

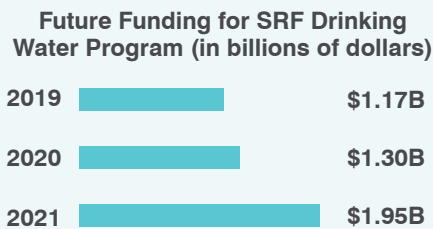
# INDUSTRY UPDATE

## America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018

Congress passed and the President signed S. 3021, America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018. This legislation includes provisions that impact water and wastewater utilities. The following summarizes key impacts to the water industry. The full text of the new law is available at [www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/3021/text](http://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/3021/text).

### SRF Gets Funding Boost

The legislation reauthorizes the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund through 2021.



### Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act

The Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) is a successful loan funding program for water and wastewater utilities. The legislation reauthorizes WIFIA at \$50 million for 2020 and 2021, with \$5 million per year to provide technical assistance to project sponsors for costs associated with paperwork and obtaining approvals. State SRF applications may use 100% of the WIFIA loan to fund eligible projects. WIFIA has \$5.1B to loan in FY18 to current WIFIA loan applicants.

### Community Water System Risk and Resilience

The legislation requires communities with water systems serving populations greater than 3,300 people to assess risks to and resiliency of its systems relative to malevolent acts and natural hazards, infrastructure and cybersecurity, financial infrastructure, chemicals and chemical systems, system operations and maintenance, and capital and operational needs for risk and resilience system management.

### Emergency Response

The legislation requires communities with water systems serving populations greater than 3,300 people to prepare or revise their emergency response plans through a risk and resiliency assessment. Plans should incorporate findings of the assessments and include plans to improve system resiliency. This includes detecting malevolent acts and natural hazards; physical security and system cybersecurity; critical equipment; and actions, procedures, and equipment that significantly can reduce emergency impacts.

**Schedule for Community Water System Risk and Resilience Assessments and Emergency Response Plans**

POPULATION SERVED	RISK & RESILIENCE ASSESSMENT	EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
100,000 or more	March 31, 2020	September 30, 2020
50,000 or more but less than 100,000	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2021
Greater than 3,300 but less than 50,000	June 30, 2021	December 30, 2021

### New EPA Grant Program

The program awards grants to eligible entities via the Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program for planning, design, construction, implementation, operation, or maintenance of a program or project that increases resilience to natural hazards. The program allocates \$4M in grant funding in 2019 and 2020.

### School Programs

The legislation provides new grant programs for schools to identify the source of lead contamination and identify other resources and assistance for potential applicants and is authorized for \$25 million each year for 2019, 2020, and 2021. The Drinking Water Fountain Replacement for Schools program authorizes \$5 million each year for 2019, 2020, and 2021 to assist schools in replacing drinking fountains installed prior to 1988.

### Consumer Confidence Reports

The legislation requires any water system serving populations of 10,000 people or more to provide consumer confidence reports (CCRs) biannually to identify violations and exceedances for which corrective action was required.

### State Notification

The legislation increases requirements of state agencies to notify downstream water utilities of contaminant spills or releases to source water.

### Grants for Underserved Communities

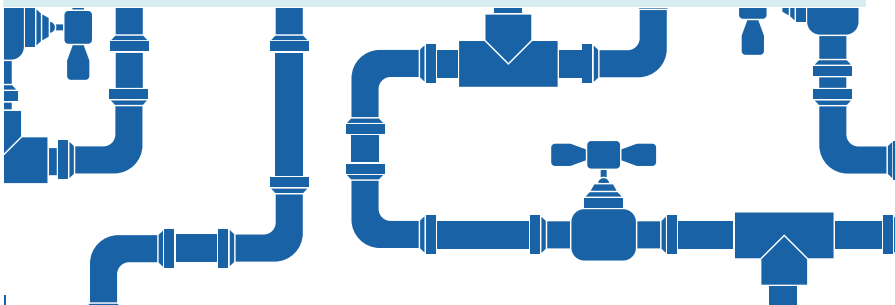
The legislation allows the EPA to provide grants to states that request help cleaning contaminants that are substantial health risks to underserved communities.

### Asset Management

The legislation encourage public water systems to develop asset management plans and train staff to implement asset management plans.

### System Consolidation

The legislation gives any state with primary enforcement responsibility or the state administrator the ability to require public water system owners/operators to assess options for consolidation, transfer of system ownership, or other actions expected to achieve compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) if the system has repeated violations or is unable or unwilling to take 'feasible and affordable' actions to achieve SDWA compliance.



## Questions?

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