



Federal Legislative Report - April 2022

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| Bill Id | US S 3956 |
| Location | United States |
| Title | WIPPES Act |
| Summary | Directs Federal Trade Commission to require manufacturers to print "Do Not Flush" labels on non-flushable wipes product packaging and mirrors labeling requirements that are law in California. It also directs U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to establish a grants program to assist states, utilities, non-profits, and public-private partnerships in education and outreach activities to educate ratepayers on the new label and proper disposal methods. The bill includes a preemption clause requiring states to enact identical labeling practices for covered products. Bill is the companion legislation to House bill H.R. 4602. |
| Status | Introduced |
| Last Action | Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.. March 30, 2022 |

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| Bill Id | US HR 6591 |
| Location | United States |
| Title | PIPES Act |
| Summary | Codifies International Water Services Flushability Group's "(PAS)101: 2020 Criteria for Recognition as a Flushable Product" and require wipes manufacturers to demonstrate and certify with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) that their wipes product(s) comply with the criteria to be able to market the wipes as "flushable" and/or "sewer and septic safe." The PIPES Act is complementary to the WIPPES Act (HR 4602) that requires wipes manufacturers to label synthetic wet wipes as "Do Not Flush." |
| Status | Introduced |
| Last Action | Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.. February 03, 2022 |
| Priority | High |
| Position | Support |

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| Bill Id | US HR 3684 |
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| Location Title | United States Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act |
| Summary | Comprehensive infrastructure investment package that provides the biggest infusion of U.S. federal spending on infrastructure in decades, including \$55 billion for water infrastructure. The bill also includes a Western Water Infrastructure Title to address U.S. Bureau of Reclamation water infrastructure funding programs. Enacted into law on November 15, 2021. Became Public Law No: 117-58. |
| Status | Passed |
| Last Action | Became Public Law No: 117-58.. November 15, 2021 |
| Priority | High |
| Position | Monitor |

Bill Id [**US HR 1917**](#)

Location United States

Title Hazard Eligibility and Local Projects Act

Summary \$540 million for the Hazard Mitigation Grant (HMG) program;
\$249 million for the Predisaster Mitigation (PDM) program; and,
\$175 million for the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program.

Would expedite the approval of grants for certain property acquisition and relocation projects that are funded by those programs. The bill would require FEMA to approve grants for all applications submitted under those programs—including those submitted after January 1, 2016—if a project satisfies the following two conditions:

The project is for acquisition or relocation of a vulnerable property, regardless of whether the applicant initiated planning or construction before or after applying for assistance; and

The project is exempt from environmental review requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Status Considering

Last Action Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.. November 15, 2021

Priority High

Position Monitor

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| Bill Id | <u>US HR 4443</u> |
| Location | United States |
| Title | COMPOST Act |
| Summary | Creates a new Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) administered grant program for state, local, tribal, and territorial governments and for nonprofits, which would offer three types of grants: planning grants, measurement grants, and reduction grants. Program would be authorized at \$200 million for each of the fiscal years 2021-2031. |
| Status | Introduced |
| Last Action | Referred to the Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry.. August 11, 2021 |
| Position | Monitor |

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| Bill Id | <u>US HR 4602</u> |
| Location | United States |
| Title | WIPPES Act |
| Summary | <p>Pulled out of the Break Free From Plastic Pollution Act. Not later than 2 years after enactment, directs FTC, with consultation from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), to require manufacturers of single-use wet wipes print a "Do Not Flush" label notice on wipes product packaging. Below is a summary of the WIPPES Act's key provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not later than 2 years after date of enactment, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), in consultation with USEPA, will issue regulations to require wipes manufacturers to print clear and visible "Do Not Flush" label notices on non-flushable wet wipes product packaging. - Prohibition on the representation or marketing of flushable attributes, performance, or efficacy benefits for non-flushable wipes products. - FTC may bring penalty fines of not more than \$2,500 for each day a manufacturer fails to comply with labeling requirements. Total fine amount may not exceed \$100,000 for a single violation. - FTC will develop guidance for manufacturers to conduct education and outreach campaigns on new labeling requirements and provide consumers with the following information: presence of the new label notice on product packaging, what products have the new label notice, intended effects of label notice on consumer behavior regarding the disposal of the products, and outreach may not promote, advocate, or depict wipes other than the wipes products defined by legislation. |
| Status | Introduced |
| Last Action | Referred to the Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce.. July |

22, 2021
Priority High
Position Support

Bill Id [US HR 2467](#)
Location United States
Title PFAS Action Act of 2021
Summary Addresses the public health and environmental risks posed by PFAS contamination, including addressing, monitoring, and treating for PFAS contamination in water supplies. Includes directive for USEPA to designate PFOA and PFOS as hazardous substances under CERCLA, also known as Superfund law, within one year after enactment of the bill and within five years determine whether to designate all PFAS substances as hazardous under CERCLA. Also includes other regulatory measures to detect, monitor, and treat for PFAS in water supplies.
Status Considering
Last Action Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.. July 22, 2021
Priority High
Position Oppose

Bill Id [US HR 3622](#)
Location United States
Title Clean Water Standards for PFAS Act of 2021
Summary Require the U.S.Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to develop effluent limitations guidelines and standards and water quality criteria for PFAS under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and authorize \$200 million in Federal grants to publicly owned treatment works to implement such guidelines and standards. Specifically, the Clean Water Standards for PFAS Act would do the following:

- Require USEPA to develop water quality criteria under the Clean Water Act for all measurable PFAS chemicals within two years of bill's enactment and develop effluent limitations guidelines and standards for all measurable PFAS chemicals within four years, including establishing pretreatment standards to prevent introduction of PFAS into POTWs and stopping PFAS at the source prior to contaminating municipal water systems.
- Identifies nine priority industry categories of industries that USEPA must

establish standards for.

- Authorizes \$200 million in grants per year through fiscal years 2022-2026 to assist POTWs with implementation of developed limitations and standards.

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| Status | Introduced |
| Last Action | Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.. June 01, 2021 |
| Priority | High |
| Position | Monitor |

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| Bill Id | US S 1907 |
| Location | United States |
| Title | Clean Water Standards for PFAS Act of 2021 |
| Summary | <p>Companion bill to H.R. 3622. The bill would require the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to develop effluent limitations guidelines and standards and water quality criteria for PFAS under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and provide Federal grants to publicly owned treatment works to implement such guidelines and standards. Specifically, the Clean Water Standards for PFAS Act would do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Require USEPA to develop water quality criteria under the Clean Water Act for all measurable PFAS chemicals within two years of bill's enactment and develop effluent limitations guidelines and standards for all measurable PFAS chemicals within four years, including establishing pretreatment standards to prevent introduction of PFAS into POTWs and stopping PFAS at the source prior to contaminating municipal water systems.• Identifies nine priority industry categories of industries that USEPA must establish standards for.• Authorizes \$200 million in grants per year through fiscal years 2022-2026 to assist POTWs with implementation of developed limitations and standards. |
| Status | Introduced |
| Last Action | Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.. May 27, 2021 |
| Priority | High |
| Position | Monitor |

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| Bill Id | US HR 3404 |
| Location | United States |

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| Title | FUTURE Western Water Infrastructure and Drought Resiliency Act |
| Summary | <p>The FUTURE Western Water Act is a comprehensive package that aims to address western water infrastructure and drought response needs, including: infrastructure development, improved technology and data, water job training and education, and ecosystem protection and restoration. Among the provisions, the legislation includes provisions from Water Recycling Investment and Improvement Act (H.R. 1015), which increases the authorization level for the Title XVI program to \$500 million from the current \$50 million. CASA supports H.R. 1015. The bill's the four major policy components.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure Development: authorizes \$750 million for sustainable, multi-benefit water storage projects, authorizes \$500 million for water recycling and reuse projects, authorizes \$260 million for innovative water desalination projects, and establishes process to authorize new major water storage projects owned or supported by USDOl. - Improved Technology and Data: invests in water data and technology to improve water management and reducing energy and water waste - types of investments include expanded water technology "X-Prize" to support new stream gages and the development and deployment of emerging technologies to help manage and improve water supply availability. - Water Job Training and Education: Federal support for water education activities, collaborative water management efforts and training, and professional development support for water sector workforce. - Ecosystem Protection and Restoration: To reverse fish and wildlife species decline, eligible measures include new voluntary incentives for farmers to provide waterbird habitats, expanded watershed health project funding, support wildlife refuges, multi-benefit water storage projects that provide benefits for water supply and wildlife, and improved drought planning efforts to protect biodiversity. |
| Status | Introduced |
| Last Action | Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.. May 21, 2021 |
| Priority | High |
| Position | Support |

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| Bill Id | US HR 1563 |
| Location | United States |
| Title | To extend the authorities under the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 providing operational flexibility, drought relief, and other benefits to the State of California. |

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| Status | Introduced |
| Last Action | Referred to the Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife.. April 21, 2021 |
| Priority | High |
| Position | Oppose |

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| Bill Id | <u>US HR 2238</u> |
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| Location | United States |
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| Title | Break Free From Plastic Pollution Act of 2021 |
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| Summary | <p>Would reduce plastic production, increase recycling, and protect frontline and fenceline communities from the burden of toxic emissions from plastic waste by changing the incentives of the industry. The bill shifts the burden of cleanup to the corporations that produced the plastics. Would direct the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to establish regulations to require covered manufacturers, as defined by the bill, to print clear and visible "Do Not Flush" labeling notice on product packaging. Eligible labeling protocol mirrors the protocols outlined in the state bill. As with the state bill, the "Do Not Flush" symbol is defined by the INDA and EDANA Guidelines for Assessing the Flushability of Disposable Nonwoven Products (Edition 4; May 2018).</p> |
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BFFPPA addresses pollution caused by microfibers from textiles and general microplastics through the water waste stream. The bill would establish a new grants program to support projects that reduce microfiber pollution through either improving industry and manufacturing best practices to reduce the generation of textile-based microfiber pollution or improve the filtration technology for textile-based microfiber pollution in washing machines and at wastewater treatment plants. The bill does not define an authorization amount for the program.

The legislation would also create a separate USEPA pilot program to study the efficacy and cost effectiveness of tools, technologies, and techniques used to remove and prevent the release of microplastics into the environment. Under the program, studies will be conducted to test natural and green infrastructure, and mechanical removal systems and filtration technologies. The bill identifies eligible locations to carry out testing studies to include wastewater treatment facilities, stormwater systems, and drinking water systems. The bill does not define an authorization amount for this new pilot program.

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| Status | Introduced |
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| Last Action | Referred to the Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change.. March 29, 2021 |
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| Priority | High |
| Position | Support |

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| Bill Id | <u>US S 984</u> |
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| Location | United States |
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| Title | Break Free From Plastic Pollution Act of 2021 |
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| Summary | <p>Would reduce plastic production, increase recycling, and protect frontline and fenceline communities from the burden of toxic emissions from plastic waste by changing the incentives of the industry. The bill shifts the burden of cleanup to the corporations that produced the plastics. Would direct the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to establish regulations to require covered manufacturers, as defined by the bill, to print clear and visible "Do Not Flush" labeling notice on product packaging. Eligible labeling protocol mirrors the protocols outlined in the state bill. As with the state bill, the "Do Not Flush" symbol is defined by the INDA and EDANA Guidelines for Assessing the Flushability of Disposable Nonwoven Products (Edition 4; May 2018).</p> |
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| Status | Introduced |
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| Last Action | Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.. March 25, 2021 |
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| Priority | High |
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| Position | Support |
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| Bill Id | <u>US HR 1881</u> |
| Location | United States |
| Title | To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act with respect to permitting terms, and for other purposes. |
| Summary | Extends the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to up to, but not exceeding, 10 years from the current 5 years, for a municipality. |
| Status | Introduced |
| Last Action | Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.. March 15, 2021 |
| Priority | High |
| Position | Monitor |

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| Bill Id | <u>US HR 1015</u> |
| Location | United States |
| Title | Water Recycling Investment and Improvement Act |
| Summary | Increases the authorization level for the Title XVI Program to \$500 million from the current \$50 million and makes it a permanent program. The bill strikes requirement that projects must be in drought or disaster areas and strikes the requirement that the projects need to be designated in an appropriations legislation. |
| Status | Introduced |
| Last Action | Referred to the Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife.. March 15, 2021 |
| Priority | High |
| Position | Support |