



What's in the bills?

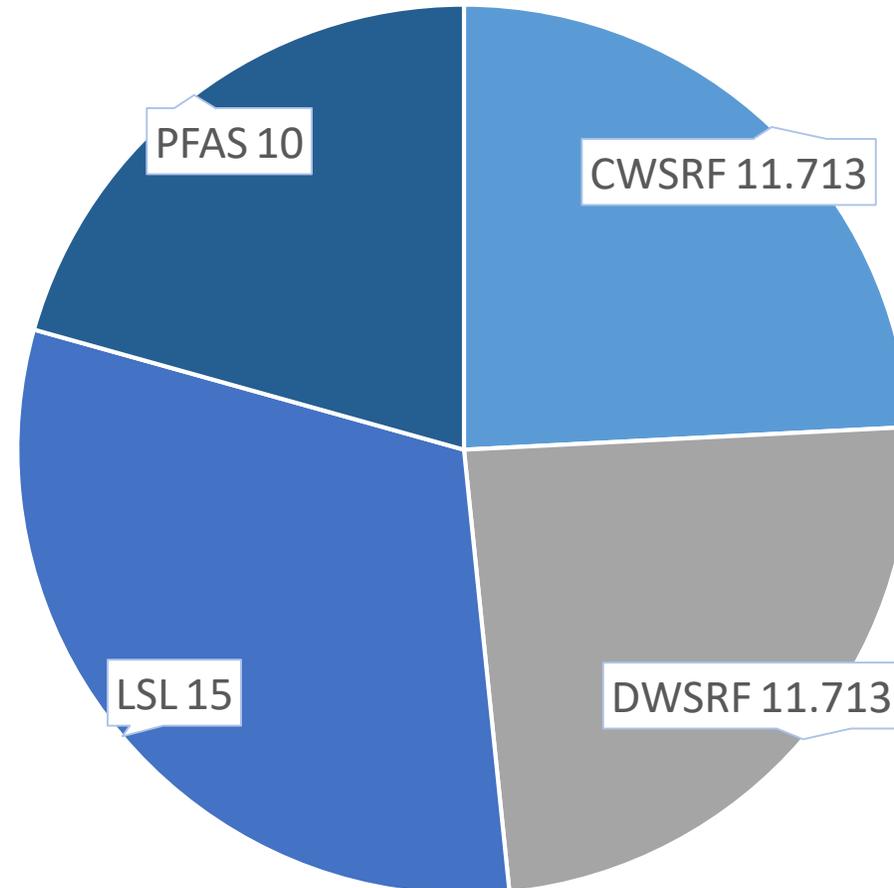
*Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act + Build Back
Better Act*

An aerial photograph of a modern wastewater treatment plant. The facility features several large, circular clarifiers with metal railings and walkways. In the background, there are rectangular aeration basins with a grid of pipes and walkways. A brick building is visible on the left side of the plant. The entire facility is surrounded by green grass and paved walkways.

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

Water Infrastructure Funding Snapshot*

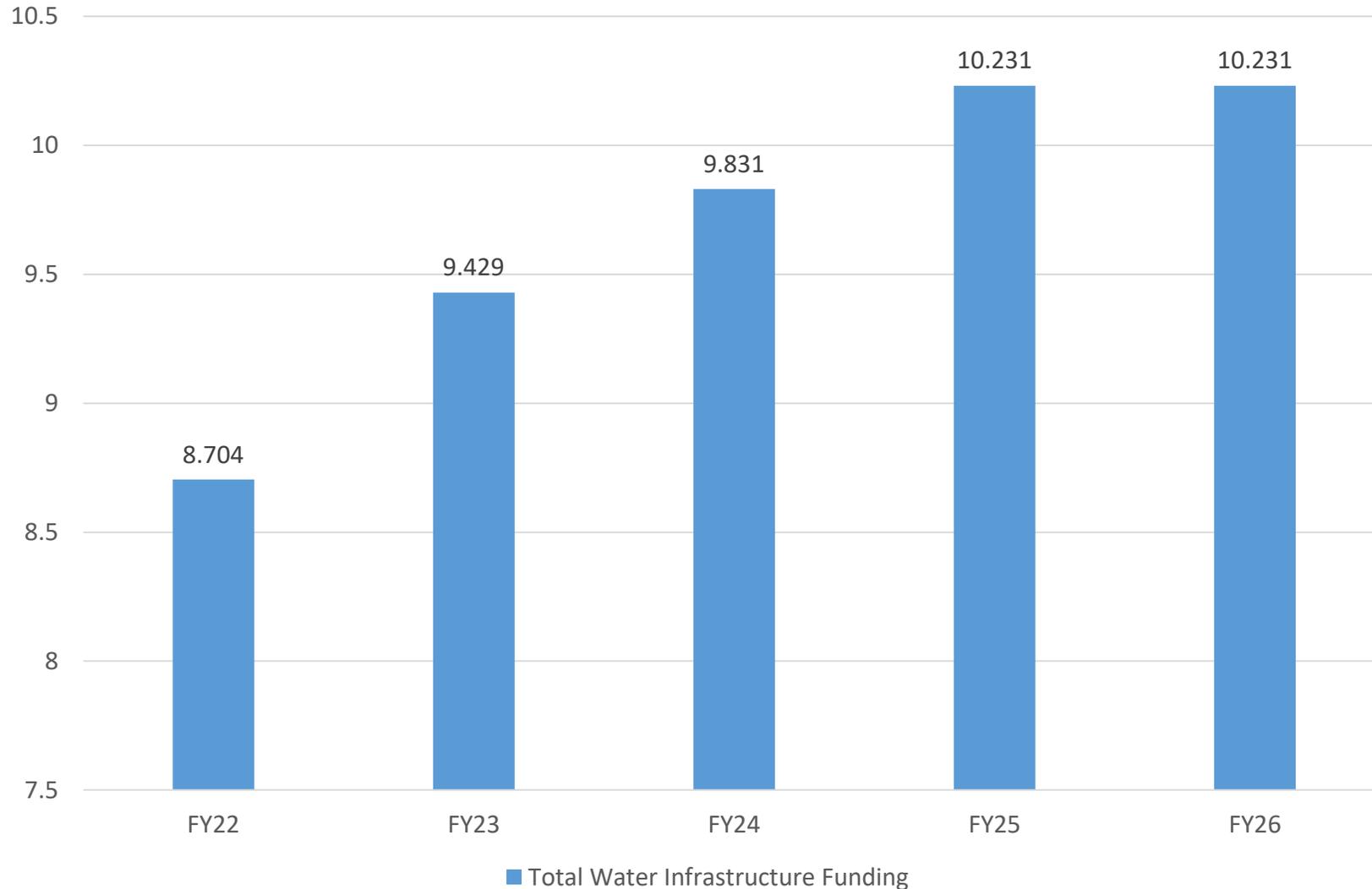
\$50 billion for water infrastructure over 5 years



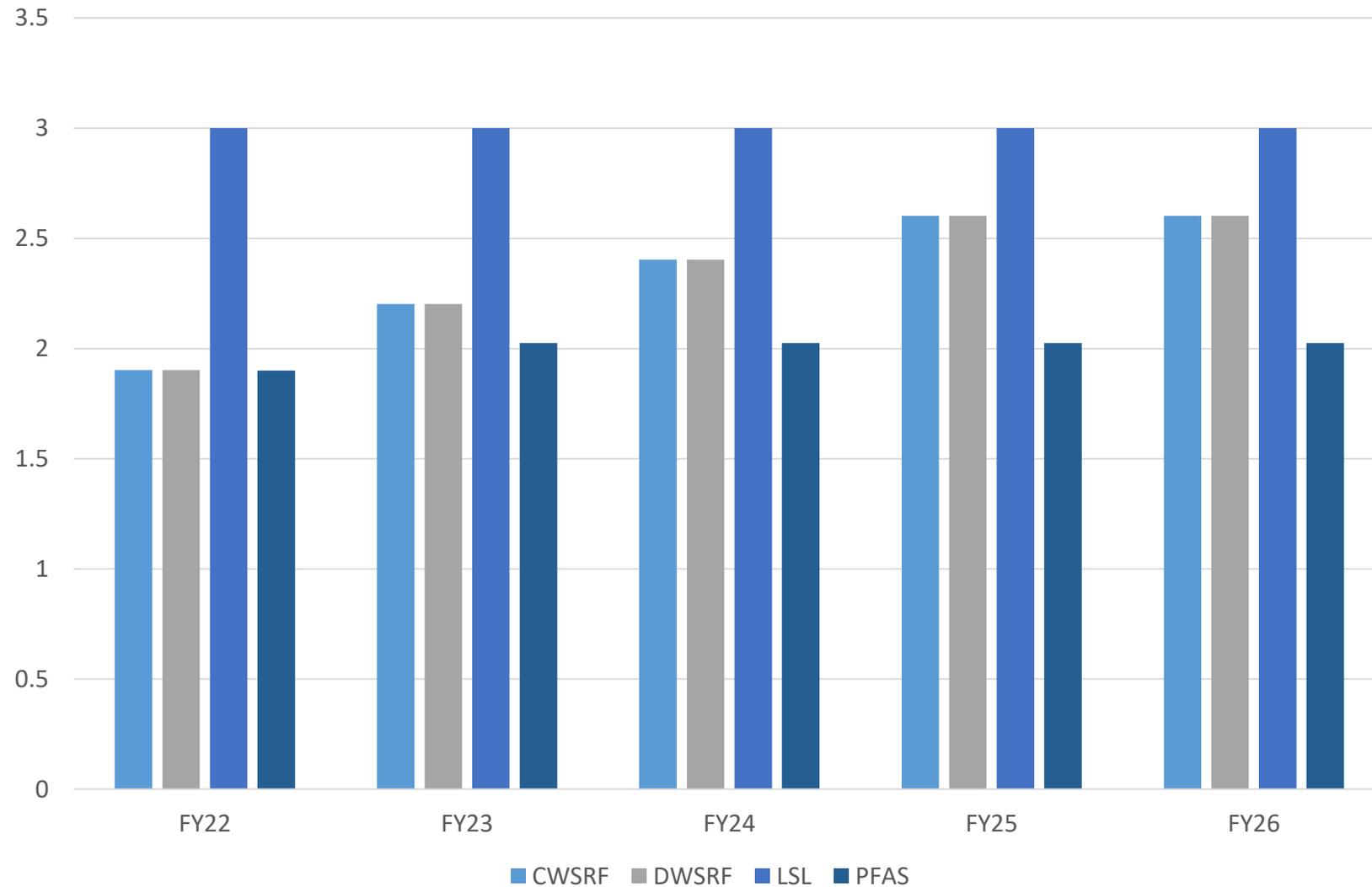
\$ = billions

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

Funding Ramps Up Over Time



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



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
2. Analysis of historical distribution of Clean Water Act & Safe Drinking Water Act funds to low-income, rural, Indigenous, and BIPOC communities

A close-up photograph of a chrome faucet with water flowing out. The water is clear and bubbly, creating a dynamic, textured stream. The background is blurred, showing a sink and a hand reaching towards the faucet handle.

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