

NRWA President Testifies in House of Representatives: Steve Fletcher, NRWA President from Illinois, explained what would be most helpful for rural and small communities in any new national infrastructure program. Fletcher also set the record straight for the House's drinking water committee on issues of small community consolidation, privatization, technical assistance, state revolving funds (SRF), etc. Other water groups urged the committee to steer more SRF funds to private water compliance, for the federal government to mandate consolidation of small communities, and they advanced private water as the solution to small community challenges (see [video](#) of President Fletcher's testimony or [read](#) his testimony).

NRWA Submits List of 18 EPA Rules to Repeal or Modify under President's New Initiative (see [NRWA comments](#)).

NRWA Supports Extending the Effective Date of EPA's Revised Risk Management Plans' Rule to allow it to Be Rewritten (see [NRWA Comments](#)).

Trump May 23 Budget to Include Infrastructure Plan to Rely on Asset Recycling: A White House source said the budget to be released on Tuesday will include \$200 billion in federal funds over 10 years to spur investment in the nation's infrastructure. The funds are to provide incentives for at least \$800 billion of infrastructure investment by the private sector and state and local governments. One option likely to be part of the plan is asset recycling in which the federal government offers an incentive to encourage a state or municipality to lease a public asset to the private sector in return for an upfront payment that can be used for other projects that lack funding.

California Judge Strikes Down State's 10 PPB Chrom-6 Drinking Water Standard Because It Harms Low Income Communities ([more](#)).

Should SRF Funds be Eligible for Subsidies to support a "Portion" of a Water System: Nashville testified last week that it *"supports amending the definition of 'disadvantaged community' to include portions of service areas. With this change, more in-need neighborhoods served by America's largest water systems would become eligible for the same type of additional subsidization to support necessary drinking water infrastructure projects as is already available to many small cities and towns throughout the country* ([more](#))."

Philadelphia Adopts a New Rate Plan with Monthly Payment Plan for Households Near or Below the Poverty Line that is linked to How Much They Earn: The program will go into effect on July 1. It will be the country's first water rate based on income. According to Philadelphia Water Department figures, some 86,000 household accounts – one in five in the city – have had water shut off at least once since April 2012. The income-based rates follow federal poverty guidelines. Philadelphia's plan sets monthly water bills as a percent of income. A household making zero to 50 percent of the poverty line will pay two percent of monthly income for the water bill, which includes sewer and stormwater charges. A household between 51 percent and 100 percent of the poverty line will pay 2.5 percent of monthly income; a household between 101 percent and 150 percent will pay three percent. The minimum bill will be \$12 per month ([Philadelphia](#)).

CDC Reports 32 Outbreaks of Cryptosporidium in Pools: Report found incidents doubled from the previous year ([Wash Post](#)).

Pittsburgh's Compliance with the Federal Lead and Copper Rule Results in More Lead in the Water: *"Partial replacement of lead water laterals is endangering the health of city residents, especially children, and should be halted immediately,"* said Allegheny County Controller ([more](#)).

British Plan to "Reverse Privatize" the Water Supply Could Save Consumers 25% on Water Rates ([YouTube](#)).