MISSOURI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

BILL NUMBER: **SB 984**	DATE: **5/2/2022**
COMMITTEE: **Conservation and Natural Resources**	

TESTIFYING: ☑ IN SUPPORT OF ☐ IN OPPOSITION TO ☐ FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES

WITNESS NAME

INDIVIDUAL:

WITNESS NAME: **ARNIE C."HONEST-ABE" DIENOFF-STATE PUBLIC ADVOCATE**	PHONE NUMBER:	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:	TITLE:	
ADDRESS:		
CITY:	STATE:	ZIP:

EMAIL: **arniedienoff@yahoo.com**	ATTENDANCE: **Written**	SUBMIT DATE: **5/2/2022 11:57 PM**

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I am in Favor of 2/3rd's of this Bill. 1. Removing Lead Pipes and Contaminated Water-Lines ALL Across Missouri Schools. We NEED to Provide 100% Clean Water for ALL Missouri School Students! 2. By Providing Data and Information to Prevent State Flooding on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. I am Opposed to Dumping Roofing Shingles in Pits across Missouri Without a Valid Permit from the State Department of Natural Resources. To the House, Please Amend and Remove Section Three (3) to this Bill.

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WITNESS NAME

REGISTERED LOBBYIST:

WITNESS NAME: **CHRIS MOODY**		PHONE NUMBER: **573-680-3411**	
REPRESENTING: **MONARCH-CHESTERFIELD LEVEE DISTRICT**		TITLE:	
ADDRESS: **190 CARONDELET PLAZA, SUITE 600**			
CITY: **ST. LOUIS**		STATE: **MO**	ZIP: **63105**
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE:	SUBMIT DATE: **5/2/2022 12:00 AM**	

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MISSOURI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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COMMITTEE:
Conservation and Natural Resources

TESTIFYING: ☑ IN SUPPORT OF ☐ IN OPPOSITION TO ☐ FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES

WITNESS NAME

BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION:

WITNESS NAME:	PHONE NUMBER:
CRAIG SCHMID	**314-657-1534**
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME: **CITY OF ST. LOUIS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**	TITLE: **GOVERNMENT SERVICES ANALYST**
ADDRESS: **1520 MARKET ST., ROOM 4051**	
CITY: **ST. LOUIS**	STATE: **MO** ZIP: **63103**

EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE:	SUBMIT DATE:
schmidc@stlouis-mo.gov	**Written**	**5/2/2022 4:41 PM**

THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC RECORD UNDER CHAPTER 610, RSMo.

Honorable Randy Pietzman, ChairMissouri House of RepresentativesConservation & Natural Resources Committee201 West Capitol Avenue, Room 205Jefferson City, MO 65101
RE: SB 984 (Amendment) Get the Lead Out of School Drinking Water ActDear Representative Pietzman & Committee Members: I am writing to urge your support for the amendment to SB 984 – "Get the Lead Out of School Drinking Water Act". There is no safe level of lead in the body. Lead poisoning can affect nearly every system in the body, and even at low levels, it can cause neurologic damage and increase the risk of lifetime behavioral and cognitive issues.[1] Studies have linked lead poisoning to deficits in IQ's[2], aggressive behavior[3], and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder[4]. In 2019 the case rate for blood lead levels greater than 5 µg/dL[5] in children under age 6 years in the City of St. Louis was 5.78%; the case rate for children under 6 years old in Missouri, who had a blood lead levels greater than 5 µg/dL in 2019 was 3.75%; and the case rate for children under 6 years old in the U.S., who had a blood lead levels greater than 5 µg/dL in 2019 was 2.6%.[6] In a recent study published last year for blood tests performed from October 1, 2018 to February 29, 2020 researchers from Quest Diagnostics and Boston Children's Hospital analyzed laboratory blood tests of nearly 1.2 million children under 6 years of age in the United States. Nearly 51% had detectable levels of lead in their blood (> 1.0 µg/dL). The state with the second highest proportion of children with detectable blood lead levels was Missouri at 82% of the samples tested.[7] Although the highest levels of lead exposure today tend to be from paint manufactured prior to 1978 that still exists on surfaces, nevertheless, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead is from drinking water.[8] The amendment to SB 984 provides that beginning in the 2023-24 school year all schools in Missouri would be required to meet the American Academy of Pediatrics' recommendation9 of providing drinking water to students and staff with a maximum lead concentration of 1 ppb (1 part per billion). "Eliminating lead from anywhere children can be exposed to it should be a national priority," said AAP President Benard Dreyer, MD, FAAP. "The drinking water crisis in Flint was just one indication of how our country's aging infrastructure is jeopardizing children's health, especially in areas already dealing with toxic effects of poverty, he said.[9] SB 984, as amended, also provides for removal of drinking watercoolers in schools that don't meet the "lead free" requirement of the EPA under the Lead Contamination Control Act of 1988, installation of water filters that meet NSF/ANSI 53-2017, and annual testing of the drinking water outlets with reporting requirements for the results, and required remediation measures if tests demonstrate a greater than 1 ppb result, with schools choosing the remediation method that is most cost-effective. The legislation specifically calls out potential sources of funding for the remediation efforts by using funding to a school district under chapter 163 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri,

authorizes the Missouri Department of Natural Resources to apportion such funding that is appropriated by the General Assembly, as well as the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 and the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, 33 U.S.C. Section 3901 et seq. However, there also may be funding available through the American Rescue Plan Act10 And, there may be funding available through the American Jobs and Infrastructure Investment Act (P.L. 117-58) November 8, 2021.11 Addressing lead issues in drinking water in Missouri schools through the amendment provisions of SB 984 would be handling that "last mile" of the water system supplying water to our children in schools to help assure that Missouri is addressing all aspects of the childhood lead challenge in public drinking water and the problems it creates for Missouri's children, their families and our children's futures. I urge you to support the SB 984 provision – "Get the Lead Out of School Drinking Water Act". Very truly yours,Matifadza Hlatshwayo Davis, MD, MPH----------

1 Bruce P. Lamphear, et al. Low-Level Environmental Lead Exposure and Children's Intellectual Function: An International Pooled Analysis. 113(7) Environmental Health Perspectives (July 2005) 894-99; David C. Bellinger, et al. Neurological and Behavioral Consequences of Childhood Lead Exposure. 5 (5) PLoS Medicine. (May 2008) 690-92.

2 J. Schwartz. Low-Level Lead Exposure and Children's IQ: A Meta-Analysis and Search for a Threshold. 65 (1)Environ. Res. (Apr. 1994) 42-55.

3 Herbert L. Needleman, et al. 275 (5) JAMA. February 7. 1996. 363-69.

4 Joe M. Braun, et al. Exposures to Environmental Toxicants and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in U.S. Children. 114 (12) Environ. Health Perspec. December 2006. 1904-09. 5 The standard for elevated blood lead level was a reference level of 10 µg/dL prior to 2012, 5 µg/dL after 2012, and now as of May 14, 2021 is 3.5 µg/dL https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/blood-lead-reference-value.htm

6 City of St. Louis Department of Health. (2020). Blood Lead Testing on Children < 72 months (6 years) of Age in St. Louis City. Retrieved from http://www.stlouis-mo.gov; CDC, National Center for Environmental Health, Childhood Blood Lead Level Surveillance, National Data Table at https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/docs/cbls-national-data-table-508.pdf7 Marissa Hauptman, et al. Individual- and Community-level Factors Associated with Detectable and Elevated Blood Lead Levels in US Children, Results From a National Clinical Laboratory. 175 (12) JAMA Pediatri. September 27, 2021. 1252-60.

8 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Basic Information About Lead in Drinking Water. https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water#:~:text=EPA%20estimates%20that%20drinking%20water%20can%20make%20up,their%20exposure%20to%20lead%20from%20drinking%20water.%20Children

9 American Academy of Pediatrics. "With No Amount of Lead Exposure Safe for Children, American Academy of Pediatrics Calls for Stricter Regulations". June 20, 2016. https://www.aap.org/en-us/about-the-aap/aap-press-room/Pages/With-NoAmount-of-Lead-Exposure-Safe-for-Children,-American-Academy-of-Pediatrics-Calls-For-Stricter-Regulations.aspx

MISSOURI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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TESTIFYING: ☑ IN SUPPORT OF ☐ IN OPPOSITION TO ☐ FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES

WITNESS NAME

BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION:

WITNESS NAME: **DRU BUNTIN**		PHONE NUMBER: **522-6221**	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME: **DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**		TITLE: **DIRECTOR**	
ADDRESS:			
CITY: **JEFFERSON CITY**		STATE: **MO**	ZIP: **65101**
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE:	SUBMIT DATE: **5/2/2022 12:00 AM**	

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WITNESS NAME

REGISTERED LOBBYIST:

WITNESS NAME: **JACK GAMBLE**		PHONE NUMBER: **573-821-5225**	
REPRESENTING: **NATURAL RESOURCE DEFENSE COUNCIL**		TITLE:	
ADDRESS: **213 EAST CAPITOL AVENUE**			
CITY: **JEFFERSON CITY**		STATE: **MO**	ZIP: **65101**
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE:	SUBMIT DATE: **5/2/2022 12:00 AM**	

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WITNESS NAME

BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION:

WITNESS NAME: **JEANETTE MOTT OXFORD**		PHONE NUMBER: **314-775-3261**	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME: **METROPOLITAN CONGREGATIONS UNITED**		TITLE: **ORGANIZER AND LEAD CAMPAIGN STRATEGIST**	
ADDRESS: **4501 WESTMINSTER PLACE, 3RD FLOOR**			
CITY: **ST. LOUIS**		STATE: **MO**	ZIP: **63108**
EMAIL: **j-mo@mcustl.com**	ATTENDANCE: **Written**	SUBMIT DATE: **5/2/2022 10:33 AM**	

THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC RECORD UNDER CHAPTER 610, RSMo.

May 2, 2022Chairman Randy Pietzman and MembersHouse Committee on Conservation and Natural ResourcesMissouri House of RepresentativesJefferson City, MO 65101Dear Chairman Pietzman and Members of the Committee,Thank you for hearing SB 984. As clergy, lay leaders, and other supporters of Metropolitan Congregations United in the St. Louis Region, we ask that you vote this bill Do Pass and move it through Rules and to the House calendar as soon as possible. According to a study published in JAMA, a peer-reviewed journal of the American Medical Association in September 2021, Missouri's children are greatly impacted by lead exposure. The study detailed both "detectable" blood lead levels (one microgram per deciliter) and "elevated" levels (five micrograms per deciliter). In Missouri, 4.5% of children had elevated levels of lead, more than twice the 1.9% national average. The detectable level data was even more shocking; 82 percent of Missouri children had detectable levels of blood lead compared to the national average of 50 percent.Testing that has been done nationally and in Missouri leads us to believe that most schools have at least some lead in their pipes, plumbing or fixtures. We must immediately remove lead-bearing parts from schools' drinking water systems — from service lines to faucets and fixtures — and install filters certified to remove lead at every tap used for drinking or cooking.The Get the Lead Out of School Water Act portion of SB 984 can make this possible. Funds may be used for this purpose from the federal ARPA funds that have been allocated to Missouri, so now is the time to take action. Please swiftly move SB 984 since time is growing short in this Legislative Session. The health of our children cannot wait.Legislative Team, MCUEnvironmental Justice Team, MCU

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WITNESS NAME

REGISTERED LOBBYIST:

WITNESS NAME: **KYNA IMAN**		PHONE NUMBER: **314-651-1185**	
REPRESENTING: **THE NATURE CONSERVANCY**		TITLE: **LOBBYIST**	
ADDRESS: **PO BOX 1483**			
CITY: **JEFFERSON CITY**		STATE: **MO**	ZIP: **65102**
EMAIL: **kynaiman@earthlink.net**	ATTENDANCE: **Written**	SUBMIT DATE: **5/2/2022 7:25 PM**	

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SB 984	**5/2/2022**

COMMITTEE:
Conservation and Natural Resources

TESTIFYING: ☑ IN SUPPORT OF ☐ IN OPPOSITION TO ☐ FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES

WITNESS NAME

BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION:

WITNESS NAME:		PHONE NUMBER:	
MELISSA VATTEROTT		**314-727-0600**	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:		TITLE:	
MISSOURI COALITION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT		**POLICY DIRECTOR**	
ADDRESS:			
725 KINGSLAND AVE, SUITE 100			
CITY:		STATE:	ZIP:
ST. LOUIS		**MO**	**63130**
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE:	SUBMIT DATE:	
mvatterott@moenvironment.org	**Written**	**5/2/2022 5:26 PM**	

THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC RECORD UNDER CHAPTER 610, RSMo.

May 2, 2022Representative Randy PietzmanConservation and Natural Resources Committee Missouri House of Representatives201 W Capitol Ave., Rm. 205Jefferson City, MO 65101 Dear Chairman Pietzman and Members of the Committee, Missouri Coalition for the Environment is a statewide, advocacy nonprofit organization that works to empower Missourians to protect their environment and health. There are multiple components of Senate Bill No. 984, some of which would greatly help Missourians, and some of which would hurt them. We hope to inform you of the potential effects of various aspects of this bill so the committee can make the best decision about how to modify it. We encourage the committee to vote in support of this bill, and specifically support the sections of this bill that would improve the health and safety of Missourians and remove the sections that would threaten the health and safety of Missourians.We support the following sections of this bill that would improve health and safety conditions for Missouri's people and environment:One section of this bill (Section 160.077) enacts the Get the Lead Out of School Drinking Water Act. It would focus on installing filters on drinking fountains at schools to remove lead from their pipes and ensure children are not exposed to lead levels above the American Academy of Pediatrics' recommended maximum level for schools. The EPA states that "in children, low levels of exposure have been linked to damage to the central and peripheral nervous system, learning disabilities, shorter stature, impaired hearing, and impaired formation and function of blood cells."(5) This information demonstrates that it is paramount that we act now to remove such a toxic chemical as lead from our children's drinking water.We strongly recommend that assistance goes to disadvantaged communities first and that remediation is required for those schools whose water tests above the highest acceptable level of lead.We strongly urge you to maintain this section of the bill and pass the bill by voting "yes" on SB 984, because all Missouri children deserve school drinking fountains that do not threaten their neurological, physical, or behavioral wellbeing.Two other sections of this bill (Section 99.847 & 256.800) address flooding and, as long as they are implemented correctly, could benefit Missouri's people and environment by improving the response to flooding.This bill specifies that "the Director of the Department of Natural Resources shall only approve plans if it is determined that long-term flood mitigation is needed in that area of the state, and that such a plan proposes flood resiliency measures which will provide long-term flood resiliency." Floods are the deadliest natural disaster in Missouri.(3) Therefore, we must do our best to implement effective and long-term strategies to improve flood resiliency. Furthermore, requiring long-term effectiveness for the plans is essential to this bill, since the overall number of properties at risk for flooding will increase in the next generation due to climate change, which is a long-term problem that we will be dealing with for generations to come.(1) There are both green and gray infrastructure solutions that can help mitigate flood risk.(1) Green infrastructure uses nature-based solutions to help handle flooding, as would have occurred naturally.(1) Gray infrastructure includes typical built

structures like levees.(1) We should make sure that green infrastructure is incorporated into the plans proposed and implemented by this bill, since green infrastructure, as well as combinations of green and gray infrastructure can be effective in mitigating flood risk.(2) We must also ensure that who is protected by improved flood resiliency is equal. An example of when such protection was not equal comes from Missouri itself. In 2015, the Meramec River flooded and the town that was not damaged had a levee for protection, but at the cost of surrounding towns.(4) The article specifically details that "an investigation by ProPublica and Reveal from The Center for Investigative Reporting found — life-and-death decisions [regarding flood protection] are dictated less by sound science than by economics, politics and luck."(4) The locations of flood resilience projects should not prioritize higher value property over lower value property, as all people should be valued and protected equally, and the most effective strategies should be employed in such protection.We ask you to maintain this section of the bill and pass the bill by voting "yes" on SB 984 because of its potential to help promote flood resiliency.We oppose the following sections of this bill that could threaten health conditions for Missouri's people and environment:Two sections of this bill (Sections 260.221 & 644.060) would endanger the health of Missourians and the natural landscape of our state by allowing certain solid waste material to be used without regulation. Therefore, we respectfully ask you to remove this section from this bill before voting in support of this bill.Recycled asphalt shingles are solid waste and should not be exempt from essential regulations. While the reuse of asphalt shingles in some form could be beneficial, it needs to be done in a way that the government is ensuring it is not endangering the health of Missourians or the health of our natural ecosystems. Therefore, we need the use of these materials to be regulated to avoid risk of toxic substances entering Missouri's soil or water. We ask you to remove these sections of the bill before voting in support of the bill, since they could put the health and safety of Missouri's people and environment at risk.Once again, Missouri Coalition for the Environment respectfully asks you to vote "yes" on SB 984 and maintain the sections of this bill that would improve the health and safety of Missourians (Section 160.077, 99.847 & 256.800) and remove the sections that would threaten the health and safety of Missourians (Sections 260.221 & 644.060). Thank you for your time.Sincerely, Melissa Vatterott, JDPolicy DirectorMissouri Coalition for the Environmentmvatterott@moenvironment.org (314) 727-0600, ext. 111Sources:(1): https://floodfactor.com/state/missouri/29_fsid(2): https://www.conservation.org/projects/green-gray-infrastructure(3): https://sema.dps.mo.gov/plan_and_prepare/flooding.php(4): https://www.propublica.org/article/levee-valley-park-flood-thy-neighbor-who-stays-dry-and-who-decides(5) https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water

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WITNESS NAME

REGISTERED LOBBYIST:

WITNESS NAME: **MICHAEL BERG**		PHONE NUMBER: **314-644-1011**	
REPRESENTING: **SIERRA CLUB MISSOURI CHAPTER**		TITLE: **SIERRA CLUB MISSOURI CHAPTER POLITICAL DIRECTOR**	
ADDRESS: **2818 SUTTON BLVD**			
CITY: **SAINT LOUIS**		STATE: **MO**	ZIP: **63143**
EMAIL: **Michael.Berg@sierraclub.org**	ATTENDANCE: **Written**	SUBMIT DATE: **5/2/2022 2:29 PM**	

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The Sierra Club Missouri Chapter supports the "Drinking Water in Schools" Act as step forward to protect our children from lead poisoning.

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WITNESS NAME

INDIVIDUAL:

WITNESS NAME: **RICHARD W. POGUE**	PHONE NUMBER:	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:	TITLE:	
ADDRESS:		
CITY:	STATE:	ZIP:

EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE:	SUBMIT DATE: **5/2/2022 12:00 AM**

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WITNESS NAME

INDIVIDUAL:

WITNESS NAME: **TERRY KNIES**	PHONE NUMBER:	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:	TITLE:	
ADDRESS:		
CITY:	STATE:	ZIP:

EMAIL: **tknies@att.net**	ATTENDANCE: **In-Person**	SUBMIT DATE: **4/29/2022 3:50 PM**

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Will Supply written testimony in person.

MISSOURI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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WITNESS NAME

REGISTERED LOBBYIST:

WITNESS NAME: **DAVE OVERFELT**		PHONE NUMBER: **573-230-6006**	
REPRESENTING: **NATIONAL WASTE AND RECYCLING ASSOCIATION**		TITLE: **CHAPTER CONSULTANT**	
ADDRESS: **618 E CAPITOL**			
CITY: **JEFFERSON CITY**		STATE: **MO**	ZIP: **65102**
EMAIL: **dsoverfelt@gmail.com**	ATTENDANCE: **Written**	SUBMIT DATE: **5/2/2022 9:53 AM**	

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The National Waste and Recycling Association does not oppose the shingle clean fill amendment added to SB 984 since it requires a 500 foot distance from a body of water, stream or dry creek to place shingle fill and prohibits shingle fill from being 50 feet from the water table at ground level.

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WITNESS NAME

BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION:

WITNESS NAME: **RAMON MARTINEZ**		PHONE NUMBER: **573-316-5262**	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME: **MOST POLICY INITIATIVE**		TITLE: **PHD**	
ADDRESS: **238 E. HIGH ST., 3RD FLOOR**			
CITY: **JEFFERSON CITY**		STATE: **MO**	ZIP: **65101**
EMAIL: **ramon@mostpolicyinitiative.org**	ATTENDANCE: **In-Person**	SUBMIT DATE: **5/2/2022 5:25 PM**	

THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC RECORD UNDER CHAPTER 610, RSMo.

Summary of Information for Lead in Drinking Water and Flood ResiliencyThese science notes, as well as all our other notes, are available at MOSTPolicyInitiative.orgWhile lead has multiple industrial uses, nearly every organ of the body can be adversely affected by lead toxicity. Long-term exposure to lead can result in decreased cognitive performance, and in children it can cause behavioral problems, learning deficits, lower IQs, and overall severe brain damage.One study estimated that over 170 million Americans alive today were exposed to high-lead levels in early childhood, several million of whom were exposed to five-plus times the current reference level.Because lead is a potent neurotoxin in youth, exposures should be avoided, as treatments afterwards cannot reverse the cognitive effects of leadOne study has estimated that more than 80% of Missouri children tested have detectable levels of lead in their blood, and nearly 1/20 had a level considered to be elevated and medically harmful.Lead exposure disproportionately affects children in poverty, who are twice as likely to have elevated blood levels of lead. Additionally, Black children are three-times more likely to have elevated blood levels of lead than White children, and African-American homes are more likely to have lead exposure hazards. 1 in 5 children on the Medicaid program in America have elevated levels of lead in their blood that are likely to cause health damage. The EPA estimates that 20% of a person's lead exposure comes from drinking water.Most contaminants in public water supplies are detected and treated for at a water treatment facility. However, this does not help with the management of contamination that enters the water supply after it has left the treatment facility.Lead can enter the water supply when plumbing and fixture materials containing lead corrodeLead corrosion factors: the acidity of the water; the presence of different minerals in the water; and the amount of lead in plumbing and fixture materials, among other things.The pipes that connect a home to the water main are sometimes made of lead, and are commonly known as lead service lines (LSLs). These pipes are often the most significant source of lead in drinking water.Missouri is estimated to have the 6th largest amount of LSLs in the nation, with approximately 330,000 LSLs.LSL replacement is a permanent solution to deal with lead exposure from these sources, however it can be expensive. The EPA has recognized that filters can also be effective at removing lead when used properly.LegislationAt the federal level, several pieces of legislation have authorized the Environmental Protection Agency to protect from lead exposures, including the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act, the Lead and Copper Rule of 1991 and its 2020 Revisions, and the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation acts. At the state level, several states (including CA, IL, LA, MN, NH, VA, and MO) require school districts to report to parents or the state when lead above the EPA limit is detected in water sources. Other states (such as MD, NC, and VA) have modified the threshold for when states can take action to mitigate and test for lead in water. However, some states (such as MO) do not have documented in code an outright requirement to regularly test or established a lead-mitigation action plan.Missouri and several other states (such as TN, WI, NJ, NY, CT, and ME) have

authorized Medicaid (MO HealthNet) programs for targeted screening of lead in at-risk populations and directed health services for children.Flood infoThe amount of flooding events that cost at least one billion dollars nationwide was much higher in the 2010s than previous decades. The National Centers for Environmental Information (within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration NOAA) lists18 billion-dollar flooding events in the U.S. in the 2010s4 in the 2000s8 in the 1990s 4 in the 1980sall adjusted for inflationIn 2019 flooding of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas river cost $20 billionMultibillion-dollar floods that affected Missouri in the 2010s caused $26.6 billion in total damages, though this does not mean that all the costs were incurred by Missouri aloneFlooding is also the deadliest type of severe weather event in Missouri. The majority of flooding deaths happen during flash floods, in contrast to floods that happen over days or weeks. Additionally, over half of all flooding deaths have occurred to people in vehicles. Across the U.S., socially vulnerable demographics are often located in areas with higher flood exposure. Approximately 19 million people live in these "hotspots", where flood exposure and high percentages of disadvantaged populations converge. These notes are accessible through the following links: https://mostpolicyinitiative.org/science-note/lead-in-drinking-water/https://mostpolicyinitiative.org/science-note/flood-resilience/

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TESTIFYING: ☐ IN SUPPORT OF ☐ IN OPPOSITION TO ☑ FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES

WITNESS NAME

BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION:

WITNESS NAME: **RAMON MARTINEZ**		PHONE NUMBER: **573-316-5262**	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME: **MOST POLICY INITIATIVE**		TITLE: **PHD**	
ADDRESS: **238 EAST HIGH STREET, 3RD FLOOR**			
CITY: **JEFFERSON CITY**		STATE: **MO**	ZIP: **65101**
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE:	SUBMIT DATE: **5/2/2022 12:00 AM**	

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MISSOURI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

BILL NUMBER: **SB 984**	DATE: **5/2/2022**
COMMITTEE: **Conservation and Natural Resources**	

TESTIFYING: ☐ IN SUPPORT OF ☐ IN OPPOSITION TO ☑ FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES

WITNESS NAME

BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION:

WITNESS NAME: **TOMOTAROH GRANZIER-NAKAJIMA**		PHONE NUMBER: **573-340-5009**	
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EMAIL: **tomotaroh@mostpolicyinitiative.org**	ATTENDANCE: **In-Person**	SUBMIT DATE: **5/2/2022 5:25 PM**	

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This statement summarizes Science Notes that have been published on https://mostpolicyinitiative.org/These Science Notes can be accessed at these links:Lead in Drinking Water -- https://mostpolicyinitiative.org/science-note/lead-in-drinking-water/Flood Resilience -- https://mostpolicyinitiative.org/science-note/flood-resilience/Lead in Drinking WaterThe EPA estimates that 20% of a person's lead exposure comes from drinking water.Most contaminants in public water supplies are detected and treated for at a water treatment facility. However, water can still be contaminated after it leaves the facility.Lead can enter the water supply when plumbing and fixture materials containing lead corrodeLead corrosion factors: the acidity of the water; the presence of different minerals in the water; and the amount of lead in plumbing and fixture materials, among other things.The pipes that connect a home to the water main are sometimes made of lead, and are commonly known as lead service lines (LSLs). These pipes are often the most significant source of lead in drinking water.Missouri is estimated to have the 6th largest amount of LSLs in the nation, with approximately 330,000 LSLs.LSL replacement is a permanent solution to deal with lead exposure from these sources, however it can be expensive. The EPA has recognized that filters can also be effective at removing lead when used properly.Flood ReslienceThe amount of flooding events that cost at least one billion dollars nationwide was much higher in the 2010s than previous decades. The National Centers for Environmental Information (within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration NOAA) lists18 billion-dollar flooding events in the U.S. in the 2010s4 in the 2000s8 in the 1990s 4 in the 1980sall adjusted for inflationIn 2019 flooding of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas river cost $20 billionMultibillion-dollar floods that affected Missouri in the 2010s caused $26.6 billion in total damages, though this does not mean that all the costs were incurred by Missouri aloneFlooding is also the deadliest type of severe weather event in Missouri. The majority of flooding deaths happen during flash floods, in contrast to floods that happen over days or weeks. Additionally, over half of all flooding deaths have occurred to people in vehicles. Across the U.S., socially vulnerable demographics are often located in areas with higher flood exposure. Approximately 19 million people live in these "hotspots", where flood exposure and high percentages of disadvantaged populations converge.