Welcome!
Choose Safe Places
Webinar: Lead Service Line Replacement
April 11, 2019

For Audio You Must Dial in Via Phone
Dial-in Number: 303-248-0285
Access Code: 5434033

We will begin shortly.
Agenda

• Welcome - Overview of Webinar
• Lead Service Line Replacement
  – Lindsay McCormick, Lead Service Line Replacement Collaborative
  – Cynthia McCarthy, Cincinnati Health Department
  – Stephen S. Marshall, New York State Department of Health
• Q & A
• WIIN Grant Application Experience
  – Aaron Cooch, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
• CA - Stakeholder Meeting held on 3/14
  – Nancy Villaseñor, California Department of Public Health
• CSP States Open Discussion/Q & A
What is the Collaborative?
- A diverse collaborative of national public health, water utility, environmental, labor, consumer, housing, and state and local government organizations.

What is the goal of the Collaborative?
- To accelerate voluntary full lead service line (LSL) replacement in communities across the United States.
CURRENT MEMBERS

Environmental
- Clean Water Action*
- Environmental Defense Fund*
- Natural Resources Defense Council
- Northeast Midwest Institute
- River Network

Housing
- Green and Healthy Homes Initiative
- National Center for Healthy Housing

Labor
- Blue Green Alliance

Public Health
- American Public Health Association
- Children’s Environmental Health Network*
- Learning Disabilities Association of America
- National Association of County and City Health Officials
- National Environmental Health Association
- Trust for America’s Health
- United Parents Against Lead

State and Local Government
- Association of State Drinking Water Administrators
- National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates
- National Conference of State Legislatures
- National League of Cities

Technical and Policy Assistance
- Justice and Sustainability Associates
- Rural Community Assistance Partnership

Water Utility
- American Water Works Association*
- Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies*
- National Association of Water Companies*
- National Rural Water Association
- Water Research Foundation

Convener
- RESOLVE*

* Steering Committee Members
While leaded solder and brass can be important sources of lead in drinking water, the Collaborative is focused solely on LSLs.
What are Lead Service Lines?

LSLs are the largest potential source of lead in contact with drinking water.
What is full LSL replacement?
- Full LSL replacement is eliminating all lead pipe from a water main up to the interior plumbing of an individual home and installing new pipe that is lead-free.

Why is full LSL replacement a priority?
- LSLs are the largest source of lead in contact with drinking water.
- Even with effective corrosion control, LSLs can contribute unpredictable and variable sources of lead exposure.
- Replacing only a portion of the line – called “partial replacement” – is likely to increase lead levels.

Photo credit: Associated Press
PREVALENCE OF LEAD SERVICE LINES

Estimated 6.1 million LSLs across the country

<50,000  50,000 – 99,999  100,000 – 400,000  >400,000 LSLs

RWJF/PEW REPORT: 10 POLICIES TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO CHILDHOOD LEAD EXPOSURE

REMOVE LEAD FROM DRINKING WATER PIPES

350,000 children protected each year

$2.7 billion future benefits per cohort

$1.33 return for every $1 invested

#safewater

## WHAT ARE THE COLLABORATIVE’S GUIDING PRINCIPLES?

1. Removal of LSLs provides an opportunity to significantly reduce the risk of exposure to lead in drinking water.

2. LSL replacement initiatives must be designed to ensure residents are protected during and after removal, and that the work is done in a cost effective manner.

3. LSL replacement initiatives should address barriers to participation so that consumers served by LSLs can benefit equitably regardless of income, race, or ethnicity.

4. A collaborative, community-based approach can help provide the strong foundation needed for success.

5. Innovative models are needed to help communities find the tools, strategies, and resources needed to replace LSLs based on the latest science and current best practices.
6. By providing models for replacement, it is possible to advance support at all levels of government and in different types of communities.

7. Successful LSL replacement initiatives will take careful planning and time.

8. This effort is focused on mechanisms to support local action, not on EPA’s efforts to revise the Lead and Copper Rule.
Web-based tools and resources to support and accelerate full LSL replacement initiatives

Homepage: lslr-collaborative.org/
COLLABORATIVE RESOURCES

- **Roadmap:** A roadmap to help local communities formulate a plan for LSL replacement and tailor initiatives to local circumstances.

- **Practices:** A series of replacement practices with technical information and tools to successfully carry out LSL replacement.

- **Policies:** A compilation of policy opportunities to consider to better support local utility and community efforts to find and replace LSLs.

- **In the News:** Tracks latest news articles on LSL replacement.

- **Webinar Series:** Six webinars to date covering topics from creating LSL inventories to developing effective partnerships.
Facilitating partnerships between state public health departments and water utilities/associations.

Highlighting effective models.
- Are you working with local water utility? Let us know!

Fostering dialogue: Event held at GW University’s School of Public Health on Partnering to Replace Lead Service lines

Photo credit: Milken Institute School of Public Health
- **Child care as a priority**
  - Children under age six are most vulnerable to detrimental impacts of lead exposure.
  - Over 6 million children under the age of 5 attend child care outside of the home on a regular basis.

- **LSLs are more common in small facilities**
  - LSLs are rarely found in sizes greater than 2” in diameter.
  - Home-based child care are more likely to have LSLs than large child care centers.

EPA updated its “3Ts” (Training, Testing, and Taking Action) Toolkit on lead in drinking water for schools and child care facilities in 2018.

EPA recommends investigating for an LSL before testing the water.

www.epa.gov/safewater/3ts
To identify whether a potential or existing child care site has an LSL, facilities can take the following actions:

- **Utility record review:** Contact the water utility to see if they have records on whether the facility has an LSL. Some utilities have online maps with this information.

- **Visual Inspection:** Work with a licensed plumbing contractor to physically inspect the service line material. Or investigate themselves using a visual inspection guide like this one created by National Public Radio: [npr.org/pipes](http://npr.org/pipes).
FOR EXISTING FACILITIES WITH LSLs

- **Best long term solution is to replace the LSL**

  - Contact the local water utility to see if the community offers any resources to assist with replacement.

  - Selected a licensed plumbing contractor if the utility cannot conduct the replacement.
FUNDING SOURCES

Federal grants and loans:
- EPA WIIN grant: $10 million in competitive grants to states, tribes, public water systems and others to fully replace LSLs.
- EPA WIIN grant: $20 million non-competitive grants to states and territories to help assist schools and child care programs to test for lead in drinking water.
- EPA State Revolving loans and WIFIA loans to states and utilities

States offering funding assistance:
- Low interest loans: Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey
- Grants: New York, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin

Ask the utility what resources the community offers:
- Cost sharing or customer assistance programs to replace private side LSLs
- In kind resources (e.g. water testing)
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
- Wisconsin DNR used $26.8 million in state revolving loan funds and established a two-year program to provide funding for disadvantaged municipalities to replace LSLs
- Of 42 recipients, 9 communities have used a portion to replace LSLs at child care and schools (most replacements have occurred in Milwaukee)

Greater Cincinnati Water Works
- Established a 15 year program to remove all LSLs
- Provides assistance to child care and schools, including LSL replacement
- Funding support
  - Cost Sharing Program, up to $1500
  - Property Assessment for owner to pay balance over 5-10 years
  - Customer Assistance Program for low-income residents

EDF child care report
- Two LSL replacement case studies (Chicago & Cincinnati)
JOIN OUR NEXT WEBINAR...

Replacing Lead Service Lines in Early Learning Environments

April 24th, 3-4pm ET

Register at lsir-collaborative.org
RESOURCES

- **Lead Service Line Replacement Collaborative**
  - Website: [https://www.lslr-collaborative.org/](https://www.lslr-collaborative.org/).

- **U.S. EPA resources on lead in drinking water**
  - Background: [https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water](https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water).
  - 3Ts toolkit for schools and child care: [www.epa.gov/safewater/3ts](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/3ts).

- **Environmental Defense Fund resources**
  - Tracker of LSL replacement programs across the country: [https://www.edf.org/health/recognizing-efforts-replace-lead-service-lines](https://www.edf.org/health/recognizing-efforts-replace-lead-service-lines).

- **American Water Works Association resources**
  - Drink tap: [https://drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Lead-In-Water](https://drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Lead-In-Water).
Questions?

Lindsay McCormick
Project Manager, Chemicals and Health
Environmental Defense Fund
lmccormick@edf.org
202-572-3245
feedback@lslr-collaborative.org
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention
Partnership with Greater Cincinnati Water Works (GCWW)

Health in All Policies

• Cincinnati City Council passed a resolution in November 2016 for Health in All Policies
• Integration of health considerations into decision making
  • All departments and policy areas within the city.
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention
Partnership with Greater Cincinnati Water Works (GCWW)

**Lead Service Lines**

- Installed in the Cincinnati area until 1927
- 44,000 LSL in place in GCWW service area, 39,000 in Cincinnati
- 2016 City Ordinance passed requiring all LSLs replaced in 15 years
  - Includes public and private lines
  - Disclosure requirements of LSL at sale and rental
- GCWW created Enhanced Lead Program to address this task
  - Communication and education
  - LSL Replacement Program - $1500 incentive
  - HELP program for low-income homeowners
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention
Partnership with Greater Cincinnati Water Works (GCWW)

**Water Sampling**

- Nurse Case Manager takes water sample at every Public Health Lead Investigation
  - One liter from kitchen tap after 1 hour stagnation time
  - Not EPA protocol, feasible for screening
- Information is given on flushing the water line and not using the hot tap for drinking or cooking
- Water is tested by GCWW
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention
Partnership with Greater Cincinnati Water Works (GCWW)

Results $\geq 15$ ppb, referred to CHD CLPPP

- CHD CLPPP follows up with a letter
  - Outlining health effects of lead on children
  - Encouraging getting children tested for lead
  - Location and phone number of CHD clinics
  - Information about HUD Lead Hazard Control Grant
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention
Partnership with Greater Cincinnati Water Works (GCWW)

**HUD Grant Funds**

- City of Cincinnati has $3 million in Lead Hazard Control funds
  - $400,000 in supplemental Healthy Homes funds
- Healthy Homes funding is used in conjunction with Lead Hazard Control work
  - Typically used for trip/fall hazards, mold/dampness issues, structural problems, etc.
  - May be used to remove and replace private LSLs
- Goal is 225 lead-safe and healthy homes, up to 80 LSL replaced
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention
Partnership with Greater Cincinnati Water Works (GCWW)

Monthly Health Updates

• Teleconference between key CHD CLPPP and GCWW personnel
  • Water testing data
  • Prioritizing LSLR based on EBLL data
  • Voluntary testing of school water
    • Steps for minimizing exposure
Cincinnati Health Department
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

Cynthia McCarthy
513-357-7420
cynthia.mccarthy@cincinnati-oh.gov
Clean Water Infrastructure Act of 2017 – Amended NYS Public Health Law to add section §1114, creating the Lead Service Line Replacement Program (LSLRP). Financial awards to be given as grants to eligible municipalities.

2017 NYS Budget – $20 million awarded to 26 municipalities in November 2017. Grant awards ranged from $500,000 to $700,000.

2018 NYS Budget – An additional $10 million to be awarded as grants to municipalities in 2019.
• Municipal Eligibility – Non-competitive grant program that gives priority to municipalities with a high percentage of elevated childhood blood lead levels. Consideration also given to low income communities and the number of lead service lines (LSLs) in need of replacement within the community.

• LSLRP eligible project expenses – Engineering and legal fees, municipal administration fees, construction (materials, equipment, labor), site/property restoration.
LSLRP – Program Structure

• Enter into funding contracts with municipalities
  Municipalities administer program locally and work with property owners on LSL replacement and NYS reimburses municipality for eligible expenses.

• Replace entire length of LSL
  Municipalities generally own the portion of the service line from the water main to the property line. The remainder of the service line is generally owned by the property owner. The LSLRP will fund replacement of the entire service line.
LSLRP – Municipal Workload & Issues

- **Local Program Creation** – Awarded municipalities decide how to administer their program: public outreach, locate and confirm the presence of LSLs, how to choose service lines to replace, will they utilize municipal forces or hire external contractors for construction, etc.

- **Common Issue** – Many LSLRP-funded municipalities had difficulty physically locating LSLs. Municipal service line inventories are not always up to date or accurate.

- **Private vs Public Ownership** – Additional coordination is required for municipalities to work on private property during the replacement of a full-length LSL.
LSLRP – Program Status

• **LSL Replacement** – Several LSLRP-awarded municipalities have already begun construction and replaced LSLs during the 2018 construction season.

• **Reimbursement** – LSLRP-awarded municipalities submit quarterly vouchers and supporting documentation to NYSDOH for review and approval.

• **Municipal Assistance** – NYSDOH continues to work with LSLRP-awarded municipalities on the administration of their programs and the planning for LSL replacement during the 2019 construction season.
LSLRP – Questions?

Stephen S. Marshall, P.E.  
Chief, Residential Sanitation Section  
Bureau of Water Supply Protection  
New York State Department of Health  
Corning Tower, Room 1119  
Empire State Plaza  
Albany, NY 12237  
Phone (518) 402-7650  
stephen.marshall@health.ny.gov

https://www.health.ny.gov/lslrp
QUESTIONS?
Program Goal

• The program is designed to reduce exposure of children, who are most vulnerable, to lead in drinking water at schools and child care facilities.
**EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water (OGWDW) sends to Governors of all eligible states the letter announcing the FY 2019 grant program; EPA initiates tribal consultation, to end on October 22, 2018**

**21 Sep. 2018**

**Extended deadline for all participating states and territories to submit a Notice of Intent to Participate (NOIP) to OGWDW via email (WIINDrinkingWaterGrants@epa.gov)**

**11 Feb. 2019**

**OGWDW will inform the states and territories of their final allocation via email**

**Mar. 2019**

**Deadline for states and territories to submit workplans and budget narratives to their EPA Regional Office for review**

**20 May 2019**

**Deadline for participating states and territories to submit their application package to www.Grants.gov**

**21 July 2019**

**Grant project period begins**

**Nov. 2019**

**Timeline**
Grant Details

Total funding: $20 million

Noncompetitive grant from the EPA

Governor sends letter of intent to participate

Funds are divided and distributed to all partners

Use funds to test lead in drinking water at schools and child care centers
Sampling Plan

MDHHS and Michigan Department of Environmental Quality partnership

MDHHS is focusing on child care centers

Locations chosen by elevated blood lead levels

Using MDHHS Sanitarians and lab to sample

Make results available
Stakeholders Roundtable

“Protecting Children’s Environmental Health: The Location of a Child Care Facility Matters”

Nancy Villaseñor, Site Assessment Section California Department of Public Health
Our Goal:

- Input
- Ideas
- Support
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<td>• Welcome, Introductions, Background &amp; Purpose of Roundtable</td>
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<td>• Being Proactive for the Health &amp; Safety of Children: The Experience Of A Child Care Center</td>
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What participants found most valuable:

1. Networking
2. Learning
3. Inspiration
What we found most valuable:

1. Connections
2. Ideas
3. Validation
Next steps

1. Follow up on suggested actions
2. Pursue collaborations
3. Build on momentum created by the event
Thank you!

Nancy Villaseñor, MS, Health Educator  
Phone: (510) 620-5845  
Email: Nancy.Villasenor@cdph.ca.gov
Thank you!

QUESTIONS?