

ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH CONGRESS
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
2125 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6115
Majority (202) 225-2927
Minority (202) 225-3641

May 17, 2016

Ms. Mae Wu
Senior Attorney, Health and Environment Program
Natural Resources Defense Council
1152 15th Street, N.W.
Washington DC 20005

Dear Ms. Wu:

Thank you for appearing before the Subcommittee on Health and the Subcommittee on Environment and the Economy on April 13, 2016, to testify at the hearing entitled "Flint Water Crisis: Impacts and Lessons Learned."

Pursuant to the Rules of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the hearing record remains open for ten business days to permit Members to submit additional questions for the record, which are attached. The format of your responses to these questions should be as follows: (1) the name of the Member whose question you are addressing, (2) the complete text of the question you are addressing in bold, and (3) your answer to that question in plain text.

To facilitate the printing of the hearing record, please respond to these questions with a transmittal letter by the close of business on May 27, 2016. Your responses should be mailed to Graham Pittman, Legislative Clerk, Committee on Energy and Commerce, 2125 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515 and e-mailed in Word format to graham.pittman@mail.house.gov.

Thank you again for your time and effort preparing and delivering testimony before the Subcommittees.



John Shimkus
Chairman
Subcommittee on Environment
and the Economy

Sincerely,



Joseph R. Pitts
Chairman
Subcommittee on Health

cc: The Honorable Gene Green, Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Health
The Honorable Paul Tonko, Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Environment and the Economy

Attachment

Attachment — Additional Questions for the Record

The Honorable G. K. Butterfield

Ms. Wu, thank you for your testimony. It is clear that safe infrastructure is key to preventing lead poisoning and protecting public health.

1. Of the lead pipes that are currently in use the NRDC is aware of, what proportion are in disadvantaged communities?
2. It is troubling that estimates of the proliferation of old lead pipes vary widely from 3.3 million to 10 million. What resources are needed to develop an accurate inventory of our nation's drinking water pipe inventory and identify communities which still use significant amounts of lead pipes?