



Measure 5 May Slash 1993-95 Drinking Water Budget

by Dave Leland

During spring 1992, the Health Division and all other state agencies began preparing for large general fund reductions under Measure 5 for the 1993-95 biennium. Reductions for the Drinking Water program have already eliminated three positions, effective last July 1, in order to meet the Governors *glidepath* targets in preparation for the '93-95 biennium. The reductions were identified in accordance with the Drinking Water Advisory Committee priority document and eliminate or severely reduce program efforts in cross connection control coordination, health hazard studies and training coordination. Reductions in program management were also made. State agencies, including the Health Division, have now prepared plans to meet further reduced budget targets for the 1993-95 biennium which begins July 1, 1993. The result for the Drinking Water Program will be a program level of about 14 positions at the state level and almost exclusive involvement in federal rule implementation and enforcement. Technical assistance and training will be virtually eliminated.

Historically, the Drinking Water program has been structured to carry out both federally mandated regulatory and enforcement work and state priority technical assistance and training services. As shown in the accompanying chart (page 2) for the current '91-93 budget, the enforcement component of the program is supported by the primacy grant from USEPA and a 25% required match from general funds. Technical assistance is supported by a combination of general funds, other funds (fees and interagency transfers) and non-USEPA federal funds (preventive health block grants). These two components currently form a comprehensive state drinking water program in Oregon.

Program resources originally approved by the legislature for the current biennium (prior to the *glidepath*

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Budget (Continued from page 1)

Dave Leland, PE, is manager of the Drinking Water Section.

Lead and Copper Tests Begun

by Chris Hughes

The five Oregon communities which serve drinking water to over 50,000 people began testing in January for lead and copper. Each system selected the highest risk sites for test purposes and samples were taken at customers' faucets in either the kitchen or bathroom sink. Because of the large number of samples required, customers were allowed to take them. In addition, the systems were required to take water quality parameter samples to help determine the best type of treatment to optimize corrosion control. Testing results:

Water System	Population	Samples Required	Samples Taken	90th Percentile Lead	90th Percentile Copper
Medford	60,429	60	60	<0.0025	0.794
Salem	116,000	100	147	0.0148	1.300*
Eugene (EWEB)	135,000	100	101	0.0145	0.37
Tualatin Valley Water District	121,457	100	102	0.028*	1.41*
Portland	402,000	100	126	0.044*	1.8*

*Meets or exceeds the action level of 0.015ppm for lead and/or 1.3ppm for copper for this round of monitoring.

Systems which exceeded the action level for lead are required to conduct a public education program to explain the harmful effects of lead and what the customer can do to reduce exposure. Salem, Eugene, TVWD and Portland are also required to conduct corrosion control studies to optimize corrosion treatment.

The second round of monitoring for lead and copper began in July for these systems. Community water systems and non-transient non-community systems (such as schools, commercial establishments and industrial complexes which supply their own drinking water) which serve from 3,301 to 50,000 also began monitoring in July. There are 83 systems this size in Oregon. The results of these tests will be available in January 1993.

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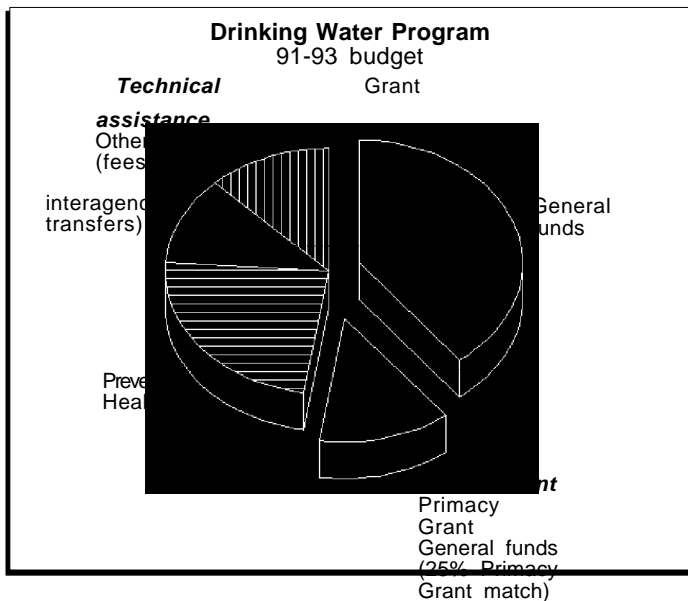
Lead and copper (Continued from page 1)

~~All remaining community~~ and nontransient noncommunity water systems. Chris Hughes, PE, is manager of the Field Services unit, Drinking Water Section.

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reductions) included 27.5 positions and funding for



contracts with 23 local health departments. County contracts represent about five additional positions based on state personnel costs. The total projected budget for '93-95, based on current levels of program effort, is about \$4,000,000 (including about \$1,600,000 in general funds). As a comparison, the Oregon Drinking Water program had a total of 23 positions in the late 1970s prior to implementation of the original federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

The current Health Division budget request for the '93-95 biennium proposes the elimination of all remaining general funds from the Drinking Water program budget (supporting 10.5 positions). This proposal affects the remaining activities now supported by general funds and carried out by state level staff, including technical assistance in the field and office, training of water system operators, ground water protection and sanitary surveys of water systems. Contracts with 24 of 36 counties will continue to provide services to smaller systems. These state service reductions involve services to large systems on a statewide basis and all systems in the 12 counties where there is no local health department participation in the program. The budget request also included a legislative proposal to replace all or part of the general fund reduction with new water system fees, including an annual connection fee.

The Division budget proposal was presented to the Drinking Water Advisory Committee in June 1992. After the presentation, the Advisory committee met twice in June and July and developed an alternative '93-95 budget concept for presentation to the Health Division. The committee concluded that the Drinking Water program should fare well during the 1993 legislative assembly in competition with other state programs for any

available add-back general funds. The budget concept included a small increase in fee support for services such as plan review and cross connection control (about two positions), and proposed an add-back package for the majority of general funds removed from the '93-95 budget. Committee representatives met with Mike Skeels, Health Division Administrator, to present this budget concept.

The final '93-95 Division budget request was prepared considering the advisory committee request and included about \$280,000 in new fees-for-service, \$400,000 in general fund add-backs (if funds are available) and about \$900,000 in a general water system connection fee. The connection fee, in combination with other remaining program revenue sources, was intended to maintain **total** state program staffing at post-glidepath levels (24 positions). The add-back package was not included in the Dept. of Human Resources budget request. At this writing, it appears the Executive Department will recommend to the Governor that the fee proposal not be included in the Governor's budget request. This means no new fees will likely be proposed as part of the budget request going to the Legislature, including both the connection fee and fees for cross connection control. The result will be a program level of about 14 positions at the state level and almost exclusive involvement in rule implementation and enforcement.

The current budget request does not affect the primacy contract with USEPA, existing contracts with counties, existing fees-for-service (operator certification and plan review) or current contracts with other agencies. What is at risk is the state program's current efforts in technical assistance and training for water systems. In the absence of replacement revenue, water system staff will have to find other sources of assistance.

The program will almost certainly be operated with a lower level of staffing than in 1991-93; implementation of new federal drinking water standards in line with USEPA priorities will continue as remaining program resources allow.

Many possibilities for change exist as we progress through this very difficult budget process, both at the executive level and in the upcoming Legislative session. Unknowns include revenue replacement efforts, results of ballot measure elections and state core service program priority development. Responding to the new fiscal environment while continuing to advance drinking water safety and protection represents a challenge that will require the efforts and creativity of all involved and interested in water supply.

Ed. note: This issue of the **PIPELINE** was delayed so the

most current information on the budget and Phase II / V legislation could be included. Questions about the budget may be directed to Dave Leland at 731-4010.

OWUC Sponsors Symposium

By Mike Walker

The demands on water have never been more evident than during the drought of 1992. The competing requirements of industry, agriculture, recreation, endangered species, scenic waterways, navigation, fish and people hit the *brick wall*.

To help understand the problems and formulate solutions, the Oregon Water Utility Council is bringing together the major players for a symposium, *Water--Things are About to Change*. Panels of legislators, state and federal agency personnel, water users and environmentalists will be presented 9am-5pm., Mon., Dec. 7, at Valley River Inn, Eugene.

The conference includes water professionals, water resource managers, consultants, policy makers, lobbyists and anyone interested in water as a vital resource. Attend to discuss the concerns, conflicts and legislation facing the water industry and explore their implications.

Additional information and registration material is available from:

Judy Gwynn (246-5845)
American Water Works Assn., PNWS
Box 19581

Portland OR 97280

Water Test Address Changes

Health Division moved to new offices in February. Water test results, which formerly went to PO Box 200, must be addressed correctly to the new **PO Box 14350**. Forwarding expires soon and tests that Health Division does not receive on time may result in a Notice of Violation. Correct addresses:

(Water test results only- was Box 200)
Drinking Water Section
Oregon Health Division
P.O. Box 14350
Portland OR 97214-0350

Other addresses:
(Correspondence, plan review and general matters- was Box 231)
Drinking Water Section
Oregon Health Division
P.O. Box 14450
Portland OR 97214-0450
(Physical location)
Drinking Water Section
Room 611
800 NE Oregon St., # 21
Portland OR 97232

nity water systems which serve 3,300 or fewer people will begin monitoring in July 1993. The USEPA has furnished a monitoring guidance document specifically for public water systems in this population range. These systems should have received this document from the Health Division in September.

The guidance document is designed to help system operators select the highest risk monitoring sites. It includes all the monitoring requirements and forms which must be completed for reporting to the Health Division site selection criteria and monitoring results.

Please study carefully the guidance document for this complex rule. The Health Division will hold workshops in cooperation with Oregon Association of Water Utilities training courses throughout the state to answer questions. OAWU has supplied tentative dates; details are in the Training Calendar, page 6:

Date	Location	Date	Location
Nov. 18	Madras	Mar. 3	Springfield
Dec. 2	Aurora	Apr. 14	Reedsport
Jan. 13	Medford	May 26	Baker City
Feb. 16	Tillamook		

Public water systems will be notified of the specific time and location of the nearest training course. The OAWU courses are a half day and CEUs are given for attendance. Please bring the lead and copper guidance document to the course. If the document has not been received, contact the Health Division at 731-4317.

The Health Division rule for lead and copper is complete and copies are available for review. The rule is virtually identical to the federal rule except the Health Division will not adopt that part pertaining to lead service lines. Health Division rules have prohibited the use of such lines for years and systems which had lead service lines were required to replace them.

The Health Division rule for lead and copper is on schedule for adoption in December following the October rule hearings.

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PIPELINE is intended to provide useful information on technology, training, and regulatory and policy issues to those involved with the state's public water systems to improve the quality of drinking water in Oregon. **PIPELINE** may be copied or reproduced without permission provided credit is given.

Please send requests for article topics or manuscripts of your articles to John Gram, editor (503 / 731-4010).

This issue's contributors include: Chris Hughes, Dave Leland, Dave Phelps and Kurt Putnam, all of Oregon Health Division, and Mike Walker, Tualatin Valley Water District.

A handy summary of **Drinking Water Infrastructure Financing Programs** for water systems. Contact Dave Phelps, Drinking Water Section,

731-4010.	Program	Agency Eligible	Applicants Eligible	Projects	Loans	Grants Technical	Assistance Special	Conditions
How To Apply Community Development Block Grants	(CDBG) Oregon Economic Development Department, Community	Development Section (EDD-Department, Community)	OCD) Non-metropolitan cities & counties Construct, expand	or rehabilitate water	and sewer systems, roads	None \$500,000 max., up to 100% of cost Up to \$20,000 grant for preliminary	engineering. Must be less than 3,000 population Community must be	generally at least 51% low and
moderate income Annual competition EDD: 378-3732 Special Public	Works Fund (SPWF) Oregon Economic Development Department,	Community Development Section (EDD-OCD)	Cities, counties, ports, water & sewer districts, Indian Tribes Construct and expand public	water & sewer systems, roads, rail lines, docks, airport facilities \$1 million max., up to 100% of cost	with firm business commitment. 6.5% interest, up to 25 yr. term. Up to \$500,000 and \$20,000 loan	when loans are not feasible and with firm business commitment Up to \$10,000 grant and \$20,000 loan	for preliminary engineering. Must be less than 5,000 population 30% of new jobs	must be family wage jobs. EDD
has list of Severely Affected Communities	Year round EDD: 378-3732 Safe Drinking Water Funding program	(SDWF) Oregon Economic Development	Department and Oregon Water Resources Department Cities, counties and districts formed for	the purpose of serving water Improve drinking water systems to achieve or maintain compliance with	water quality	standards	Up to 100% of cost at market rate of interest, 30 yr term. Must be economic	development capacity building None
None Water system	Master Plan; water meters; coordination agreement Year round EDD: 378-3732 WRD: 378-3741	Oregon Bond	Bank	Oregon Economic Development, Community Development Section (EDD-OCD) Same as SPWF	Same as SPWF \$10 million max., with firm business commitment or for capacity building project. Up to 100%	of cost, rate is at	market, up to 25 yr. term. Same as SPWF. Up	to \$250,000 for Severely Affected
Communities for capacity building projects	See SPWF Must be credit worthy and cost of	issuance and debt service paid Year round	EDD: 378-3732 Water Development Loan Fund	Oregon Water Resources Department Municipal water suppliers under	30,000 population	Drinking water	systems, irrigation, watershed enhancement, fish	protection Up to 100% of cost,
includes issuance costs. Market interest rate, up to 30	yr. term None None	Projects may serve areas with more than 30,000 population Year round	EDD: 378-3741	Water and Waste Disposal Federal Farmers	Home Administration (FmHA)	Cities, counties,	special districts, Indian Tribes, non-	profits. Under 10,000 population
Water and waste disposal systems	Up to 100% of cost, as low as 5% interest, up to 40	yr. term Up to 75% of cost if low income users are served	None	Must demonstrate	ability to repay loan Year round FmHA: 326-2735	Public Works	Grants Federal Economic Development Administration	(EDA) Cities, counties,
water dists., non-profits, in economic	distressed areas Public	infrastructure None 50-80% of cost.	Typically does not exceed \$1 million None Projects must	create jobs and/or remove barriers to economic development Year round	EDA: 326-7200	Small Scale Energy Loans Oregon Dept. of Energy (ODOE) Most public and	private entities, non-profits Energy production or conservation project, includes drinking water	Up to 100% of project-related costs, interest near State GO bond rate, 20 yr. terms None



Phase II Rule Amended; Monitoring for Phase II/V Starts Jan. 1

The USEPA adopted its final Phase V rule in July, to be implemented with Phase II requirements beginning in January 1993. Phase V sets standards for 23 contaminants that may be found in drinking water. It specifies maximum contaminant levels (MCL), maximum contaminant level goals, monitoring and reporting requirements, public notification and best available treatment technologies for water. The rule uses a USEPA-developed monitoring schedule (called "the standardized monitoring framework") which is intended to reduce monitoring complexity, coordinate requirements among various regulations and synchronize schedules by establishing three-year compliance periods for drinking water contaminants.

Phase II regulations adopted in Oregon in June require that community and nontransient noncommunity water systems monitor for specified contaminants including those which are unregulated in the three-year period beginning January 1, 1993. Phase V uses the same initial monitoring period for water systems with 150 or more service connections. Smaller systems are required to monitor during 1996-98 and will be phased in by population as summarized below:

Phase V inorganic and organic contaminants

Contaminant	MCL(mg/l)	Contaminant	MCL(mg/l)
IOCs			
Antimony	.006	Endothall	.100
Beryllium	.004	Endrin	.002
Cyanide	.200	Glyphosate	.700
Nickel	.100	Oxamyl(Vydate)	.200
Sulfate	deferred	Picloram	.500
Thallium	.002	Simazine	.004
Other organics			
VOCs		Benzo(a)pyrene	.0002
Dichloromethane	.005	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	.400
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.070	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	.006
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	.005	Hexachlorobenzene	.001
Pesticides		Hexachlorocyclopenta-	
Dalapon	.200	diene	.050
Dinoseb	.007	2,3,7,8-TCDD	
Diquat	.020	(Dioxin)	.00000003

Phase II/V monitoring for IOCs, SOCs and VOCs

Water System	Required monitoring
Systems with 300 population or more must begin January 1993	Phase II regulated Phase II unregulated (if 150 or more connections) Phase V regulated (if 150 or more connections)
Systems with 100-299 population must begin January 1994*	Phase II regulated Phase II unregulated (if 150 or more connections) Phase V regulated (if 150 or more connections) *If < 150 connections phase V begins January 1997
Systems with < 100 population must begin January 1995 for Phase II and January 1998 for Phase V	Phase II regulated Phase V regulated

Monitoring Reduced for Small Systems

On September 9, Senator Pete Domenici of New Mexico introduced a bill that would have established a moratorium on SDWA implementation, but it was defeated on the floor by Senator John Chafee of Rhode Island and others from the Environment and Public Works Committee. An amendment by Chafee passed in its place and temporarily decreases sampling required under Phase II for systems with populations under 3,300. The language from HR 5679:

"Small System Monitoring Cost Reduction.--With respect to monitoring requirements for organic chemicals, pesticides, PCBs, or unregulated contaminants promulgated in January 1991(known as the phase II rule), the Administrator or a primacy State may modify such requirements to provide that any drinking water system serving a population of less than 3300 persons shall not be required to conduct additional quarterly monitoring for a specific contaminant or contaminants prior to October 1, 1993, if monitoring for any one quarter conducted after the date of enactment of this subsection and prior to October 1, 1993 for any such contaminant or contaminants fails to detect the presence of such contaminant or contaminants in the water supplied by the drinking water system."

This means:

1. Phases II and V require systems with populations ≥ 300 , at each sampling point, to test quarterly for contaminants beginning Jan. 1, 1993.
2. If a system with a population of less than 3,300 samples prior to Oct. 1, 1993, and none of those contaminants is detected, it need not sample again for those contaminants prior to Oct. 1, 1993. No waiver is required.

Though this makes it less urgent from a financial standpoint to apply for a waiver, the process will still yield valuable information about your drinking water sources and we urge you to continue your efforts. It is also not known what the monitoring requirements may be after October 1993 with Safe Drinking Water Act reauthorization on the national agenda next year.

For each contaminant to be monitored under Phase II/V, there is at least one laboratory with provisional approval to perform testing. A list of these labs will be published soon. Due to the complex nature of the analyses and diversity of the labs, it is recommended that you consult with your regular lab. It may be necessary and easier for your lab to subcontract some or all of the work and provide you with one report listing all contaminants and results.



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 Portland OR 97214-0450

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 at Portland OR

David E. Leland, Manager 503 / 731-4010

Training Calendar

Eastern Oregon

- Date Course; sponsor; location*
- Dec. 10 Technical session; AWWA/PNPCHA; Heppner
 - Dec Small water system training courses; OHD; Burns and John Day
 - Jan. Confined space entry; AWWA/PNPCHA; Pendleton or La Grande
 - Jan. Excavation safety; AWWA/PNPCHA; Pendleton or La Grande
 - Feb. Cross connection testers course and update; Clackamas Community College (CCC); Pendleton or La Grande
 - Feb. Cross connection inspectors course and update; CCC; Pendleton or La Grande
 - Mar. 15-19 Short school; AWWA/PNPCHA; Baker City

Clackamas Community College must have 12 enrollees to offer a cross connection tester or inspector course in eastern Oregon. Courses without dates are tentative; for information or to be put on the AWWA/PNPCHA Eastern Oregon Region's mailing list, contact Bob Patterson, OHD, 276-8006.

Lead and copper workshops sponsored by OAWU/OHD:

- Nov. 18 Madras, Jefferson Co. fairgrounds, Darror Bldg.
- Dec. 2 Aurora Fire Hall (next to City Hall)
- Jan. 13 Medford city council chambers, 411 W. 8th
- Feb. 16 Tillamook Co. fairgrounds
- Mar. 3 Springfield Red Lion, I-5, Gateway exit
- Apr. 14 Reedsport city council chambers, 451 Winchester
- May 26 Baker City council chambers, 1655 1st St.

All seminars are 8-noon except Apr. 14 which ends at 11am. CEUs will be given. Attendees are requested to bring their copy of the lead and copper guidance document.

OAWU annual conference, March 2, 3 and 4, Eugene. For more information, call OAWU, Salem, 364-8269.

AWWA waterworks and wastewater short school, March 8-10, Gleneden Beach. Contact Barbara Kousky at 687-1989 for details.

OWUC legislative symposium: *Water-Things are About to Change*. See article, page 3.

Home-study correspondence courses for operators of all types of drinking water facilities are offered by California State University, Sacramento. They cover operation and maintenance of wells, water treatment plants, storage facilities and distribution systems. The courses were prepared by persons working in the field in cooperation with the National Environmental Training Assn. for the USEPA. Courses offered:

	Manual	Fee	CEUs
Water Treatment Plant Operation I	\$30	\$30	9
Water Treatment Plant Operation II	30	30	9
Small Water System Operation and Maintenance	20	30	4.5
Water Distribution System Operation and Maintenance	20	30	4.5

For information, contact Ken Kerri, Office of Water Programs, California State Univ., 6000 J St., Sacramento 95819-6025 or 916-278-6142.