What’s in the bills?

*Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act + Build Back Better Act*
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act
Water Infrastructure Funding Snapshot*

$50 billion for water infrastructure over 5 years

CWSRF 11.713
DWSRF 11.713
LSL 15
PFAS 10

*some other water funding streams exist, these are the “main” ones

$ = billions
Funding Ramps Up Over Time

Total Water Infrastructure Funding

FY22: 8.704
FY23: 9.429
FY24: 9.831
FY25: 10.231
FY26: 10.231
Funding Ramps Up Over Time
State Revolving Funds

- Funding is **additional** to annual appropriations
- Funds for projects traditionally eligible for DWSRF/CWSRF – drinking water, wastewater, stormwater infrastructure
- 49% of this one-time funding must be distributed as additional subsidization (grants or principal forgiveness)
- State match reduced to 10% instead of 20% for this influx of funds
- Small set-asides for program administration and oversight
Lead Service Line Removal

- Distributed through the DWSRF
- 49% will be distributed as additional subsidization (grants or principal forgiveness)
- No state match required
Emerging Contaminants (PFAS)

- $10 billion total
  - $1 billion through CWSRF
  - $4 billion through DWSRF
  - $5 billion through Safe Drinking Water Act grants
- All funds distributed as grants or principal forgiveness
- No state match or cost-share required
Other Funding

- FEMA resiliency: $4.5 billion
- Army Corps resiliency: $7 billion
- NOAA resiliency: $1.5 billion
- Tribal infrastructure: $3.5 billion
- Western water: $8.3 billion
- EPA geographic programs: $1.7 billion
Policy Changes to the SRFs

• Increases authorization levels for each program gradually each year until reaching $3.25 billion in FY25

• Establishes a first-ever permanent minimum additional subsidization (grants/principal forgiveness) requirement for the CWSRF at 10% of the annual capitalization grant

• Increases the DWSRF additional subsidization minimum requirement from 6% of the annual capitalization grant to 12%

• These changes apply to annual appropriated funds, not the one-time influx of BIF money
(Re-) Authorization of Other Programs

- WIFIA
- CSO Program
- Decentralized wastewater
- Wastewater efficiency
- Alternative water source
- Technical assistance
- Resiliency grants
- Lead in drinking water
- Low-income bill assistance pilot program
And Two Requirements for EPA Studies

1. Needs assessment for nationwide low-income water assistance
   - Prevalence of service providers servicing a “disproportionate percentage” of low-income households or that have taken on “unsustainable debt” due to customer non-payment
   - Definition of what “affordable access to water” means, with policy recommendations

Build Back Better Act
The Latest, Greatest (?) House Bill Draft

• $9.97 billion for lead service line removal
• $1.85 billion for CSO/stormwater reuse grant program
• $600 million for Reclamation water supply projects
• $225 million for low-income water/sewer bill assistance
• $150 million for low-income household decentralized wastewater grants
• $100 million for USDA water/wastewater programs
• $125 million for alternative water source projects