risk-based, and community engaged processes for the management and reduction of corrosion and lead to determine and implement appropriate solutions.
- In the United States, U.S. EPA Office of Water leadership should work with its relevant offices to develop phosphorus management guidance that addresses both drinking water and wastewater effects.
- Increase research and development of alternative, cost-effective treatment technologies and management strategies for phosphorus removal or recovery at WRRFs.

Water Infrastructure Funding

The water sector needs increased and more reliable funding and financing of water infrastructure to close the infrastructure funding gap and address such priorities as aging infrastructure and technology innovation to meet changing regulations. Governments and stakeholders at all levels must be engaged in addressing the water infrastructure funding and financing gap. WEF supports the following:

- National governments should substantially increase direct funding and financing assistance for water infrastructure and expand how existing funding mechanisms are used to support the nation's water infrastructure priorities.
- State or provincial governments should take full advantage of the funding resources made available through federal sources to increase funding available for utilities.
- National and state or provincial governments should provide regulatory flexibility and technical cooperation necessary to facilitate innovative infrastructure financing approaches by local authorities.
- All levels of government (national, state/provincial, and local) and stakeholders should increase their understanding, exploration, and use of innovative water infrastructure funding and financing approaches.
- Funds collected from water utility rate payers should be preserved for local water infrastructure investments.

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New England Water Environment Association

Position Papers

Scott Firmin, Chair Govt. Affairs Committee
(and Portland Water District)

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- New Hampshire
- Vermont
- Connecticut
- Maine
- Massachusetts
- Rhode Island

2,300 members (operators, engineers, contractors, equipment suppliers and representatives)



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Position Papers

- Provide *concise* and consistent language to communicate issues
 - Provide structure to communicate
 - Provide summary of issues and actions
 - Keep us all talking “on the same page”
- Leverage WEF and other national perspectives
 - More regional or even local consideration can be useful

What is the target audience? Who are we trying to communicate with?



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Are issues are complex and challenging...



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NEWEA Position Papers

Policy & Position Statements

NEWEA has developed a series of position statements and resolutions. Under the leadership of the Government Affairs Committee and with direction from NEWEA technical committees these documents are provided as a resource to the membership, other clean water professionals, our legislative bodies, and the general public to provide an understanding of how we as an industry value and strive for the availability of clean water. These documents are reviewed and updated periodically. New policy & position statements are added as we meet new issues related to clean water.

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NEWEA Position Papers

[Blending](#)
[Climate](#) ✓
[Funding](#) ✓
[Mercury](#)
[Microconstituents](#) ✓
[Non-Dispersibles](#)
[Operator](#)
[PFAS](#) ✓
[PFAS/Biosolids](#) ✓
[Stream](#)
[Renewable Energy](#)
[WARN](#)
[Sustainable Infrastructure](#) ✓

<https://www.newea.org/resources/government-affairs/letters-of-support/>

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NEWEA - New England Water Environment Association - Resources - Government Affairs - Letters of Support

Letters of Support

Policy & Position Statements

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Resources

Link Library
Label News
Innovation
Government Affairs
Congressional Briefing
Letters of Support
Letters to Congress
Public Education
Scholarships
Journal

Links
Water for Life Technology
Programs & Grants

Blending
Climate
Funding
Mercury
Microconstituents
Non-Dispersibles
Operator
PFAS
PFAS/Biosolids
Stream
Renewable Energy
WARN
Sustainable Infrastructure
Support for Clean Acidification Research Funding - CT
Support for Clean Acidification Research Funding - MA
Support for Clean Acidification Research Funding - NH

NEWEA Comment Letter on EPA WQFLUS 2014 R-05
Support for Water Infrastructure Funding - Environmental Bond Bill
Small Appropriations Bill
Water Appropriations Act
State Treasurer List to Address Water Infrastructure
Joint Letter from Water Sector to President-elect Trump
EPA's FY18 Budget Statement Letter
FY 18 Budget Statement Letter 4-27 Final
Joint Support Letter for EPA's Aluminum Criteria
Joint Support Letter for Clean Act Assistance Funding
Joint Support Letter for PFAS
Support for Clean Acidification Research Funding - ME
Support for Clean Acidification Research Funding - RI

*Updated 5/20/20

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the water quality people®

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PFAS

- What is PFAS and why is it a concern?
- Prevention and source reduction is key.
- Who can help?
- Necessary research and ongoing work.
- Public communication
 - Receivers
 - Trace amounts
 - Industrial sources
 - Funding and financial support is needed

NEWEA Position Paper PFAS: A Class of Contaminants of Emerging Concern



PFAS – Contaminants of Emerging Concern: In March 2019, NEWEA renewed its position statement on the prevention of and research on Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CECs). This document is an addition to that statement and concerns one particular class of CECs that rose to prominence in the 2000s: PFAS – per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

What Are PFAS? PFAS are a group of man-made chemicals that includes over 4,700 chemicals and polymers. PFAS contain many carbon-fluorine bonds, making them very chemically stable and highly persistent. PFAS have been manufactured and used in a variety of products and industries in the United States and around the globe since the 1950s. Epidemiological and laboratory based studies have found associations between PFAS exposure and testicular and kidney cancers, thyroid disease, immune suppression and other health effects.

How Are Humans Exposed to PFAS? In some communities, high levels of PFAS exposure occur through contamination of drinking water supplies. Sources of water contamination include a class of



Take Home Messages

- Wastewater treatment processes do not utilize or add PFAS chemicals; they convey the PFAS that already enter existing through commercial products. Additionally, PFAS are highly resistant to treatment and remediation.
- Prevention, product evaluation and control of PFAS-containing products are necessary to address the sources of PFAS.
- Continued funding and facilitation of research and monitoring are necessary to understand the impacts PFAS and other contaminants have on the environment, wastewater and associated media.
- Wastewater treatment utilities are unable to afford the costs to measure, monitor and treat PFAS that arrive at facilities.

firefighting foam, AFFF, used at military bases and airports, as well as industries that manufacture or use PFAS. Exposure also comes from food and consumer products, such as food packaging, dental floss, nonstick cookware, stain-resistant textiles and waterproof clothing. As a result, nearly all Americans contain traces of PFAS in their bodies.

PFAS in Wastewater and Associated Residuals: Wastewater treatment plants do not utilize or add PFAS chemicals, and because of the persistent nature of PFAS, these chemicals are highly resistant to treatment and remediation. Some PFAS are therefore released from wastewater treatment plants into surface water and groundwater, which can be sources of drinking water. Trace amounts are also found in associated media, such as wastewater solids, sludges, biosolids, incinerator ash and air emissions.

Prevention: NEWEA commends the voluntary removal of PFAS and PFOS in products, facilitated by U.S. EPA, and advocates for additional measures aimed at reducing one of the main sources of PFAS contamination in the environment – commercial products. Such source control is the most effective method of addressing PFAS concerns. Proper disposal of existing materials is a necessary additional step for removing these chemicals from the human and natural environment.

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Maine, Biosolids and PFAS...

- LD1911 *An Act to Prevent the Further Contamination of the Soils and Waters of the State with So-called Forever Chemicals*
 - Bans the land application or distribution of wastewater sludge derived products
 - Requires testing of treatment plant effluent
 - Rescinded \$10/ton PFAS impact fee
- Signed into Law and will take effect this summer (Aug 8, 2022)
- Concerns over limited disposal outlets and impact on landfills.
- Loss of beneficial residuals

https://legislature.maine.gov/legis/bills/display_ps.asp?PID=1456&num=130&paper=&paperId=1&id=1911



Funding and Sustainable Infrastructure

Supports funding the SRF program adequate to the defined need until an alternative funding mechanism is established.

Supports the trust fund concept to provide substantial long-term funding for water and wastewater infrastructure projects.

Sharing links to tools, resources, and information.

Support sustainable water and wastewater infrastructure.

NEWEA Position Paper
Sustainable Funding for Improving Our Nation's Water Infrastructure



NEWEA commends the efforts of the United States Congress to address the infrastructure needs of our nation and to ensure the availability of the necessary funding for capital and operations, maintenance, and replacement programs. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the first passed in the aftermath of the economic downturn, provided \$4 billion for wastewater and \$2 billion for drinking water infrastructure projects through the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Funds but we urge you to continue to provide the support that the Nation, the individual states, and our communities deserve. Investments cannot be made through a one-time infusion of funding, however valuable. The one-time funds for a long-term solution for long-term projects.



The major funding program for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure that our nation has is the Clean Water Act (CWA) through the provision of a federal state and local government grant program and the provision of the assistance of the state revolving loan funds. The CWA is the primary funding mechanism for public drinking water and wastewater infrastructure. Funding through the CWA has been reduced annually for 10 years and has been insufficient to replace what has been the cornerstone of the financing equation for the clean water and wastewater infrastructure.

of clean water, land management, and clean air. But in recent years the CWA has been experiencing deep budget cuts. With the passage of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the CWA was able to receive \$4 billion in additional funding. This funding is being distributed to local governments and states in the form of an assistance funding through the state revolving loan funds to help meet the needs of the nation's water infrastructure. The CWA is the primary funding mechanism for public drinking water and wastewater infrastructure. Funding through the CWA has been reduced annually for 10 years and has been insufficient to replace what has been the cornerstone of the financing equation for the clean water and wastewater infrastructure.

We are still in the process of meeting the left goals of the Clean Water Act, and we need the support of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Congressional Budget Office, the Water Infrastructure Network, and the Water Infrastructure Network. All estimate a water infrastructure funding gap approaching \$400 billion or more over the next 20 years.

The combination of aging treatment and distribution facilities and increasing demand for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure is creating a significant funding challenge. A consistent and stable infusion of federal state and local government funds and economic growth will provide public health and

<http://www.newea.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Funding.pdf>

NEWEA Position Paper
Support for Sustainable Infrastructure

NEWEA commends the efforts of the United States Congress to address the infrastructure needs of our nation and to ensure the availability of the necessary funding for capital and operations, maintenance, and replacement programs. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the first passed in the aftermath of the economic downturn, provided \$4 billion for wastewater and \$2 billion for drinking water infrastructure projects through the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Funds but we urge you to continue to provide the support that the Nation, the individual states, and our communities deserve. Investments cannot be made through a one-time infusion of funding, however valuable. The one-time funds for a long-term solution for long-term projects.

The diagram illustrates the flow of funding from federal sources (CWA, ARRA) to state and local governments, which then use these funds for infrastructure projects. It highlights the importance of consistent federal support to maintain the infrastructure financing equation.

http://www.newea.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Sustainability_final.pdf



Wipes and Non-Dispersibles

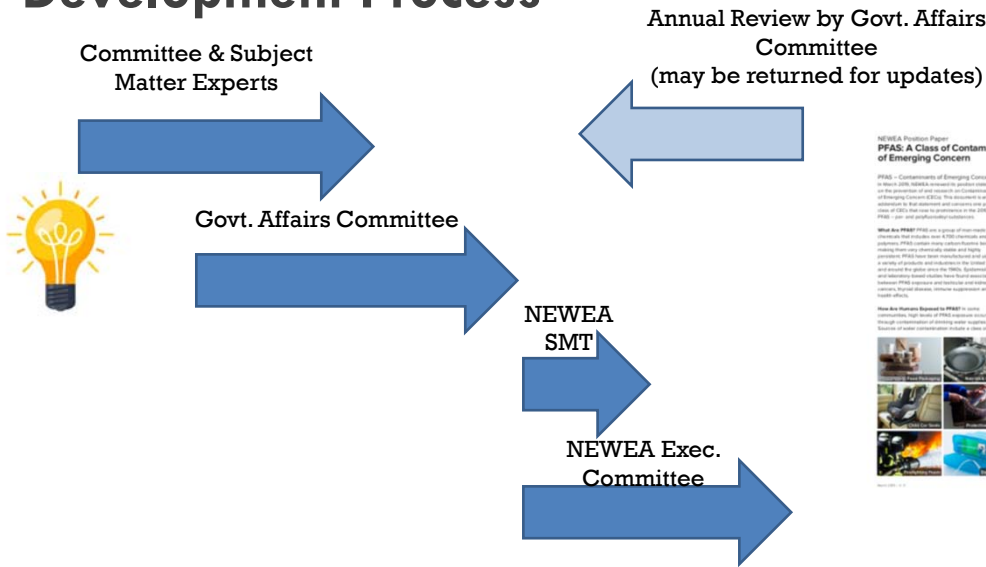
- Tells the story of plugged pumps and sewers
- Challenges – labelling, marketing, consumer knowledge
- Recommended steps
 - Manufacturing changes
 - Flushability Standards
 - Manufacturer Acknowledgement
 - “Safe to Flush” Logo with consistent use
 - Cooperation with Water Quality Organizations

<http://www.newea.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Non-Dispersibles.pdf>



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Development Process



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Support for Position Paper Development



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Executive Director



Jordan Gosselin
Communications/PR Coordinator

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Potential Aspirations?

- Proactive vs. Reactive
- Social media?
- How to reach many different people or audiences?
 - Legislators, regulators, the public, specific groups
 - Partnering (with both the usual and unusual suspects)
- Alternative message formats?

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Different Approaches to Support Issues

- PFAS Messaging effort and tool kit

http://www.newea.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/200420_NEWEA_PFAS-Campaign_step2concept1_allmaterials.pdf

- NEWEA “Invest in Water” effort

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k8s_7m4oJlU



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Q&A Discussion

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