



**N A R U C**  
National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners

June 25, 2014

The Honorable Dave Camp  
Chairman  
Committee on Ways & Means  
United States House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Sander Levin  
Ranking Member  
Committee on Ways & Means  
United States House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

**RE: Sustainable Water Infrastructure Investment Act – H.R. 4237**

Dear Chairman Camp and Ranking Member Levin,

We are writing on behalf of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners to support the Sustainable Water Infrastructure Act (H.R. 4237) recently introduced by Representatives Duncan and Pascrell. This bipartisan bill will unleash billions of dollars in needed private capital investment for the Nation's aging water and wastewater infrastructure at little cost to the government.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Government Accountability Office, the U.S. faces water and wastewater infrastructure needs of approximately \$680 billion over the next 20 years. This bipartisan legislation lifts the State volume caps on qualified water and wastewater project private activity bonds (PABs) to assure access to capital for needed infrastructure upgrades.

NARUC represents the public service commissions in all 50 states and U.S. territories that regulate the utilities that provide essential services such as water, energy, telecommunications and transportation. Our members are the in-state experts on these crucial critical infrastructures.

Private activity bonds (PABs) are a very useful tool to leverage private capital and finance long-term, capital-intensive infrastructure projects. Unfortunately, the use of PABs for water and wastewater infrastructure is effectively limited by a federally imposed annual State volume cap to 1% of total bond issuance.

Recognizing that the volume caps "were constraining tax-exempt financing in a way that was limiting the supply and/or increasing the cost of investment funds," in 2001, EPA's Environmental Financial Advisory Board recommended that PABs for water and wastewater facilities be exempt from the State volume cap. Removing the State volume cap for these projects, could increase capital investment in the nation's water infrastructure by up to \$5 billion through public/private partnerships.

Similar policy changes related to PABs have a proven track record in generating significant private capital resources to fund projects on other government-owned facilities, e.g., airports, ports, high-speed intercity rail, and solid waste disposal sites.

Because of the long-standing and crucial need for capital to fund long-term water infrastructure replacement projects, NARUC adopted a resolution July 18, 2007, stressing the need to remove water and wastewater utility projects from the restrictive State volume caps on the qualified Private Activity Bond projects.

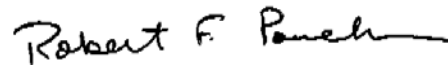
NARUC is committed to working with Members of Congress, water companies, and other interested parties to ensure that sufficient funding is available for vital upgrades and replacement of aging and deteriorating water and wastewater infrastructure. Investment in water infrastructure is more than good economics. It is a matter of public health. We urge you to bring the benefits of PABs to communities across America by passing H.R. 4237 as soon as possible.

If you have any questions please contact the undersigned or NARUC's Legislative Director – Water, Brian O'Hara, at 202-898-2205, [bohara@naruc.org](mailto:bohara@naruc.org).

Sincerely,



Colette D. Honorable  
NARUC President



Robert F. Powelson  
Chairman, NARUC Committee on Water

### ***Resolution on Water and Wastewater Private Activity Bonds***

**WHEREAS**, Cities, towns and utilities face a major challenge over the next several decades replacing their aging and deteriorated water infrastructure. The Congressional Budget Office and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have estimated the cost will be in the hundreds of billions of dollars; *and*

**WHEREAS**, In addition to infrastructure replacement, cities, towns, and utilities are facing increased environmental costs associated with more stringent regulations from the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Clean Water Act, and other important health and environment federal and State statutes; *and*

**WHEREAS**, Utilities must take the lead in addressing these challenges by using the many organizational, managerial, operations and financial tools at their disposal to keep costs under control and demonstrate to their customers that they are following the most effective, cost-efficient path possible; *and*

**WHEREAS**, Private Activity Bonds (PABs) are a form of financing whereby a private utility issues tax exempt bonds using State, county or municipal government as the issuing entity; *and*

**WHEREAS**, PABs are subject to annual State volume cap limits under Congressional mandated rules governing PABs. Various projects must compete against one another for the limited funds under the volume cap. In most States, the vast majority of PABs are earmarked for projects other than those related to infrastructure remediation, such as education and housing projects. Water and wastewater infrastructure projects, often seen as less politically attractive, are often not being financed with PABs. According to EPA, eliminating State volume cap requirements for qualified water projects can potentially leverage as much as \$6 billion dollars in private capital every year; *and*

**WHEREAS**, With PABs, the bond issuer pays a lower interest rate, thus lowering the costs of projects financed with PABs, resulting in savings which are passed on to water utility ratepayers through lower rates; *and*

**WHEREAS**, Under current law, the total dollar amount of PABs that can be approved by a State is annualized, which works against PABs being used in expensive, multi-year water and wastewater projects. Under current law, using PABs in such utility projects can require getting approval from the State over several years. This introduces complexity and uncertainty to the financing of the project, which alone serves as a disincentive to use PABs. Removing water and wastewater projects from the annualized cap eliminates this impediment for multi-year projects; *and*

**WHEREAS**, Depending on the specific project, bringing water and wastewater projects out from under the PAB State volume cap will result in lower cost project financing, allowing for lower costs reflected in water and wastewater bills throughout the country and have no effect on a municipalities' tax-exempt bond rating, freeing up traditional tax exempt municipal bonds for other uses; and facilitate more multi-year water projects; *now, therefore, be it*

**RESOLVED**, That the Board of Directors of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC), convened in its July 2007 Summer Meetings in New York, New York, supports legislation to aid utilities in the challenge of replacing and upgrading water and wastewater infrastructure by bringing water and wastewater utility projects out from under the federally mandated State volume caps on these qualified project Private Activity Bonds.

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*Sponsored by the Committee on Water*

*Adopted by the NARUC Board of Directors, July 18, 2007*