

## ALABAMA UTILITY CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION

TIM AYERS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
JUNE 2022



### **Director's Comments:**

I hope that your summer is off to a good start. One thing I can guarantee is that it's already been a warm one. As a reminder, OSHA is launching a targeted program to protect workers across the nation from the increasing threat of heat-related illness and can now conduct heat-related inspections on high-risk worksites. With the warmest of days likely still ahead, now is the time to make sure that you are prepared. Included in this newsletter is some information to help keep you and your employees safe on your projects.

The slate is now set for the general election in November after the June 21st runoffs, with one very unique exception. After counting provisional ballots from the Senate District 27 Republican primary, the contest resulted in a tie. The winner will be decided by a coin flip at a date and location to be determined, and then face the Democrat opponent in November. Alabama politics is certainly never dull.

May God bless each and every one of you as we celebrate our nation's birthday this July 4th!

*Tim*



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*Upcoming Meetings & Events:*

***AUCA Industry Lunch Meetings***  
**Dates and Locations To Be Announced**

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September 13-15, 2022

Perdido Beach Resort, Orange Beach

[www.alabama.damagepreventionsummit.com](http://www.alabama.damagepreventionsummit.com)

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***AUCA 2022 Fall General Meeting  
& Sporting Clay Shoot***

**Thursday, October 13, 2022**

**Lower Wetumpka Shotgun Sports Club  
Montgomery, AL**



***AUCA 2023 Spring General Meeting,  
Golf Tournament and Shrimp & Crawfish Boil***

**Thursday, April 20, 2023**

**Arrowhead Country Club  
Montgomery, AL**

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## News & Notes:

### **Dothan Industry Lunch Meeting - June 14**



*AUCA Members gathered in Dothan for a lunch meeting on June 14th to fellowship and hear updates on the latest industry issues.*

### **AUCA 2023 Board of Directors Nominations:**

AUCA will be soliciting the membership for candidates to serve on the 2023 AUCA Board of Directors. If you have someone in mind that you think would be an asset on the AUCA Board, please email us by August 31st to recommend them to the AUCA Nominating Committee. If you are interested in serving yourself, please feel free to list your name as well.

Nomination Forms will be sent out electronically to all member companies. The Nominating Committee will review the nomination forms of those desiring to serve on the 2023 Board at the September 7th AUCA Board Meeting. The proposed slate of nominees will be announced to the membership and the candidates will be voted on by the members in attendance at the October 13th Fall General Meeting in Montgomery.



## News & Notes:

### **OSHA:**

On June 8th, OSHA announced that they will hold an online meeting of the National Advisory Committee on Safety and Health on June 30, 2022, from 2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. CDT. The committee meeting is open to the public and will include an agency update and a report from the NACOSH Heat Injury and Illness Prevention Work Group. Join the meeting online and use access code 2762 455 5864 and password Welcome!24.

Submit comments and requests to speak to the Federal eRulemaking Portal, Docket Number OSHA-2022-0002, by June 23, 2022. Be sure to include the docket number on all submissions. Read the Federal Register notice for submission details.

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### **Notice of ADEM Director Job Performance Evaluation:**

The Alabama Environmental Management Commission (Commission) is providing the opportunity for interested persons to submit written comments on Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) Director Lance LeFleur's job performance as part of the Commission's upcoming ADEM Director Job Performance Evaluation.

Written comments from interested persons regarding Director LeFleur's job performance should be directed to: Thomas P. Walters, Chair, Alabama Environmental Management Commission, P.O. Box 301463, Montgomery, AL 36130-1463 (street address: 1400 Coliseum Boulevard, Montgomery, AL 36110-2400) or by e-mail at [aemc@adem.alabama.gov](mailto:aemc@adem.alabama.gov). Written comments should include "ADEM Director Job Performance Evaluation" as the subject of the written submissions.

Written comments for the current ADEM Director Job Performance Evaluation should cover the period from October 9, 2021, the day after the Commission reached its decision relative to the last evaluation, to July 29, 2022, the deadline for receipt of comments for the upcoming evaluation.

Written comments must be received in the Commission Office prior to 5:00 p.m. on July 29, 2022.

This notice is hereby given this 14th day of June, 2022, by authority of the Chair of the Commission.

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### **AUCA New Member Company:**

**Dynamic Equipment Group/Synergy Equipment**

Dothan, AL

Company Representative: Eric Floyd

[www.dynamicequipgroup.com](http://www.dynamicequipgroup.com)





# OSHA ALERT

## Prevent Heat Illness at Work

Outdoor and indoor heat exposure can be dangerous.

Nearly 3 out of 4 heat illness fatalities happen during the first week of work. New and returning workers need to build tolerance to heat by taking frequent breaks and working shorter shifts in the heat to start.

Dangerous heat exposure can occur indoors or outdoors, in any season. Employers can keep workers safe by following these simple safety practices:

- **Follow the 20% Rule** — on the 1<sup>st</sup> day, don't allow employees to work more than 20% of a shift at full intensity in the heat. Increase their time by no more than 20% a day until they are used to working in the heat.
- **Provide cool drinking water** – encourage workers to drink at least one cup every 20 minutes, even if they are not thirsty.
- **Rest breaks** — allow workers time to recover from heat in a shady or cool location.
- **Dress for the heat** — have workers wear a hat and light-colored, loose-fitting, breathable clothing if possible.
- **Watch out for each other** — encourage workers to monitor themselves and others for signs of heat illness.
- **Look for any signs of heat illness**, including fainting, dizziness, nausea, and muscle spasms, and act quickly — when in doubt, **call 911**.
- **Offer training** on the hazards of heat exposure and how to prevent illness.
- **Develop an Emergency Action Plan** on what to do if a worker shows signs of heat-related illness.



To learn more about heat illness prevention and first aid, visit [www.osha.gov/heat](http://www.osha.gov/heat).

OSHA alerts are issued on occasion to draw attention to worker safety and health issues and solutions.

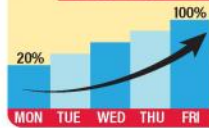


# Prevent Heat Illness at Work

Outdoor and indoor heat exposure can be dangerous.

## Ways to Protect Yourself and Others

**Ease into Work.** Nearly 3 out of 4 fatalities from heat illness happen during the first week of work.



- ✓ **New and returning** workers need to build tolerance to heat (acclimatize) and take frequent breaks.
- ✓ **Follow the 20% Rule.** On the first day, work no more than 20% of the shift's duration at full intensity in the heat. Increase the duration of time at full intensity by no more than 20% a day until workers are used to working in the heat.



### Drink Cool Water

Drink cool water even if you are not thirsty – at least 1 cup every 20 minutes.



### Take Rest Breaks

Take enough time to recover from heat given the temperature, humidity, and conditions.



### Find Shade or a Cool Area

Take breaks in a designated shady or cool location.



### Dress for the Heat

Wear a hat and light-colored, loose-fitting, and breathable clothing if possible.



### Watch Out for Each Other

Monitor yourself and others for signs of heat illness.



### If Wearing a Face Covering

Change your face covering if it gets wet or soiled. Verbally check on others frequently.

## First Aid for Heat Illness

The following are signs of a medical emergency!



- Abnormal thinking or behavior
- Slurred speech
- Seizures
- Loss of consciousness

- 1** >> **CALL 911 IMMEDIATELY**
- 2** >> **COOL THE WORKER RIGHT AWAY WITH WATER OR ICE**
- 3** >> **STAY WITH THE WORKER UNTIL HELP ARRIVES**



Watch for any other signs of heat illness and act quickly. When in doubt, call 911.

### If a worker experiences:

- Headache or nausea
- Weakness or dizziness
- Heavy sweating or hot, dry skin
- Elevated body temperature
- Thirst
- Decreased urine output



### Take these actions:

- >> Give water to drink
- >> Remove unnecessary clothing
- >> Move to a cooler area
- >> Cool with water, ice, or a fan
- >> Do not leave alone
- >> Seek medical care if needed



For more information: 1-800-321-OSHA (6742)  
TTY 1-877-889-5627 [www.osha.gov/heat](http://www.osha.gov/heat)

Federal law entitles you to a safe workplace. You have the right to speak up about hazards without fear of retaliation. See [www.osha.gov/workers](http://www.osha.gov/workers) for information about how to file a confidential complaint with OSHA and ask for an inspection.

## Health & Safety:



### OSHA NATIONAL EMPHASIS PROGRAM ON OUTDOOR AND INDOOR HEAT HAZARDS

**OSHA is launching a targeted program to protect workers across the nation from the increasing threat of heat-related illness.**

#### What is the National Emphasis Program (NEP) on heat?

- The NEP creates, for the first time, a nationwide enforcement mechanism for OSHA to proactively inspect workplaces for heat-related hazards in general industry, maritime, construction, or agriculture operation alleging hazardous exposures to heat (outdoors and/or indoors). This means that OSHA can now launch heat-related inspections on high-risk worksites before workers suffer preventable injuries, illnesses, or fatalities.
- The NEP encourages employers to protect workers from heat hazards by providing employee access to water, rest, shade, adequate training, and implementing acclimatization procedures for new or returning employees. It contains both enforcement and outreach/compliance assistance components.
- The NEP establishes heat priority days when the heat index is expected to be 80°F or higher. On heat priority days:
  - OSHA will initiate compliance assistance in the targeted high-risk industries.
  - OSHA will also continue to inspect any alleged heat-related fatality/catastrophe, complaint or referral regardless of whether the worksite falls within a targeted industry of this NEP.
- OSHA will conduct programmed (pre-planned) inspections in targeted high-risk industries on any day that the National Weather Service has announced a heat warning or advisory for the local area.
- OSHA also recognizes that many businesses want to do the right thing by developing heat illness prevention plans to keep their employees safe.
  - On heat priority days, OSHA field staff will engage in proactive outreach and technical/compliance assistance to help keep workers safe on the job.

#### Impacted Industries

- The NEP targets over 70 high-risk industries based on:
  - Bureau of Labor Statistics data on incidence rates of heat-related illnesses and number of employee days away from work rate;
  - Elevated numbers of fatalities or hospitalizations reported by employers to OSHA; and
  - Highest number of heat-related general duty clause 5(a)(1) violations and Hazard Alert Letters over a 5-year period (1/1/2017 thru 12/31/2021), or highest number of OSHA heat inspections since 2017.

#### Why is the NEP necessary?

- The danger of extreme heat increases each year due to continuing effects of climate change.
  - 18 of the last 19 summers were the hottest on record.
- Workers suffer over 3,500 injuries and illnesses related to heat each year.
- Low-wage workers and workers of color disproportionately make up the population of employees exposed to high levels of heat, intensifying socioeconomic and racial inequalities.

#### What are the timeframes?

- The NEP is effective on April 8, 2022, and will remain in effect for three years unless canceled or extended by a superseding directive.

[OSHA.GOV/HEAT](https://www.osha.gov/heat)

## Health & Safety:

### Avoiding Heat Stress

The sun and warm weather of summer can also bring special hazards for those working outdoors. The combination of heat, humidity and physical labor can lead to fatalities. The two most serious forms of heat-related illnesses are heat exhaustion (primarily from dehydration) and heat stroke, which could be fatal. Signs of heat exhaustion or heat stroke need immediate attention. Recognizing those warning signs and taking quick action can make a difference in preventing a fatality.

The following are guidelines all employees should follow during the warm weather months:

**1. Understand what heat stress is and be able to recognize the symptoms.** It is a signal that says the body is having difficulty maintaining its narrow temperature range. The heart pumps faster, blood is diverted from internal organs to the skin, breathing rate increases, sweating increases, all in an attempt to transfer more heat to the outside air and cool the skin by evaporation of sweat. If the body can't keep up then the person suffers effects ranging from heat cramps to heat exhaustion, and finally to heat stroke.

Symptoms of **Heat Exhaustion** include headaches, dizziness, lightheadness or fainting; weakness and moist skin; mood changes such as irritability or confusion; upset stomach or vomiting.

Symptoms of **Heat Stroke** include dry, hot skin with no sweating; mental confusion or loss of consciousness; seizures or convulsions. Seek professional assistance immediately.

**2. Dry clothes and skin do not mean that you are not sweating.** In dry climates, you might not feel wet or sticky, but you are still sweating. On a very warm day, you can lose as much as two liters of fluid.

**3. Beat the Heat. Help Prevent the ill effects of heat stress by:**

- Drinking water frequently and moderately (about eight ounces every 15 minutes.)
- If possible, avoid direct sunlight or other heat sources.
- Plan your day to tackle more strenuous jobs during the cooler morning hours.
- Utilizing the ventilation or fans in enclosed areas.
- Rest frequently in cool, shaded areas.
- Avoid alcoholic or caffeinated beverages and eat lightly.
- Remembering that it takes about one to two weeks for the body to adjust to the heat; this adaptation to heat is quickly lost — so your body will need time to adjust after a vacation or extended absence.
- Wearing lightweight, light-colored and loose fitting clothes.

**4. Be prepared to act.** In the event you recognize these symptoms in yourself or a co-worker, immediately notify your supervisor and contact emergency professionals.







Drinking enough fluids is one of the most important things you can do to prevent heat illness. Water is generally sufficient for hydration.

Urine Color Test

WELL HYDRATED

HYDRATED

DEHYDRATED  
Drink water!

SEVERELY DEHYDRATED  
Drink water immediately!

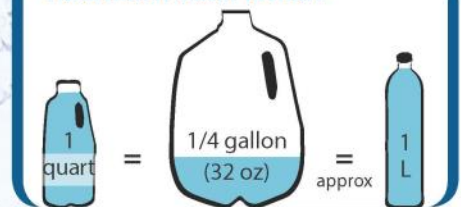
### Hydrate *Before* Work

- Being hydrated when you start work makes it easier to stay hydrated through the day.
- If you are dehydrated when you start work, you may not be able to drink enough to catch up with your body's need for water.

### Hydrate *During* Work

- Drink before feeling thirsty. **By the time you feel thirsty, you are already behind in fluid replacement.** Dehydration is a primary contributor to heat exhaustion.
- Your work performance may suffer when you are dehydrated, even if you don't notice.
- When working in the heat, drink 1 cup (8 ounces) of water every 15–20 minutes.
  - This translates to  $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 quart (24–32 ounces) per hour.
- Drinking at shorter intervals is more effective than drinking large amounts infrequently.
- Do not drink more than 48 oz (1½ quarts) per hour! Drinking too much water or other fluids (sports drinks, energy drinks, etc.) can cause a medical emergency because the concentration of salt in the blood becomes too low.

How much water is that?



### Hydrate *After* Work

- Most people need several hours to drink enough fluids to replace what they have lost through sweat. The sooner you get started, the less strain you place on your body from dehydration.
- Hydrating after work is even more important if you work in the heat on a regular basis. Chronic dehydration increases the risk for a number of medical conditions, such as kidney stones.

HEAT STRESS **Hydration****What to Drink****Water**

**Water will almost always maintain hydration during work in the heat, as long as you eat regular meals to replace salt lost in sweat.**

Photo by ©Thinkstock

**What to Avoid****Energy Drinks**

- Some energy drinks contain much more caffeine than standard servings of coffee, tea, or soft drinks.
- Drinking several energy drinks per day can raise your caffeine levels enough to affect your heart. High caffeine levels can be risky when added to the strain placed on your body by heat.
- Many energy drinks contain as much or more sugar as soft drinks, which adds hundreds of extra calories to your diet.

**Alcohol**

- Alcohol can cause dehydration.
- Drinking alcohol within 24 hours of working in the heat can increase the risk of heat illness.

**What about salt tablets?**

NIOSH does not recommend taking salt tablets. In most cases, salt can be replaced by eating normal meals and snacks throughout the day. Do not skip meals.

**What about caffeine?**

The amount of caffeine in tea, coffee, and soft drinks probably will not have an effect on overall hydration.

**Do I need sports drinks?**

In general, eating regular meals with adequate water intake is sufficient to maintain water and electrolyte balance.

For prolonged sweating lasting several hours, sports drinks with balanced electrolytes are another option to replace salt lost in sweat.

Heavy consumption of sports drinks will add unnecessary calories to your diet due to the added sugar.

## Health & Safety:

### June is Trench Safety Month:

June 2022 has been declared "Trench Safety Month" by the National Utility Contractors Association. This declaration of safety further highlights the association's innovative educational and safety program. The "Trench Safety Stand Down" week was held June 20 - 24, 2022.

# PROTECT WORKERS IN TRENCHES

Prevent trench collapses and save lives:

**SLOPE** or bench trench walls,

**SHORE** trench walls with supports, or

**SHIELD** trench walls with trench boxes



U.S. Department of Labor

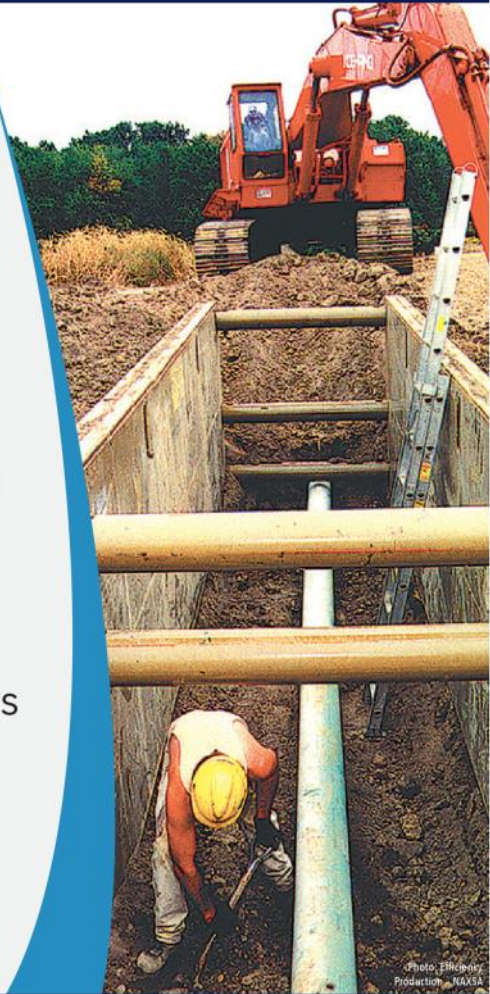


Photo: Engineering Production - NAXSA

OSHA 3215-608X 2018

[WWW.OSHA.GOV/TRENCHING](http://WWW.OSHA.GOV/TRENCHING) • 800-321-OSHA (6742) • TTY 877-889-5627



TRENCHING SAFETY

# 5 Things You Should Know to Stay Safe



**1** Ensure there's a safe way to enter and exit.  
*See 1926.651(c)*



**2** Trenches must have cave-in protection.  
*See 1926.652(a)*

**3** Keep materials away from the edge of the trench.  
*See 1926.651(j)*



**4** Look for standing water or other hazards.  
*See 1926.651(h)*



**5** Never enter a trench unless it has been properly inspected.  
*See 1926.651(k)*



# Fireworks Injuries

**243** people on average go to the emergency room every day with fireworks-related injuries in the month around the July 4th holiday.



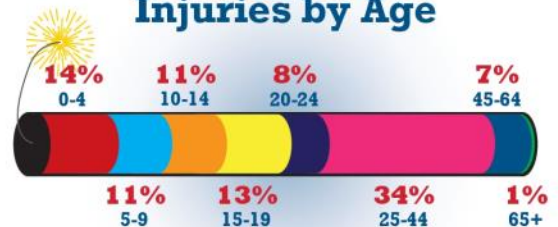
## Fireworks Safety Tips

- ★ Never allow **children** to play with or ignite fireworks.
- ★ Make sure fireworks are **legal** in your area before buying or using them.
- ★ Keep a **bucket of water** or a **garden hose** handy in case of fire or other mishap.
- ★ Light fireworks **one at a time**, then **move back** quickly.
- ★ **Never** try to **re-light** or **pick up** fireworks that have not ignited fully.
- ★ More Fireworks Safety Tips – [www.cpsc.gov/fireworks](http://www.cpsc.gov/fireworks)

## Injuries by Fireworks Type\*



## Injuries by Age



Source: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission 2019 Fireworks Annual Report  
\*ED treated injuries during the Special Study period June 21 - July 21, 2019



NSN 15-06/2020

## Clean Water Construction Coalition Report

From Dan Kennedy - Chairman CWCC & Sante Esposito - Key Advocates

### June 2022 Insights

#### **“Build Back Better” Bills (BBB)**

The Senate situation is still a work in progress. The House-passed mega bill is dead in the Senate. The focus is now on the Senate. The latest from Senator Manchin is that he’s waiting on the Senate Democratic leaders to fashion a proposal that reflects his demands. Those demands include less funding than the House bill, exclusion of child care or if included, at a much reduced funding amount, and tax reform. Discussions are on-going between the White House and Senate Democratic leaders regarding the Manchin situation. Included in the House-passed bill of interest to the Coalition are the following -

- \$30B for Safe Drinking Water SRF lead service line replacement projects;
- \$100M for state public water systems;
- \$700M to reduce lead in school drinking water;
- \$100M for large scale water recycling projects;
- \$1.15B for emergency drought relief;
- \$125M for Alternative Water Source Program grants;
- \$2B for sewer overflow and storm water reuse grants.
- \$4B for reduction of carbon in the surface transportation sector;
- \$4B for affordable and safe transportation access;
- \$6B for local surface transportation projects; and,
- \$2B for sewer overflow and storm water reuse grants.

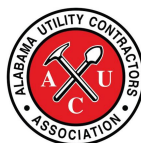
No funding for the Clean Water SRF is included in the House BBB. It does include new taxes.

Unofficially last December the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee released its BBB title which includes \$9B for SDWSRF-funded lead remediation projects, \$225M for rural and low-income water assistance grants, \$125M for Alternative Water Source Program grants, and \$500M for sewer overflow and storm water reuse municipal grant

#### **“Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act” (BIF)**

The \$1.2T law (P.L. 117-58) includes the following (it does not include any new taxes) –

- For FY22-26 \$12.838B for the Clean Water State SRF, starting at \$2.127B in FY22 and going up to \$2.828B in FY26;
- \$35.713B over five years for the Safe Drinking Water SRF, starting at \$6.702B in FY22 and going up to \$7.403B in FY26;
- No appropriations are included for the Alternative Water Source Projects program (an authorization of \$125M over 5 fiscal years is included);
- \$8.3B for the USBR for FY22-26 with an annual cap of \$1.66B per year including a number of programs under USBR’s jurisdiction with specific appropriated amounts but without specifying annual funding amounts for each program;
- For water recycling, the bill appropriates \$1B over 5 FY’s, broken down to \$550M for Title XVI and WIIN Act grants and \$450M for “large scale” projects (those with project costs >\$500M);
- \$400M over 5 FY’s for WaterSMART;



## *Clean Water Construction Coalition Report*

*(Continued from page 14)*

- \$1.2B for water storage and groundwater;
- \$25M for desalination; and,
- S. 914, as passed by the Senate, which authorizes \$14.65B over five fiscal years for the Clean Water SRF and the Safe Drinking Water SRF, and \$125M for the AWSP and which includes the Feinstein-Padilla amendment which limits the prohibition against applying for Alternative Water Source Program (AWSP) grants to USBR projects that received construction funds; and,

Other core infrastructure -

- \$65B for Broadband
- \$17B for Ports
- \$25B for Airports
- \$7.5B for Zero and Low-Emission Buses and Ferries
- \$7.5B for Plug-In Electric Vehicle Chargers
- \$65B to Rebuild the Electric Grid
- \$21B for Superfund and Brownfield sites

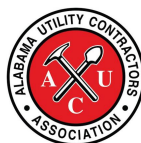
### **Highway Bill (FAST Act reauthorization)**

The Senate FAST Act reauthorization bill is included in the enacted BIF. It authorizes \$287B in highway spending, ninety percent of which would be distributed to the states by formula. It also authorizes \$10.8B for various programs addressing resiliency and \$2.5B for electric, hydrogen, and natural gas vehicle charging and fueling stations. It provides billions for curbing emissions, reducing congestion and truck idling. It also streamlines infrastructure permitting and sets a two-year target for environmental reviews. Lastly, the bill authorizes \$12.5M per year to fund state and regional pilot testing of user-based alternative revenue mechanisms to the gas tax.

### **President's FY23 Budget Proposed "Water" Budget/FY23 Congressional Budget Resolution**

On March 28, the President released his FY23 Budget. It includes \$1.638.8B for the Clean Water SRF, \$1.126.1B for the Safe Drinking Water SRF, and \$4M for Title XVI. See last line below - amounts are in addition to the SRF funding in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. The Budget provides roughly \$4B for water infrastructure, an increase of \$1B over the 2021 enacted level. These resources would advance efforts to upgrade drinking water and wastewater infrastructure nationwide, with a focus on underserved communities that have historically been overlooked. The budget funds all of the authorizations in the original Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, including the creation of 20 new targeted water grant programs and an increase of over \$160M above 2021 enacted levels for the Reducing Lead in Drinking Water grant program. The budget also maintains funding for EPA's State Revolving Funds (SRF) at 2021 enacted levels, which would complement the \$23.4B provided for the traditional SRF programs in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

The next step in the budget/appropriations process is passage of the FY23 Congressional Budget Resolution which sets overall spending for FY23 for each Appropriations Subcommittee. The finding levels are set for each major area of the budget, called functions. Function 300, Natural Resources, is where all the water programs are included. The goal is to secure the highest funding levels for the Function to support subsequent appropriations. The budget resolution is not a law but it must be



## *Clean Water Construction Coalition Report*

(Continued from page 15)

passed by both Houses.

### **President's FY23 Proposed "Transportation" Budget**

The budget provides \$68.9B for the Federal-aid Highway program, a \$19.8 billion increase from the 2021 enacted level. This includes \$9.4 billion provided by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law for 2023 and which also supports: \$8B for new competitive and formula grant programs to rebuild the Nation's bridges; \$1.4B to deploy a nationwide, publicly-accessible network of electric vehicle chargers and other alternative fueling infrastructure; \$1.3B for a new carbon reduction grant program; and \$1.7B for a new resiliency grant program to enhance the resilience of surface transportation infrastructure to hazards and climate change. The budget also provides more than \$2.5B for the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, an \$857M increase above the 2021 enacted level. Lastly, to strengthen the Nation's transit systems, reduce emissions, and improve transportation access for people with disabilities and historically disadvantaged communities, the budget provides the Federal Transit Administration with \$21.1B, an \$8.2B increase over the 2021 enacted level.

### **FY22 "Water" Appropriations**

On March 15, the President signed into law the FY22 Omnibus Appropriations Act funding all 12 appropriations bills for the remainder of the current fiscal year. Included in the bill are \$1.638B for the Clean Water SRF, \$1.126B for the Safe Drinking Water SRF, \$35.693M for the traditional Title XVI program, and \$17.5M for Title XVI WIIN grants. These funding amounts are over and above those included in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law - \$2.127B for the Clean Water SRF, \$6.702B for the Safe Drinking Water SRF, and \$500M for Title XVI and the Title XVI WINN programs combined. As a result, for the current fiscal year total funding for the Clean Water SRF is \$3.765B, \$7.828 for the Safe Drinking Water SRF, and \$553.193M for both Title XVI programs.

### **FY22 "Transportation" Appropriations**

The bill provides a total of \$102.9B for DOT – an increase of \$16.2B above the FY21 level. It includes \$775M for National Infrastructure Investments (RAISE/TIGER/BUILD) grants; \$57.5B for Federal Highway Administration formula programs funded from the Highway Trust Fund; \$2.4B for highway infrastructure programs and projects; \$856M for the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration and \$1.2 billion for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to make trucks, cars, and the Nation's roads safer; \$625M for the Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements grant program; \$2.3B for Amtrak; \$16.3B for the Federal Transit Administration, including \$13.4 billion for transit formula grants; \$2.3B for Capital Investment Grants; and, \$504.3M for transit infrastructure grants and projects.





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***AUCA IS A MEMBER-DRIVEN, NEEDS  
FOCUSED TRADE ASSOCIATION CREATED  
SOLELY TO PROMOTE AND ADVANCE THE  
UTILITY INDUSTRY IN THE STATE OF  
ALABAMA.***

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Training Needs**

**Contact the Association Office for more information**

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