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


LSLR
COLLABORATIVE
LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT COLLABORATIVE
WWW.LSLR-COLLABORATIVE.ORG

LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT COLLABORATIVE

- **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*

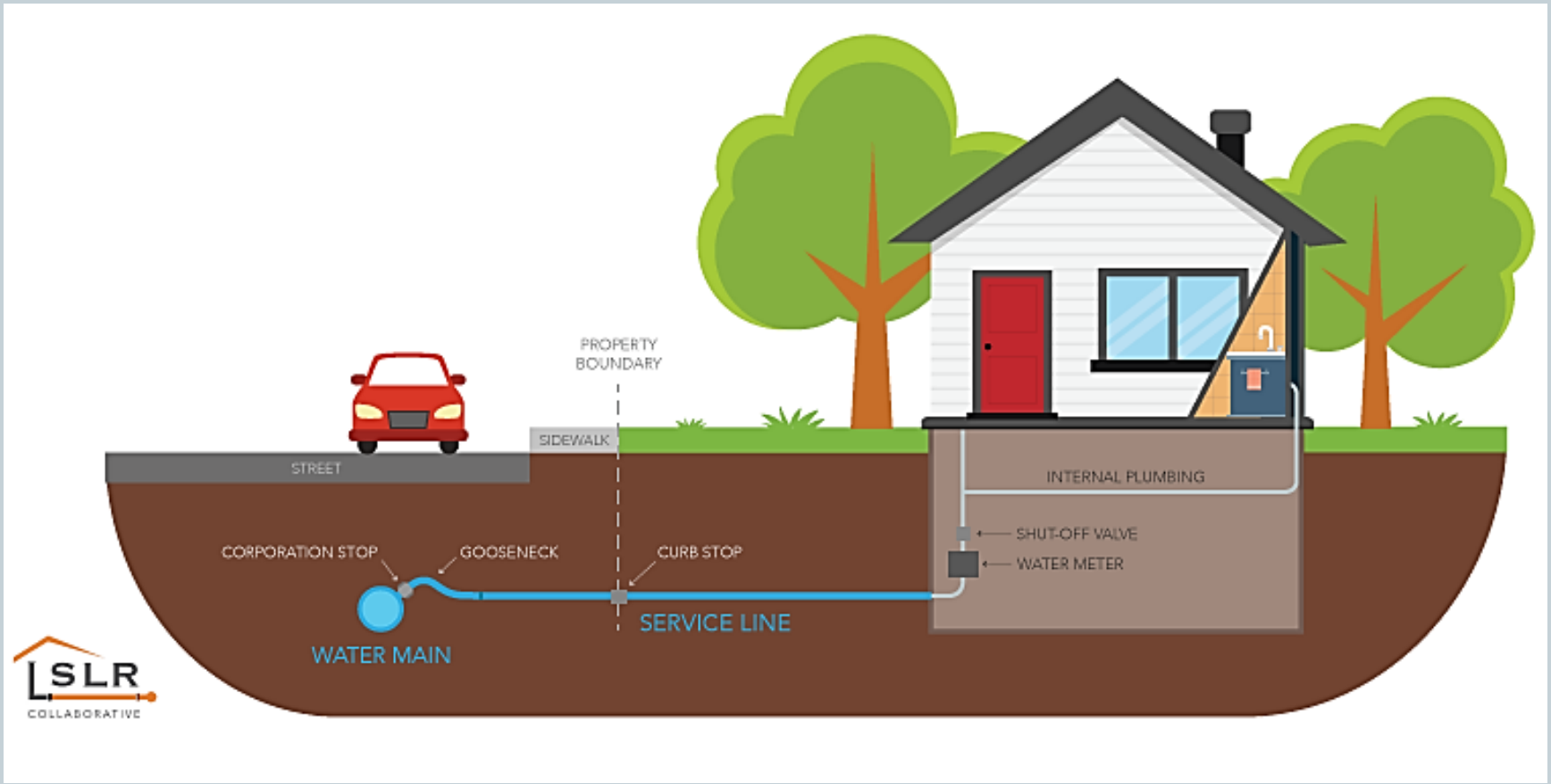
* Steering Committee Members

SOURCES OF LEAD IN WATER

While leaded solder and brass can be important sources of lead in drinking water, the Collaborative is focused solely on LSLs.

U.S. EPA. Aug 2017. "Concerned about lead in your drinking water?"

WHAT ARE LEAD SERVICE LINES?



LSLs are the largest potential source of lead in contact with drinking water.

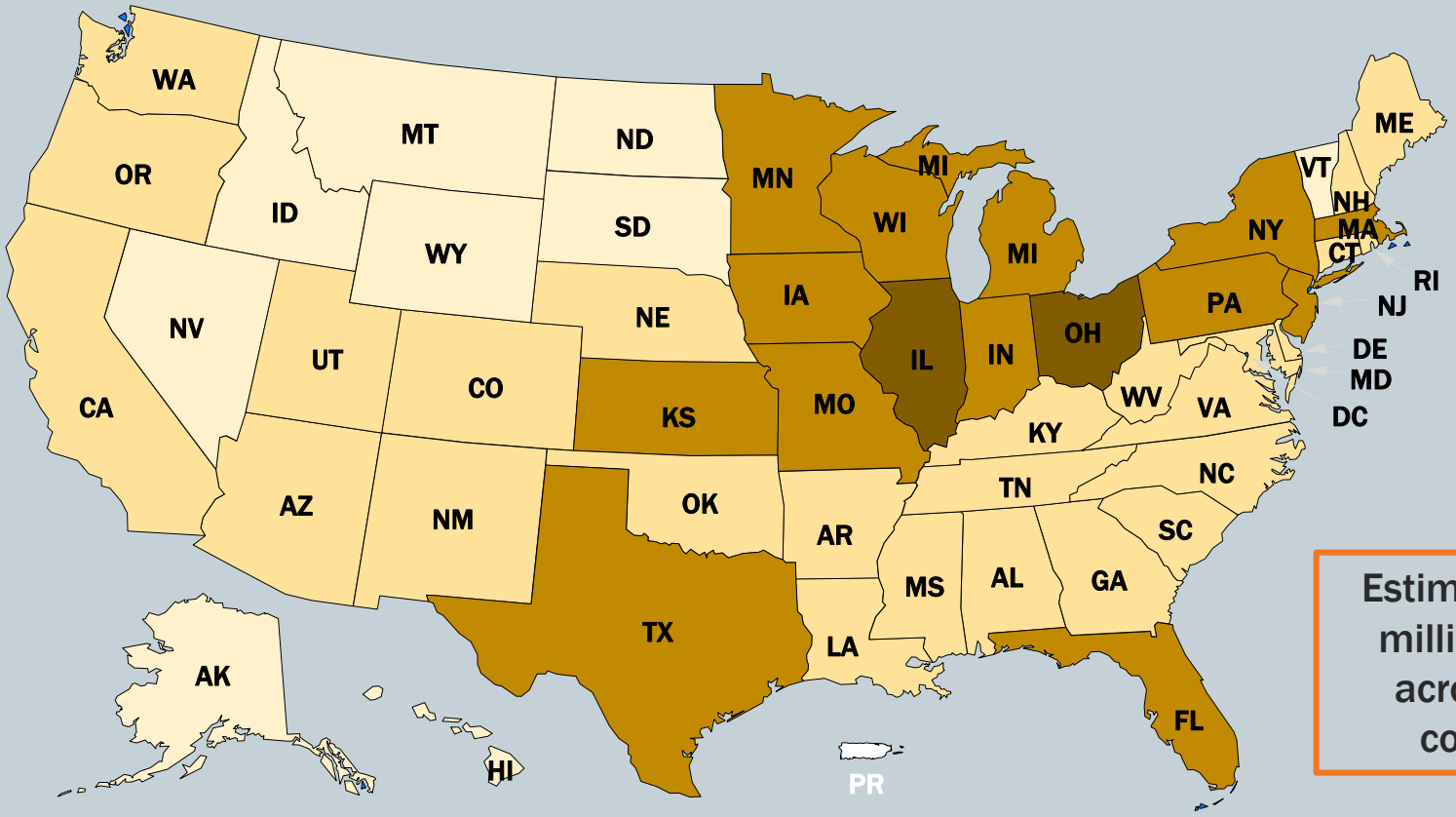
FULL LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT

- **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

AWWA presentation, CEHN webinar; Cornwell et al., 2016. National Survey of Lead Service Line Occurrence. Journal of American Water Works Association

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

Robert Wood Johnson and Pew Charitable Trusts. Aug 2017. "10 Policies to Prevent and Respond to Childhood Lead Exposure." Graphic from National Center for Healthy Housing.

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.

WHAT ARE THE COLLABORATIVE'S GUIDING PRINCIPLES?

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.

COLLABORATIVE RESOURCES

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.

BEYOND THE TOOLKIT

- 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

LSLs & CHILD CARE

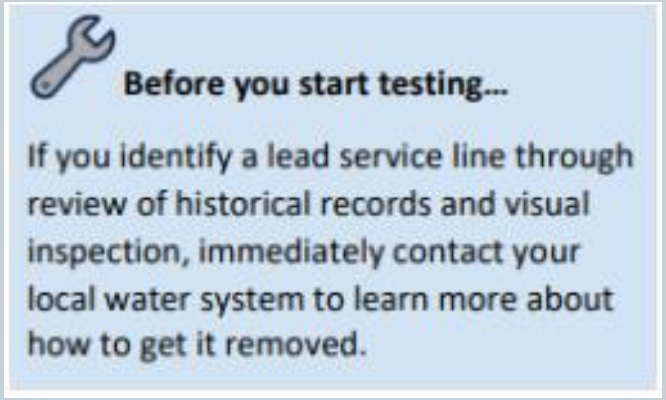
- **Child care as a priority**
  - Children under age six are most vulnerable to detrimental impacts of lead exposure.
  - Over 6 million children under the age of 5 attend child care outside of the home on a regular basis.

- **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.

Child care facilities and schools: https://www.lslr-collaborative.org/child-care-and-schools.html

EPA GUIDANCE

- 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

IDENTIFYING LEAD SERVICE LINES

- 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.

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)

CHILD CARE LSL REPLACEMENT CASE STUDIES

- 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 lslr-collaborative.org

RESOURCES

- Lead Service Line Replacement Collaborative
  - Website: https://www.lslr-collaborative.org/.
  - Collaborative FAQ: https://www.lslr-collaborative.org/uploads/9/2/0/2/92028126/lslr_faqs.pdf.
  - Collaborative webinar series: https://www.lslr-collaborative.org/webinars/category/lslr-collaborative.
- 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.
  - 3Ts toolkit for schools and child care: www.epa.gov/safewater/3ts.
- Environmental Defense Fund resources
  - Child care report: https://www.edf.org/health/tackling-lead-water-child-care-facilities.
  - Tracker of LSL replacement programs across the country: 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
  - LSL replacement and flushing standard: https://store.awwa.org/store/productdetail.aspx?productid=65628258

Questions?

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Cincinnati Health Department Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

"Partnering to Protect Public Health"

Cynthia McCarthy
HUD Lead Grant Program Manager
April 10, 2019

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.

city of CINCINNATI HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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

city of CINCINNATI HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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 hours 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

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Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention

Partnership with Greater Cincinnati Water Works (GCWW)

Results ≥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

city of CINCINNATI HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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

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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

city of CINCINNATI HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Cincinnati Health Department

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

Cynthia McCarthy
513-357-7420
cynthia.mccarthy@cincinnati-oh.gov

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Health

Lead Service Line Replacement Program

April 11, 2019

Stephen Marshall, P.E.
Chief, Residential Sanitation Section
Bureau of Water Supply Protection

LSLRP – Regulatory Authority & Funding

- **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.

LSLRP – Program Eligibility

- **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.

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Health

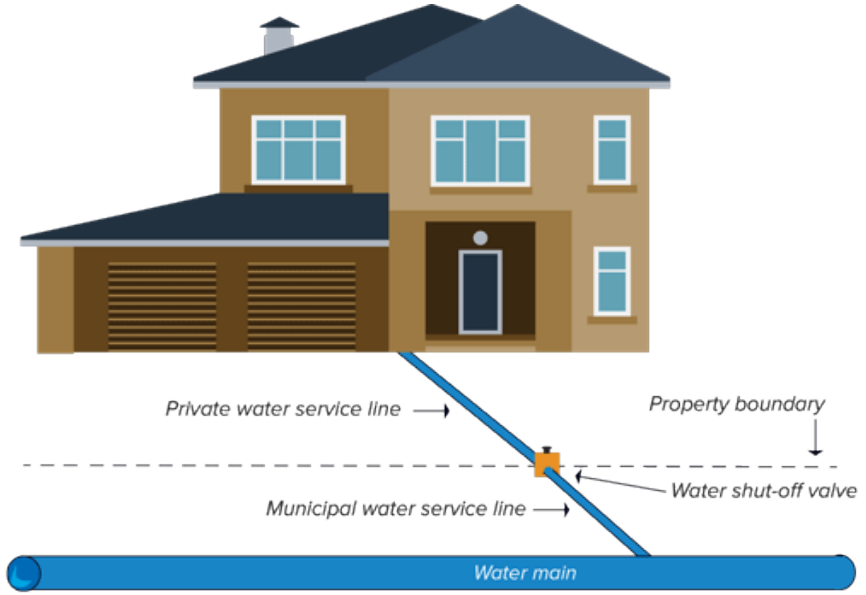
LSLRP – Program Structure

- **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.



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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 chose 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?

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https://www.health.ny.gov/lslrp

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Health

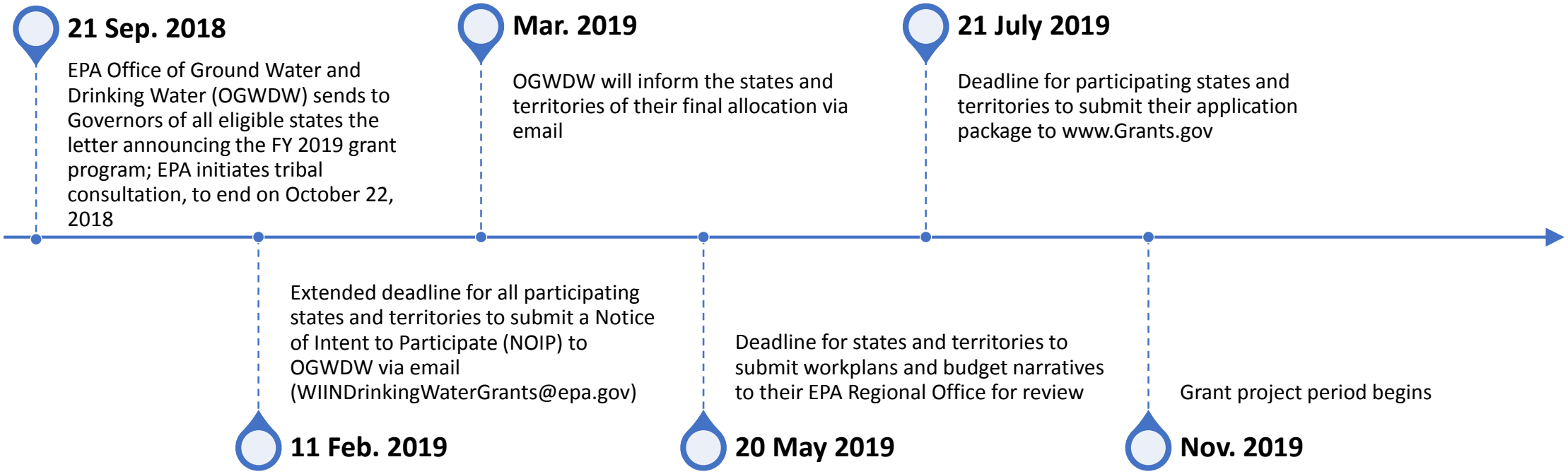

QUESTIONS?

WIIN Grant: Lead Testing in School and Child Care Program Drinking Water

Aaron Cooch
Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS)

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.


21 Sep. 2018
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
11 Feb. 2019
Extended deadline for all participating states and territories to submit a Notice of Intent to Participate (NOIP) to OGWDW via email (WIINDrinkingWaterGrants@epa.gov)
Mar. 2019
OGWDW will inform the states and territories of their final allocation via email
20 May 2019
Deadline for states and territories to submit workplans and budget narratives to their EPA Regional Office for review
21 July 2019
Deadline for participating states and territories to submit their application package to www.Grants.gov
Nov. 2019
Grant project period begins

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


¡Vota!
TODOS!

AGENDA

- Welcome, Introductions, Background & Purpose of Roundtable
- Protecting Children's Environmental Health: The Location of a Child Care Facility Matters
- Break
- Guided Panel Discussion
- Networking Lunch
- Being Proactive for the Health & Safety of Children: The Experience Of A Child Care Center
- How The Environment Plays A Role In Health Equity
- Break
- Evaluations
- Summary & Closing Remarks


EXIT

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


WHO?
WHAT?
HOW?
WHERE?
WHY?
?

Thank you!

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


Thank you!
QUESTIONS?