



ALLIANCE for the GREAT LAKES

Protecting Water, Sustaining Life

2021 Great Lakes St. Lawrence Governors & Premiers

leadership summit

Water Infrastructure Virtual Webinar Crystal M.C. Davis VP of Policy & Strategic Engagement Alliance for the Great Lakes



water means business

Great Lakes Infrastructure Needs at a Glance

GREAT LAKES REGION INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT NEEDS (\$ IN BILLIONS)

	Wastewater Infrastructure Need over 20 years	Drinking Water Infrastructure Need over 20 Years	Total Infrastructure Need over 20 Years
Illinois	\$6.537	\$20.910	\$27.447
Indiana	\$7.162	\$7.520	\$14.682
Michigan	\$2.077	\$13.046	\$15.123
Minnesota	\$2.389	\$7.520	\$9.897
New York	\$31.439	\$22.766	\$54.205
Ohio	\$14.587	\$13.405	\$27.992
Pennsylvania	\$6.950	\$16.772	\$23.722
Wisconsin	\$6.329	\$8.569	\$14.898
Total Regional Need	\$77.470	\$110.496	\$187.966

Social, racial, and economic justice are inseparable from environmental justice.

We cannot achieve our vision of a Great Lakes enjoyed by all when systemic racism is allowed to permeate our society unchecked.

ALLIANCE FOR THE GREAT LAKES, JUNE 2020

Proposed Federal Investments



The American Jobs Plan, includes major water infrastructure commitments to the tune of \$111 billion The bipartisan infrastructure bill (HR 3684) contains \$48 billion in water infrastructure investments, including \$15 billion for lead pipes



FY 2022 President's Budget, proposes reinvestments in domestic programs, including water and an increase for the U.S. EPA which will benefit the Great Lakes



The reconciliation bill also known as the Build Back Better Bill includes additional water infrastructure investments totaling \$39.6 billion, of which \$30 billion is for lead service line replacement

All Hands on Deck Approach

Celebrate Progress and Invest in Programs That Work

Our Commitments









Advocate for Increased Funding at All Levels Multi-sector Coalition Building Educate Key Stakeholders Amplify Community Voice

Call to Action









Share and adopt best practices on healthy water infrastructure implementation Support for Full Lead Service Line Replacement with Timelines and Delivery Plans Increase Investment and Resources Workforce Development and Public Engagement

Thank You

Crystal M.C. Davis Vice President of Policy & Strategic Engagement Alliance for the Great Lakes

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SAFE WATER FOR ALL

PRESENTED BY THE WISCONSIN DNR Secretary Preston D. Cole





How Safe is Wisconsin's Water?

o Nitrates

- Approximately 10% of well owners have their well water tested for any contaminant.
- Greater than 10% of wells exceed the maximum contaminant levels for nitrates.
- Approximately 300 public water systems exceed the health standard for nitrates.
- Private well owners have spent greater than \$9 million to replace wells with elevated nitrate levels.

o Lead

 Wisconsin public water systems have over 200,000 lead service lines.

o PFAS

- Approximately 50 known PFAS contaminated sites in Wisconsin.
- 5 of 91 municipal water systems sampled exceed state recommended health levels for PFAS.
- 17 PFAS fish consumption advisories issued after DNR sampling.

Wisconsin Has: 84,000 miles of river 6 the Mississippi River

> 659 miles of Great Lakes shoreline

> > More than 5 million acres of wetlands

15,074 lakes in Wisconsin

Drinking Water in Wisconsin

- 3 in 4 Wisconsinites get water from public water systems and 1 in 4 get their water from private wells.
- Wisconsin has 11,451 public water systems the most of any state in the US.

Laws Protecting Wisconsin's Water

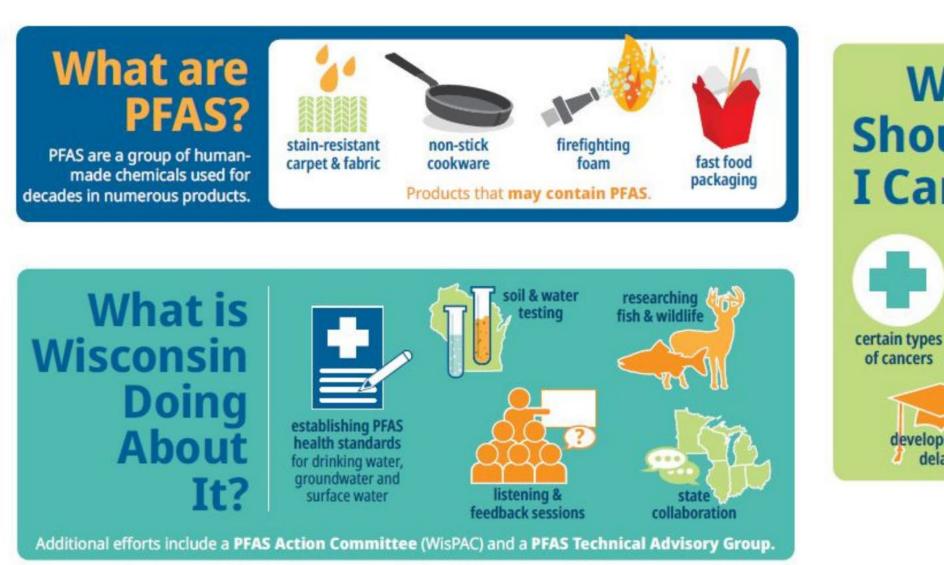
o Federal Protections

- Clean Water Act: Protects national waterways.
- Safe Drinking Water Act: Establishes safe drinking water protections.
- Superfund: Requires cleanup of over 40 contaminated sites.

o Wisconsin Protections:

- Groundwater Law, nationally recognized as it protects and restores groundwater.
- Spills Law, a comprehensive cleanup law that restores our state waters, land and air.
 - Over 27,000 cleanups have been completed and approved.
 - Over 41,000 spills have been reported and addressed.





PFAS persist in the Why environment and the human body for long Should periods of time. **Recent findings** I Care? indicate that exposure to certain PFAS may have harmful health effects in people. thyroid &

infertility &

low birth weight

heart issues

developmental

delays



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WHAT IS LEAD?

Lead is a toxic metal that people are exposed to from a variety of sources every day.

Sources of lead:

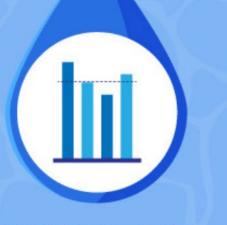
Lead-based paint

Drinking water

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(b)

Food
 Air and Soil



WHY SHOULD I CARE ?

- Lead damages the brain and other body systems.
- Lead can hurt anyone, but kids under age 6 are most vulnerable, and the damage can last a lifetime.
- Drinking water can make-up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

WHAT IS WISCONSIN DOING ABOUT IT ?

- Expanding funding for lead service line replacements.
- Prevent leaching from lead pipes.
- "Get the lead out" educational campaign.

WHAT MORE COULD WISCONSIN DO ?

- Revise lead regulation
- Pursue additional funding for complete lead service lines replacement.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Everyone should follow these steps:

- Run tap water a few minutes prior to using water for drinking.
- Clean your faucet's screen
- Use the cold water tap for drinking and preparing food.
- o Have your water tested.

Sensitive groups should also follow these steps:

Sensitive groups are bottle-fed babies, pregnant women, and children that have lead in their home's plumbing.

- Use a safe source of water for drinking and preparing food.
- Remove lead sources from residental plumbing.



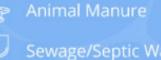
WHAT IS NITRATE?

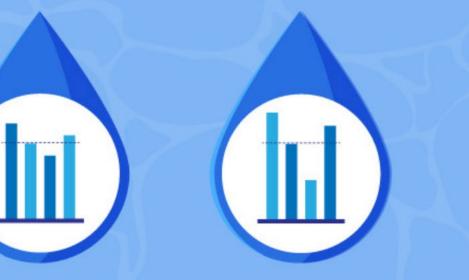
Nitrate is a compound that is formed when nitrogen combines with oxygen in water.

Sources of nitrate in groundwater:

Waste Water

Fortilians





WHY SHOULD I CARE?

- High levels of nitrate in drinking water can be dangerous to health, especially for infants and pregnant women.
- Studies estimate that at least 10% of private wells in Wisconsin have nitrate above health standard.
- Drinking nitrate-nitrogen contaminated water over time can be harmful.

- Nitrate can cause blue baby syndrome. This can affect infants less than 6 months old.
- Nitrate may cause thyroid disease.
- Nitrate may increase the risk for certain kinds of cancer.
- Nitrate may cause birth defects. This can affect women who are or may become pregnant.

WHAT IS WISCONSIN DOING ABOUT IT ?

- Revising well construction requirements.
- Setting standards to reduce loss of nitrate to groundwater.
- Developing support tools for better nutrient management planning.

WHAT MORE COULD WISCONSIN DO ?

- Expand Well
 Compensation Program.
- Provide funding to test private wells.
- Expand mapping of sensitive geologic areas

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Test your private wel every year.
- Inspect your well and septic system for proper construction and operation.







GREAT LAKES ST. LAWRENCE GOVERNORS & PREMIERS WEBINAR











Decades of Decline & Compounding Stress

\$8.6 BILLION LOST MUNICIPAL REVENUE FROM 20 YEARS OF STATE UNDERFUNDING

● 1B ●

● 1B ●

• 1B •

PROP A / HEADLEE MICHIGAN RANKS LAST IN LOCAL EMPLOYMENT

POLICE 23% DROP



FIRE PERSONNEL **36% DROP**

GLOBAL PANDEMIC MAKES IT WORSE

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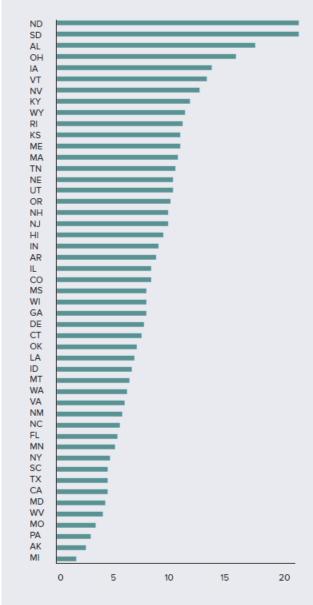


Figure 3. Proportion of drinking water systems that received a DWSRF award by state, 2010–2020

Scarcity, disinvestment & distrust

- + Lack of trust
- + Limited capacity
- + Assistance inaccessible, unaffordable
- + Outdated State Policy
- + The Cost of Emerging Contaminants

Katy Hansen, Sara Hughes, Andrea Palne, and James Polidori (2021). Figure 3, pp 10. "Drinking Water Equity: Analysis and Recommendations for the Allocation of the State Revolving Funds." Environmental Policy Innovation Center. Reverse the Decline, Invest in the Future



AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN



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\$6.4 BILLION

\$4.4 BILLION

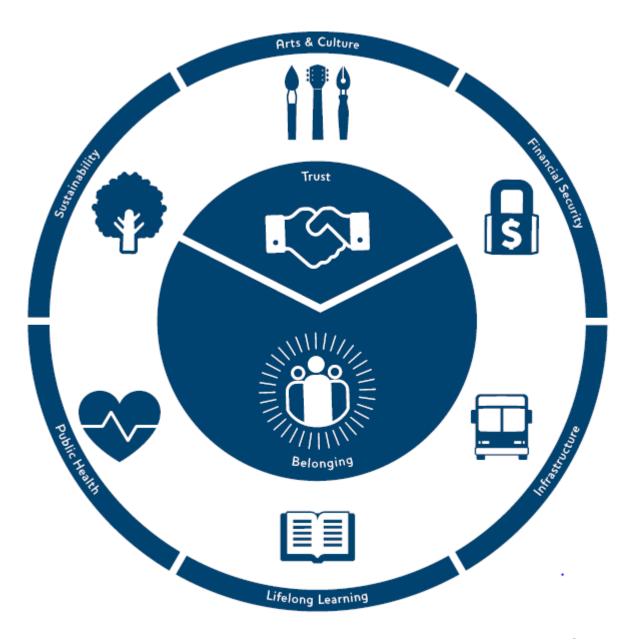
Additional funding \$1 trillion

• Don't leave money on the table

- Develop partnerships with business, NPOs, philanthropy
- Rebuild trust
- Pivot to a positive narrative

Community Wealth Building

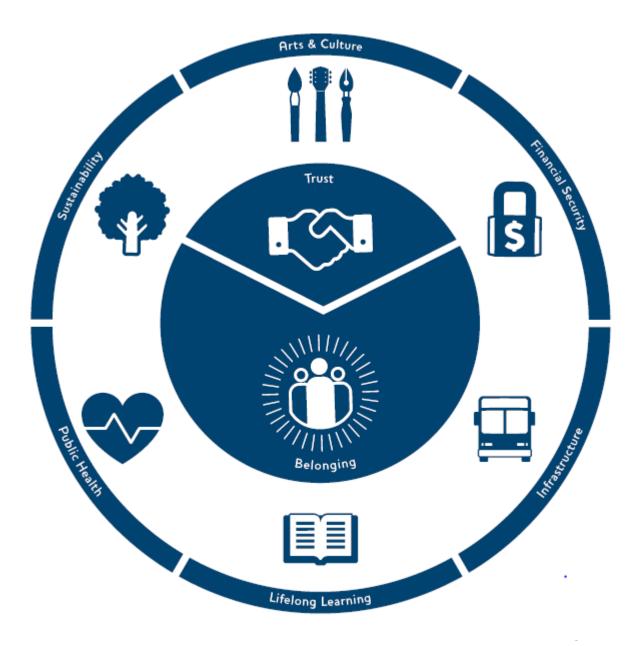
We define community wealth building as strategies that build community and individual assets, creating resilient and adaptable systems to address social and economic needs.



Why this matters:

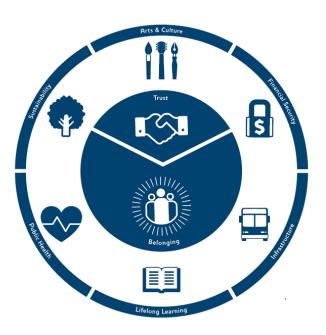
+ Climate Migration

+ The Value of Land



Project Goals:

- + Simplify the process
- + Create an Equitable Platform
- + Better Communication b/t applicants and agency
- + Boost Local Capacity
- + Establish a better understanding on how Michigan water systems engage and utilize the SRF.



THANK YOU!



"Thank You" to Our Sponsors!



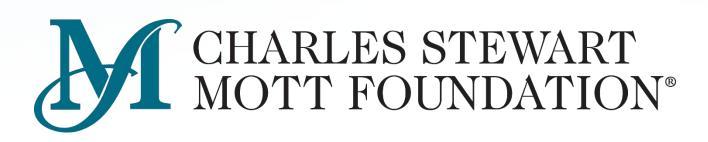


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CHAMBER OF MARINE COMMERCE

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