AGENDA

- Background on the Collaborative
- Background on lead in water in child care & schools
- Overview of Milwaukee’s program
- Overview of Cincinnati’s program
- Perspective from Child Care Aware of America
- Q & A
Current Members

- American Public Health Association
- American Water Works Association*
- Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies*
- Association of State Drinking Water Administrators
- Blue Green Alliance
- Children’s Environmental Health Network*
- Clean Water Action*
- Environmental Defense Fund*
- Green and Healthy Homes Initiative
- Justice and Sustainability Associates
- Learning Disabilities Association of America
- National Center for Health Housing
- National Association of County and City Health Officials
- National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates
- National Association of Water Companies
- National Conference of State Legislatures
- National Environmental Health Association
- National League of Cities
- National Rural Water Association
- Natural Resources Defense Council
- North East Midwest Institute
- RESOLVE*
- River Network
- Rural Community Assistance Partnership
- Trust for America’s Health
- United Parents Against Lead
- Water Research Foundation

* Steering Committee Members
Funding Sources

The Collaborative is currently supported by Spring Point Partners and by in-kind contributions from its members.

The Collaborative also thanks its previous funders the W.K. Kellogg Foundation and the Pisces Foundation.
SPEAKER INTRODUCTIONS

- Nsedu Obot Witherspoon
  - Executive Director, Children’s Environmental Health Network

- Karen Dettmer
  - Superintendent, Milwaukee Water Works

- James Nelson
  - School & Community Testing Liaison, Greater Cincinnati Water Works

- Krista Scott
  - Senior Director, Health, Child Care Aware of America
Background: Lead in water in early learning environments

Nsedu Obot Witherspoon
Executive Director
Children’s Environmental Health Network
Sources of lead in water

While some indoor plumbing 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?”
Lead service lines

LSLs are the largest potential source of lead in contact with drinking water.
Prioritizing early learning environments (ELEs)
- Lead exposure can harm children’s brain development, contributing to lower IQs and learning/behavioral problems
- Children spend a large portion of their day in ELEs
  - ~ 55 million children enrolled in public or private schools
  - Over 6 million children under the age of 5 attend child care outside of the home
- Opportunity to remove major source of lead exposure to many children in a single location

Focusing in on child care
- Children under 6 are most vulnerable to impacts of lead exposure
- Home-based child care facilities and smaller child care centers are more likely to have LSLs than large child care centers or schools

Replacing Lead Service Lines at Child Care Facilities

April 24, 2019

Karen Dettmer, P.E.
Milwaukee Water Works Superintendent
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Milwaukee Water Works
Lead reduction efforts

1951  MWW installed last public-side LSL
1962  City ordinance requiring copper, including private side
1985  MWW Rules & Regulations prohibit reconnection of LSL
1986  Safe Drinking Water Act (and amendments)
1988  MWW conducts proactive lead reduction study
1991  Lead and Copper Rule (and revisions)
1996  MWW initiates corrosion control treatment (CCT)
2002  MWW CCT optimized by WDNR standard
2015  MWW pilot study to assess lead in water during Water main relay and construction projects
2016  MWW enacts lead service line replacement program
Lead service line replacement mandate

As of January 1, 2017, MWW requires full lead service lines replacement when:

• A lead service line has a leak or failure
• A lead service line is connected to a water main planned for construction
• A lead service line serves water to a (licensed or certified) child care facility or a private school
• An owner calls to initiate a replacement (no subsidy)
Child Care Facilities

Licensed Child Cares

- Monitored monthly and updated when posted on YoungStar
- Bottled water during project and at least 30 days after
- Initial filter distribution and water testing done by Milwaukee Health Department

Certified Child Cares added May 25, 2018

- Testing is offered, replacements funded in 2019
Collaboration with Milwaukee Departments

• Elected Officials

• Health Department
  – Sampling before and after
  – Outreach and education

• Department of Neighborhood Services
  – Serves orders for noncompliance
  – Can assist with inspections
Barriers to LSL Replacement at Child Care Facilities

- Contracting
- Tenant relationship to property
- Paperwork and waivers
- Temporary shut offs
  - Hose connections
  - Bottled water
- Rescheduling/ inconvenience
- Misinformation
- Consistently updating list
## Lead service lines replaced to-date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for LSL Replacement</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>4/15/2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leak or failure</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensed/certified child care and schools</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water main relay project</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner initiated</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other utility work</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total LSL Replacements</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Funding

• LSL Replacement is fully funded by City for Child Care Facilities
  – Public side is funded by utility ($5,782 average)
  – Private side is funded by City ($4,231 average)

• WI Department of Natural Resources Safe Drinking Water Loan Program
  – Private side funding only available 2017 and 2018
  – Private residences, schools, child care facilities

• WI Public Service Commission Rate Petition (Act 137)
  – Grant or Loan to property owners by customer class
Thank you

Karen Dettmer, P.E.
Milwaukee Water Works Superintendent

(414) 286-2801
karen.dettmer@milwaukee.gov
How GCWW handles Lead Service Lines

James Nelson
Greater Cincinnati Water Works
4747 Spring Grove Ave
Cincinnati, Ohio 45232
Ohio is #2 – But Not in a Good Way

Lead Service Lines by State

Estimated Number of Lead Service Lines by State*

* From Cornwell, et al. JAWWA 2016
Lead Service Lines in Cincinnati

- GCWW stopped installing in 1927
- Still approximately 38,000
- May be up to 24,000 on customer side only
When did it begin?

- Enhanced Lead Program (Mar. 2016)
- Tier 1 – Education and outreach
- Tier 2 – Lead service line replacement program
  - Cost sharing (Jan. 2018)
  - Property assessment (Jan. 2018)
Can I get some HELP?

  - Additional 30% assistance
  - Income qualifications
Lead taints drinking water in hundreds of schools, day cares across USA

SOME 350 WATER SYSTEMS THAT FAILED LEAD TESTS IN RECENT YEARS PROVIDE DRINKING WATER TO SCHOOLS AND CHILD-CARE CENTERS.

Laura Ungar, USA TODAY

USA Today – March 17, 2016 (www.usatoday.com)
Partnership

School Child Care

City/County Health

Customer/Public

Water Works
A step forward with a look back

- Child’s perspective (May 2016)
  - Schools
  - Child Cares
  - Churches
  - Recreation Centers
  - Pools
  - Libraries
  - Etc.
Closer look

- Informational meetings held
- Branch records research
- Letters to Premises with Lead Lines
  - Informing of lead line
  - Show how to check
  - Urge replacement
  - Offer testing
Guideline used

3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water
in Schools and Child Care Facilities

A Training, Testing, and Taking Action Approach

Revised Manual
Unique sample locations
Why sample restroom sinks?
Final Results

- Continuation of our partnership
- Comments on all sample locations
- Provide guidance
  - useful suggestions
  - next steps
- Encourage resamples
Remediation
Challenges

- Informing the public about lead.
- How to start conversations with child cares?
- # of child cares within our service area?
- How to identify child cares within our service area?
- Change fear into knowledge.
Please visit us at:

Lead.myGCWW.org
Child Care and LSLs
Mitigation through Collaboration, Coordination and Calls to Action
Health policy at Child Care Aware® of America

• Historically advocated for minimum health and safety standards

• Child Care Block Grant Reauthorization required minimum health and safety standards

• Resources to support states and CCR&Rs in meeting the minimum

• Opportunity to think more broadly about health in child care
A broader definition of health

Influence state and national child care policies, practices and systems on specific topics

- Safety and Environment
- Nutrition/Breastfeeding
- Active Play/Screen Time
- Inclusion—Disabilities and Special Needs and Behavioral Health
Safety and environment

Hazards we can easily observe *and those we cannot.*

Children’s health and wellbeing right now *and in the future.*
Level-set: economics of child care

- Lead Teachers: $13.00 per hour
- Assistant Teachers: $10.50 per hour
- Director: $22.00 per hour

$400,000
- $48,000
- $92,000
- $260,000

12% Rent, utilities and maintenance

65% Personnel

23% Materials & administration
Child Care and Development Block Grant/Child Care and Development Fund:

• **No federal requirements** on environmental health testing of settings; recommends using *Caring for Our Children Basics* for states to set baseline standards for programs.
National program standards…and state regulations

*Caring for Our Children standards:*

5.1.1.5: Environmental Audit of Site Location

5.2.6.1: Water Supply

5.2.6.2: Testing of Drinking Water Not From Public System

5.2.6.3: Testing for Lead and Copper Levels in Drinking Water

5.2.6.4: Water Test Results

5.2.9.13: Testing for Lead
What happens when we put rules before programs?

What do state rules look like about lead in water?

We know LSL programs are a great solution, but what if we can’t afford to solve the problem?

What are unintended consequences?
Settings matter!

Higher number of home settings than number of centers that receive federal subsidy funds.

46% of child care workers and family members participate in public support programs.

Community-based solutions

• Couple programs WITH policy!
• Our current issue in Child Care: affordability and accessibility—which can fund infrastructure fixes too
• Partner with Child Care Resource and Referral agencies
QUESTIONS?

www.lsir-collaborative.org