

An aerial photograph of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, showing the city skyline with various skyscrapers and buildings. In the foreground, there is a large body of water (likely Lake Michigan) with a curved stone breakwater and a modern building complex. The sky is clear with a soft, golden light, suggesting late afternoon or early morning.

Lead Service Line Replacement Program Prioritization and Expansion Plan (File No. 231017) Proposed Ordinance Changes (File No. 231032)

November 29, 2023
Public Works Committee



City
of
Milwaukee

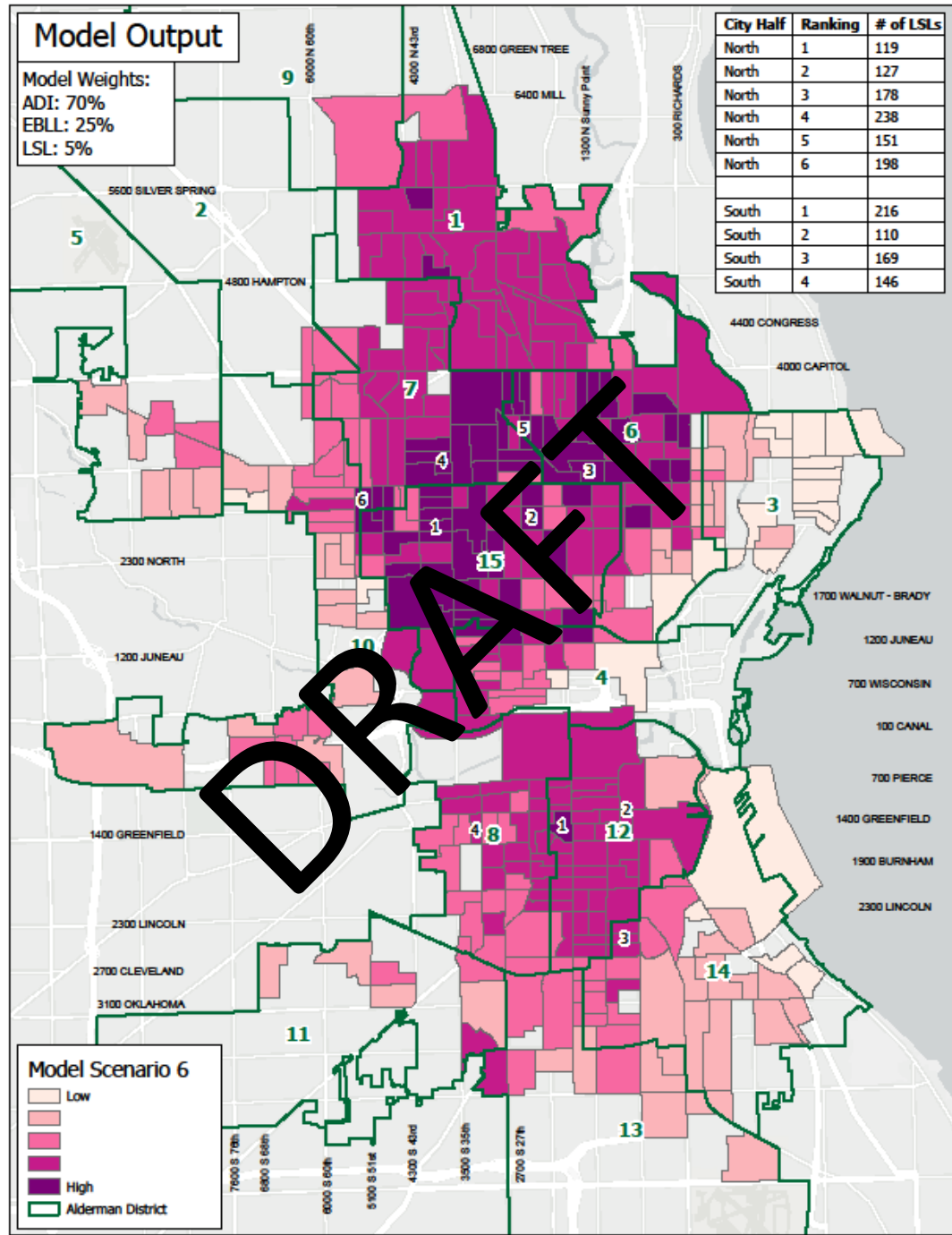
MILWAUKEE
WATER WORKS

- Prioritize replacements by census block group utilizing three factors
 - Area Deprivation Index (ADI) – 70% weight
 - UW School of Medicine and Public Health Center for Health Disparities Research
 - Incidences of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLL)(5 mcg/dL) – 25% weight
 - Density of LSL's – 5% weight
 - Assign a score to each census block group to create a prioritization order
 - Acknowledge the geographic disparities in the City
 - Approximately 60% of LSL's, EBLL incidences, and census blocks that have ADI scores of 9 or 10 are on the north side
 - Current prioritization uses 2020 ADI and 2020/2021 EBLL data. Prioritization will be update with 2021 ADI and 2021/2022 EBLL data.

Model Output

Model Weights:
 ADI: 70%
 EBLL: 25%
 LSL: 5%

City Half	Ranking	# of LSLs
North	1	119
North	2	127
North	3	178
North	4	238
North	5	151
North	6	198
South	1	216
South	2	110
South	3	169
South	4	146



Model Scenario 6

- Low
- Medium
- High
- Alderman District

- EPA allocations to State of WI
 - \$48.3M for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2022 and \$81.2M for FFY 2023
 - Administered by the DNR through the Safe Drinking Water Loan Fund (SDWLP)-LSLR Program
 - Funds for FFY 2022 & 2023 are available for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2024
 - 49% principal forgiveness; 51% low interest (0.25%) loans
 - FFY 2024-2026 allocations are expected to be \$81.2M
 - EPA funding is anticipated to last more than 5yrs
- WI DNR Safe Drinking Water Loan Program(SDWLP)-LSLR Program for SFY 2024
 - Two applications (city wide and census tract) submitted in June - 3,000 replacements, \$30.1M requested
 - Replacements to occur from July, 2023 through 2024
 - Milwaukee qualifies for principal forgiveness (PF) funding per the state's disadvantaged criteria
 - Public side costs are now eligible – low interest loan funding anticipated
 - \$30.1M Funding award issued in October (\$74.1M awarded statewide)
 - Base Program (2,000) - \$19.7M (\$8.1M PF – private side)
 - Census Tract (1,000) - \$10.4M (\$8.0M PF – private side & part of public side)

- Increase the number of LSLR's by 1,000 in 2024 (2,200 total)
 - Retain an Owners Representative to administer the expansion program
 - All aspects from customer outreach to record updating and water testing
 - CDM Smith selected using a publicly advertised request for proposal (RFP) process
 - Contract negotiations in progress
 - Additional increases in LSLR's in 2025 and 2026 to achieve goal of completing all replacements in 20 years
 - Goal of 3,500 beginning in 2026

Proposed LSLR Ordinance Changes

1. Eliminate the property owner cost share for residential properties with 1-4 dwelling units that are subject to a replacement requirement.
2. Provide property owners the opportunity to request a lead service line replacement within the city replacement program. An owner-initiated replacement would not be eligible for the city cost subsidy.
3. Increase the length of time for a property owner who elects to have a city contractor complete a replacement to pay the special assessment for that work from 10 years to 15 years (this is the situation where the owner does not pay the entire invoice within 45 days and the special assessment is placed on the tax roll).
4. Reduce the timeframe to provide written notice of a planned replacement to the property owner from “at least 45 days” to “at least 10 business days”.
5. Reduce the timeframe for the owner to replace or elect city replacement for planned projects from “30 days” to “10 business days”.
6. Clarify the definition of “Lead water service line”.
7. Clarify the definition of “Privately-owned portion of a lead water service line”.
8. Specify prioritized service lines as planned replacements.
9. Establish the cost for owners who do not qualify for the City subsidy as the lessor of actual or the average current cost.