



What's in the bills?

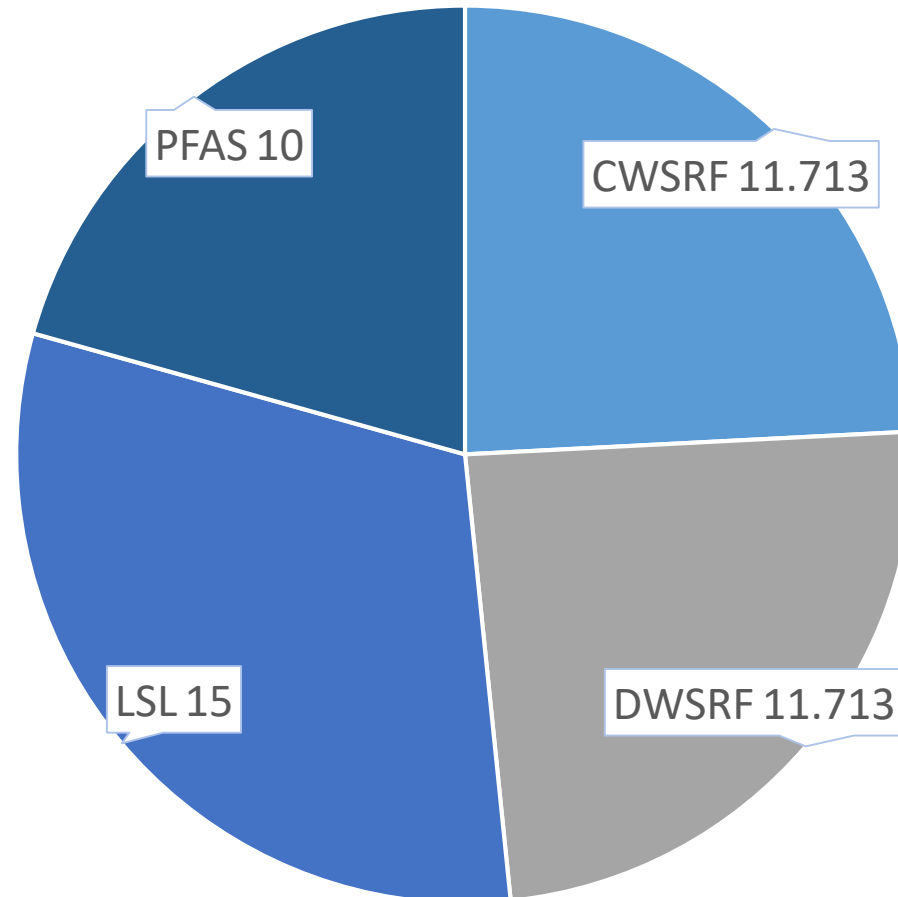
*Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act + Build Back
Better Act*

An aerial photograph of a modern wastewater treatment plant. The foreground features a large, circular aeration tank with a central mechanical stirrer and a walkway with railings. In the background, there are several rectangular aeration basins, a large circular clarifier, and a brick industrial building. The facility is surrounded by green grass and paved walkways.

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

Water Infrastructure Funding Snapshot*

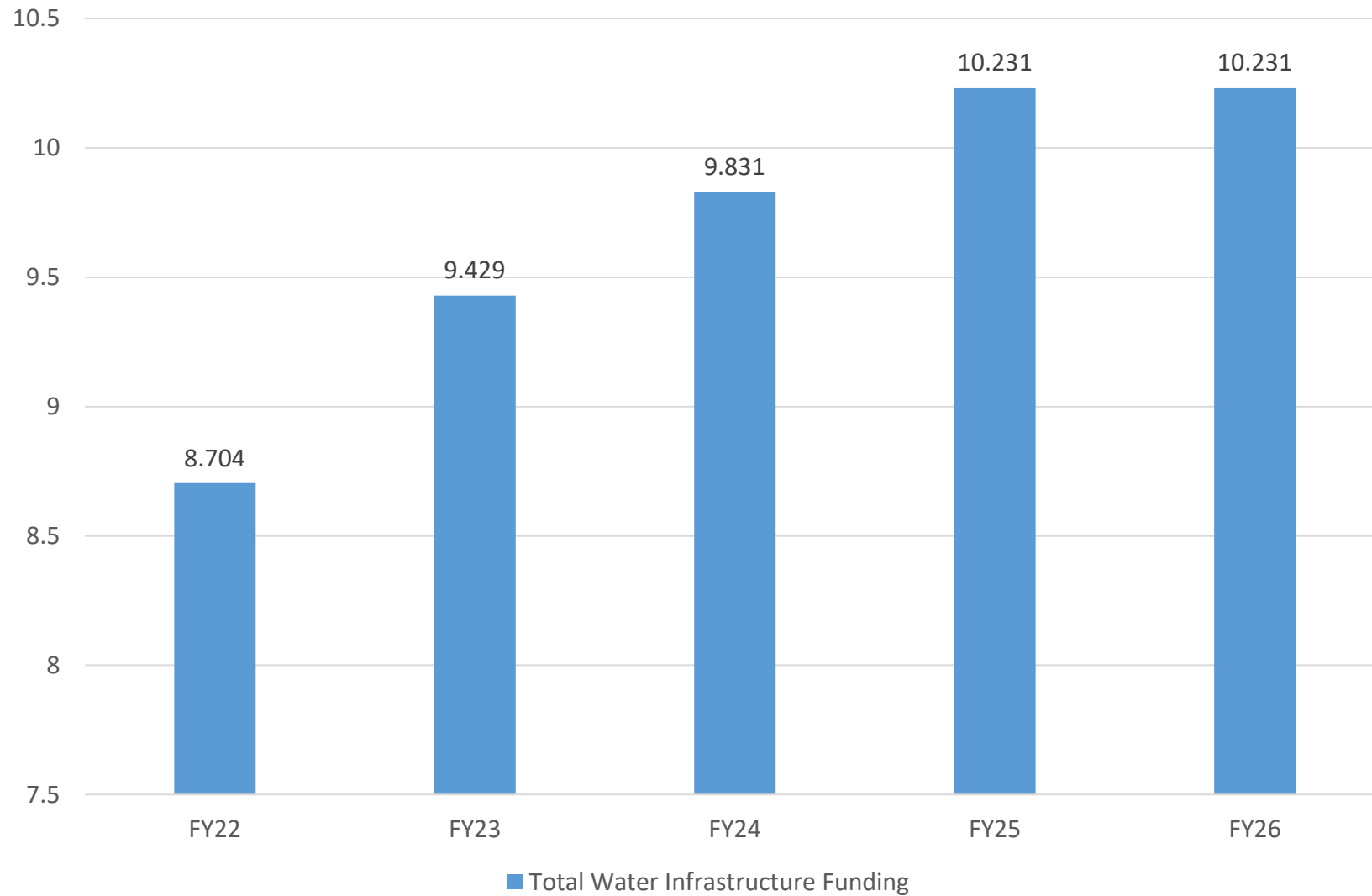
\$50 billion for water infrastructure over 5 years



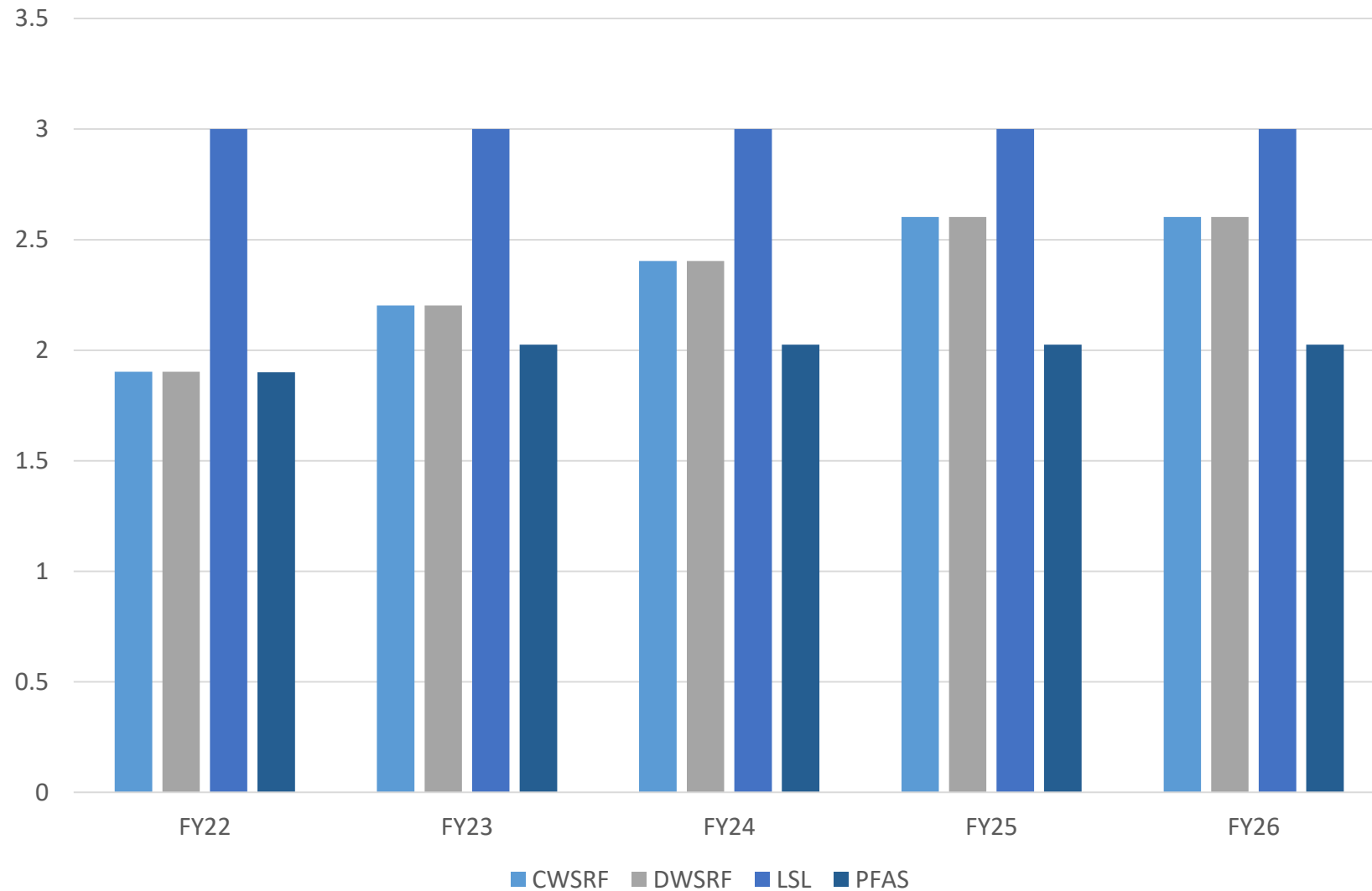
\$ = billions

**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

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



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