

## Federal Legislative Report - June 2025

---

### OCSAN Bills

9 Bills

#### US S 1092

👍 Support

**Title:** WIPPES Act

**Current Status:** In Senate

**Introduction Date:** 2025-03-24

**Summary:** S.1092 would direct the Federal Trade Commission to establish federal "Do Not Flush" labeling requirements for nonflushable wet wipes packaging. The labeling requirements would be enacted one year after the bill's enactment. The bill mirrors California's state labeling law and is supported by clean water, industry, environmental advocates, and civil engineer stakeholders. House companion legislation is HR 2269.

UPDATE: S. 1092 IS SLATED FOR MARK-UP BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE 5/21/25

**Location:** United States

---

#### US HR 2269

👍 Support

**Title:** WIPPES Act

**Current Status:** In House

**Introduction Date:** 2025-03-21

**Summary:** H.R. 2269 would direct the Federal Trade Commission to establish federal "Do Not Flush" labeling requirements for nonflushable wet wipes packaging. The labeling requirements would be enacted one year after the bill's enactment. The bill mirrors California's state labeling law and is supported by clean water, industry, environmental advocates, and civil engineer stakeholders. Senate companion legislation is S. 1092.

**Location:** United States

---

#### US HR 1265

**Title:** To amend the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act to expand eligibility for certain wastewater infrastructure grants, and for other purposes.

**Current Status:** In House

**Introduction Date:** 2025-02-12

**Summary:** H.R. 1265 aims to expand eligibility for certain wastewater infrastructure grants under the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act<sup>12</sup>. This expansion would allow communities and projects to qualify for federal funding, which can be used to improve and modernize wastewater treatment facilities. By increasing access to these grants, the bill seeks to enhance the capacity of wastewater management systems to handle pollutants, reduce environmental impacts, and support public health. This could lead to more efficient and effective wastewater treatment processes, ultimately contributing to cleaner waterways and a healthier environment.

**Location:** United States

---

## US HR 2344

**Title:** Water ISAC Threat Protection Act

**Current Status:** In House

**Introduction Date:** 2025-03-25

**Summary:** Would establish a program to enhance the preparedness and resilience of drinking water and wastewater systems against various threats. The bill's primary focus is on safeguarding these critical utilities from risks such as natural disasters, cyberattacks, and other vulnerabilities that could disrupt essential water services. Introduced by Rep. Jan Schakowsky (D-IL).

**Location:** United States

---

## US S 1118

**Title:** Water Intelligence, Security, and Cyber Threat Protection Act of 2025

**Current Status:** In Senate

**Introduction Date:** 2025-03-25

**Summary:** S. 1118 would provide funding and additional access for clean water and wastewater utilities to become members of the Water Information Sharing and Analysis Center (WaterISAC). The WaterISAC is a critical source of information and best practices for water systems to protect against, mitigate, and respond to threats. House Companion bill H.R. 2344. Endorsed by American Water Works Association, Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies, National Association of Clean Water Agencies, National Association of Water Companies, and Water Environment Federation.

**Location:** United States

---

## US HR 2093

**Title:** To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act with respect to permitting terms, and for other purposes.

**Current Status:** In House

**Introduction Date:** 2025-03-14

**Summary:** H.R. 2093 would amend the Clean Water Act's permitting provisions to allow for delegated states or USEPA to issue ten year National Permit Discharge Eliminate System (NPDES) permits. The bill, if enacted, would extend current terms from five years.

**Location:** United States

---

## US S 857

**Title:** A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the exclusion for certain conservation subsidies to include subsidies for water conservation or efficiency measures, storm water management measures, and wastewater management measures.

**Current Status:** In Senate

**Introduction Date:** 2025-03-05

**Summary:** Amends federal tax law so that homeowners would not need to pay income tax when they receive rebates from water utilities for water conservation and water runoff management improvements. S. 857 - Introduced by Senator John Curtis (R-UT ) HR 1871 - Companion legislation introduced by Rep. Jared Huffman (D-CA)

**Location:** United States

---

## US HR 1285

**Title:** Water Infrastructure Subcontractor and Taxpayer Protection Act of 2025

**Current Status:** In House

**Introduction Date:** 2025-02-13

**Summary:** H.R. 1285 would amend the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014. The key points: Payment and Performance Security Requirements: The bill establishes new requirements for payment and performance security for projects funded under the act. Project Funding: Ensure that projects financed through the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act have adequate financial safeguards.

**Location:** United States

---

## US HR 1267

**Title:** Water Systems PFAS Liability Protection Act

**Current Status:** In House

**Introduction Date:** 2025-02-12

**Summary:** H.R. 1267 is a reintroduction of last Congress' legislation to provide the water sector with explicit liability protection from liability under Superfund due to USEPA's rule to designate PFAS as a hazardous substance that could impose liability upon the water sector due to the law's strict, joint and several liability standard. Introduced by Rep. Gluesenkamp Perez (D-WA). and Rep. Maloy (R-UT).

**Description:** Water Systems PFAS Liability Protection Act This bill exempts specified water management entities from liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) for releases of certain perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, commonly referred to as PFAS. Specifically, the entities covered under the bill are public water systems, publicly or privately owned or operated treatment works, municipalities with a stormwater discharge permit, political subdivisions or special districts of a state that act as a wholesale water agency, and contractors performing the management or disposal activities for such entities. Under the bill, the exemption only applies if a specified entity transports, treats, disposes of, or arranges for the transport, treatment or disposal of PFAS consistent with applicable laws and during and following the conveyance or treatment of water under federal or state law, such as through the management or disposal of biosolids consistent with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Liability for damages or costs associated with the release of certain PFAS must not be precluded if an entity acted with gross negligence or willful misconduct.

**Location:** United States