



Federal Legislative Report - June 2021

Last Updated: June 21, 2021

Bills by Issue

Priority: High (11)

Bill Number	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
HR 2467	Subcommittee Consideration And Mark Up Session Held 2021 06 16	In House	Monitor	High
Title PFAS Action Act of 2021	Bill Summary: Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Apr 19, 2021, 4:54 PM 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. Introduction Date: 2021-04-13			
Organizational Notes	Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Jun 21, 2021, 4:37 PM This is a reintroduction of the bill Dingell tried to advance last year (H.R. 535), which OC SAN monitored closely due to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) designation for PFAS. H.R. 2467 includes the same CERCLA designation provision that directs U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to designate PFOA and PFOS within 1 year of enactment of the bill and determine whether to designate all Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) substances as hazardous under CERCLA within 5 years of enactment of the bill. The bill would also do the following if enacted into law: • Direct USEPA to review and determine whether to establish effluent and pretreatment standards for PFAS substances under the Clean Water Act and provide grants assistance to publicly owned treatment works for implementation of developed standards. Grants program would be authorized at \$200 million for each of the fiscal years 2022 through 2026. Individual awarded grants are not to exceed \$100 thousand. • Establish a national primary drinking water regulation standard for PFOA and PFOS within two years that protects public health, including the health of vulnerable subpopulations. • Establish a PFAS infrastructure grants program for affected community water systems authorized at \$125 million for each of the fiscal years 2022-2023 and \$100 million for each fiscal years 2024-2026. • Require that EPA to place discharge limits on industrial releases of PFAS and provides \$200 million annually for wastewater treatment. #OCSAN			

Bill Number

HR 1915

Last Action

Ordered To Be Reported Amended By The
Yeas And Nays 42 25 2021 06 10

Status

In House

Position

Support

Priority

High

Title

Water Quality Protection and Job Creation Act of 2021

Description

Water Quality Protection and Job Creation Act of 2021 This bill creates, reauthorizes, and revises several grant programs for infrastructure to treat water pollution, such as wastewater or stormwater. Specifically, the bill reauthorizes through FY2026 and revises the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program, which provides communities low-cost financing for water quality infrastructure projects. It also reauthorizes through FY2026 grants for * programs to control water pollution; * pilot projects related to watershed management of wastewater discharges (e.g., sewer overflows or stormwater discharges) during wet weather; * alternative water source projects, including projects to reclaim stormwater; or * measures to manage, reduce, treat or recapture stormwater, such as sewer overflows. In addition, the Environmental Protection Agency must award grants to owners of publicly owned treatment works (i.e., sewage treatment plants) for the treatment of contaminants of emerging concern, such as perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, commonly referred to as PFAS. These substances are man-made and may have adverse human health effects. A variety of products contain the compounds, such as nonstick cookware or weatherproof clothing.

Organizational Notes

Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Jun 21, 2021, 4:29 PM

H.R. 1915 is a comprehensive package that would deliver substantial investment opportunities in the clean water sector. Specifically, the bill would authorize the following: - Authorizes \$40 billion over 5 years for the Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund (SRF) - Authorizes \$500 million for each of the fiscal years 2022-2026 for state water management programs - Authorizes \$200 million for each of the fiscal years 2022-2026 for a new grants program to POTW owners to be used for implementing pretreatment standard or effluent limitation developed by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) for the introduction of Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) into treatment works, or discharge of PFAS - Authorizes \$200 million for each of the fiscal years 2022-2026 to support efforts to assess future risks and vulnerabilities of publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) to manmade or natural disasters, including extreme weather events, drought, and sea level rise, and efforts to carryout planning, design, or construction of projects to increase resiliency of POTWs - Authorizes \$200 million for each of the fiscal years 2022-2026 to support pilot projects addressing alternative water sources, including treating wastewater (including stormwater) for groundwater recharge, potable reuse, or other purposes - Authorizes \$500 million for a new Smart Wastewater Infrastructure Technology Grant Program to assist municipalities in the planning, designing, or constructing of projects at POTWs that include intelligent sewage or stormwater collection systems and innovative and alternative combined storm and sanitary sewer projects that rely upon real-time data acquisition to support predictive aquifer recharge through reuse and stormwater management capabilities - Establishment of a Water Reuse Interagency Working Group to develop and coordinate actions, tools, and resources that encourage water reuse nationally - Incorporates "corrosion-prevention activities" for eligible projects under the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, as practicable #OCSAN

Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Apr 19, 2021, 3:51 PM

CASA Supports #OCSAN

Bill Summary: Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Jun 21, 2021, 3:52 PM Bipartisan legislation would authorize \$50 billion in direct infrastructure investment over the next five years to address America's crumbling wastewater infrastructure and local water quality challenges. It would also significantly increase the amount of Federal assistance made available to States and communities through the successful Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) program.

Introduction Date: 2021-03-16

Bill Number

HR 2468

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On
Commodity Exchanges Energy And Credit 2021
06 07

Status

In House

Position

Monitor

Priority

High

Title

Made in America Act of 2021

Description

Made in America Act of 2021 This bill requires that materials used in carrying out federal infrastructure aid programs are made in the United States. The term produced in the United States means, in the case of * iron or steel products, that all manufacturing processes for the iron or steel product, from the initial melting stage through the application of coatings, occurred in the United States; * manufactured products, that the product was manufactured in the United States and that the cost of the components of the manufactured product that are mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States is greater than 50% of the total cost of all components of the manufactured product; and * construction materials, that all manufacturing processes for the construction material occurred in the United States. The Department of Commerce must (1) issue uniform standards that define the term all manufacturing processes for purposes of this bill, and (2) take into consideration and seek to maximize the jobs benefited or created in the production of the construction material. The bill requires that all steel, iron, manufactured products, non-ferrous metals, plastic, concrete and aggregates, glass (including optical glass), lumber, and drywall used in these programs be produced in the United States. Includes within infrastructure addressed by this bill federal-aid highways, railroads, public transportation, civil aviation, drinking water, and stormwater.

Organizational Notes

Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Apr 19, 2021, 4:41 PM

H.R. 2468 identifies federal infrastructure funding programs that do not currently subject projects to Buy America standards and would ensure that these programs require that building materials used in the "taxpayer-funded projects" are produced domestically. This includes iron and steel materials. The bill directs the U.S. Department of Commerce to certify construction materials are made in America and the manufacturing processes support American jobs. #OCSAN

Bill Summary: Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Apr 19, 2021, 4:44 PM
Bill strengthens Buy American provisions for tax-payer funded infrastructure projects by requiring federal funding programs to require Buy America provisions for construction materials.

Introduction Date: 2021-04-13

Bill Number	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
HR 3622	Referred To The Subcommittee On Water Resources And Environment 2021 06 01	In House	Monitor	High

Title

To require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to develop effluent limitations guidelines and standards and water quality criteria for PFAS under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, to provide Federal grants to publicly owned treatment works to implement such guidelines and standards, and for other purposes.

Bill Summary: Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Jun 10, 2021, 2:38 PM 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.

Introduction Date: 2021-05-28

Organizational Notes

Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Jun 10, 2021, 2:37 PM

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. The purpose of the legislation is to stop manufacturers and industries that use or make PFAS discharge the chemicals into the nation's waterways and provide financial assistance to POTWs for treatment costs associated with the new limits and standards. Similar provisions were included in the H.R. 2467, the PFAS Action Act of 2021, that was introduced earlier this year. 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. #OCSAN

Bill Number	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
S 1907	Read Twice And Referred To The Committee On Environment And Public Works 2021 05 27	In Senate	Monitor	High

Title

A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to develop effluent limitations guidelines and standards and water quality criteria for PFAS under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, to provide Federal grants to publicly owned treatment works to implement such guidelines and standards, and for other purposes.

Bill Summary: Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Jun 10, 2021, 2:59 PM 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.

Introduction Date: 2021-05-27

Organizational Notes

Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Jun 10, 2021, 2:58 PM

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. The purpose of the legislation is to stop manufacturers and industries that use or make PFAS discharge the chemicals into the nation's waterways and provide financial assistance to POTWs for treatment costs associated with the new limits and standards. Similar provisions were included in the H.R. 2467, the PFAS Action Act of 2021, that was introduced earlier this year. 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. #OCSAN

Bill Number

HR 3404

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On Water Resources And Environment 2021 05 21

Status

In House

Position

Support

Priority

High

Title

To provide drought preparedness and improved water supply reliability to the Nation.

Bill Summary: Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Jun 10, 2021, 2:44 PM
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.

Introduction Date: 2021-05-20

Organizational Notes

Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Jun 21, 2021, 3:49 PM

The FUTURE Western Water Act is a comprehensive package that aims to address western water infrastructure and drought response needs. Among the provisions, the legislation includes provisions from Representative Grace Napolitano's 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. - 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 USDO, modeled after the USACE WRDA authorization process for water projects - 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: includes measures 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 #OCSAN

Bill Number

S 914

Last Action

By Senator Carper From Committee On Environment And Public Works Filed Written Report Report No 117 20 2021 05 10

Status

In House

Position

Monitor

Priority

High

Title

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021

Description

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 This bill reauthorizes through FY2026 or establishes a variety of programs for water infrastructure. Specifically, it supports programs to provide safe drinking water or treat wastewater, such as sewer overflows or stormwater. For example, the bill reauthorizes and revises the clean water state revolving fund (SRF) and the drinking water SRF.

Bill Summary: Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Jun 21, 2021, 4:29 PM

A comprehensive bill that contains Senate clean water and drinking water provisions that were dropped out of Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) 2020 during conference negotiations. S. 914 would invest more than \$35 billion in water resource development projects across the country, of which, more than 40% can be directly used to benefit small, disadvantaged, rural, and tribal communities through additional subsidization from the State Revolving Loan Funds or direct grant programs.

Introduction Date: 2021-03-23

Organizational Notes

Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Apr 19, 2021, 3:50 PM

A comprehensive bill, containing clean water and drinking water policy provisions that failed to be included in last year's WRDA 2020 bill. S. 914 was reported out of the Committee on Environment and Public Works on a bipartisan vote of 20-0. The bill now goes to the Senate floor to be considered by the full Senate. Below are the key clean water provisions. • SRF reauthorized at \$14 billion and provides that 10% of assistance reserved for grants and other subsidies to reduce costs. • Wastewater efficiency grant program authorized at \$100 million to support waste to energy projects. • Alternative Water Source Act reauthorized providing \$125 million to support grants to develop reclamation projects generally under \$3 million. • Sewer Overflow and storm water grants program reauthorized at \$280 million to address CSO and other overflows. 25% set aside for rural or financially distressed communities. • Resiliency and sustainability grants assistance provided to support utilities address climate and cyber impacts. \$125million authorized. • Small system assistance to improve efficiency of small systems (10,000 or less) authorized. No funding level identified. • Workforce development grants program reauthorized at \$5 million. • Water Data Sharing program authorized to provide grants to encourage data sharing related to impaired coastal watersheds, water system with high levels of pollution and other circumstances leading to water quality impacts. Multi-state consortia authorized to enhance sharing of data, technologies, and protocols. \$65 million in grants authorized to support state and consortia efforts. • WIFIA reauthorized at \$50 million per year. Renews the authority of small systems to bundle projects for WIFIA assistance to meet floor for financing assistance. • Study required on the state of small and disadvantaged communities' historical distribution of funding assistance and ways to improve assistance to such communities. • The Water Reuse Interagency Working Group is created to advance water reuse throughout the country with a focus on federal agencies' mission and ways to create opportunities for reuse. • Advanced Clean Water Technologies Study directed to ascertain existing and future technologies that could improve the operations of treatment works. #OCSAN

Bill Number

HR 2238

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On Water
Resources And Environment 2021 03 29

Status

In House

Position

Support

Priority

High

Title

Break Free From Plastic Pollution Act of 2021

Bill Summary: Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Jun 10, 2021, 3:07 PM
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 so they have financial motivation to end the burning and dumping; strengthening environmental justice protections; eliminating waste export loopholes; and extending across the nation existing laws that have been proven to work on the state and local level, among other steps.

Introduction Date: 2021-03-26

Organizational Notes

Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Jun 21, 2021, 3:53 PM

The bill contains an expanded section on establishing a “Do Not Flush” labeling requirement for non-flushable single-use wet wipes. The labeling section, that complements CASA's California state bill, 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). BFFPPA also includes two provisions addressing 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. #OCSAN

Bill Number	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
S 984	Read Twice And Referred To The Committee On Finance 2021 03 25	In Senate	Support	High

Title

Break Free From Plastic Pollution Act of 2021

Bill Summary: Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Jun 10, 2021, 3:06 PM
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 so they have financial motivation to end the burning and dumping; strengthening environmental justice protections; eliminating waste export loopholes; and extending across the nation existing laws that have been proven to work on the state and local level, among other steps.

Introduction Date: 2021-03-25

Organizational Notes

Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Jun 21, 2021, 3:48 PM

The bill contains an expanded section on establishing a “Do Not Flush” labeling requirement for non-flushable single-use wet wipes. The labeling section, that complements CASA’s California state bill, 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). BFFPPA also includes two provisions addressing 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. #OCSAN

Bill Number	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
HR 1881	Referred To The Subcommittee On Water Resources And Environment 2021 03 15	In House	Monitor	High

Title

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

Description

This bill revises the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. Under the program, the Environmental Protection Agency issues permits to discharge pollutants into waters of the United States. The bill extends the maximum term for NPDES permits issued to states or municipalities from 5 to 10 years.

Bill Summary: Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Mar 22, 2021, 9:20 PM
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.

Introduction Date: 2021-03-12

Organizational Notes

Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Mar 22, 2021, 9:24 PM

H.R. 1881 would allow for the term of National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued to a State or municipality to not exceed 10 years, from the current 5 years. For all other permittees, the NPDES permit would remain at the current 5 year term limit. #OCSAN

Bill Number

HR 1015

Last Action

Introduced In House 2021 02 11

Status

In House

Position

Support

Priority

High

Title

Water Recycling Investment and Improvement Act

Description

Water Recycling Investment and Improvement Act This bill makes permanent, and otherwise revises, the Bureau of Reclamation's grant program for the funding of water recycling and reuse projects. Specifically, the bill removes priority under the program for projects in areas that, in the preceding four-year period, have been (1) identified as experiencing severe, extreme, or exceptional drought; or (2) designated as a disaster area by a state. Additionally, the bill increases through FY2025 the authorization of appropriations for the program and otherwise revises provisions related to program funding.

Organizational Notes

Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Jun 21, 2021, 3:50 PM

H.R. 1015 would increase the authorization level for the Title XVI Program to \$500 million from the current \$50 million, and make it a permanent program. The program is set to expire this year if Congress does not reauthorize it. The bill would also strikes the requirement that projects must be in drought or disaster area, strikes the requirement that the projects need to be designated in an appropriations legislation, and increases the limitation on the federal share of individual Title XVI projects from the current \$20 million in October 1996 prices to \$30 million in January 2019 prices (does not change the 25% federal cost share). H.R. 1015 is a reintroduction of a bill (H.R. 1162) Napolitano introduced in the 116th Congress. Provisions incorporated into Rep. Huffman's FUTURE Act (H.R. 3404). CASA supports. #OCSAN CASA Supports #OCSAN

Bill Summary: Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Feb 16, 2021, 3:28 PM
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.

Introduction Date: 2021-02-11

Priority: Medium (1)

Bill Number

HR 1352

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On
Conservation And Forestry 2021 04 05

Status

In House

Position

Monitor

Priority

Medium

Title

Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity, and Reliability Act of 2021

Description

Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity, and Reliability Act of 2021 This bill increases funding for water infrastructure, including funding for several programs related to controlling water pollution or protecting drinking water. Specifically, it establishes a Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity, and Reliability Trust Fund. The fund may be used for specified grant programs. The bill increases the corporate income tax rate to 24.5% to provide revenues for the fund. In addition, the bill revises requirements concerning the clean water state revolving fund (SRF) and the drinking water SRF. It also creates or reauthorizes several grant programs for water infrastructure.

Organizational Notes

Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Mar 22, 2021, 9:45 PM

Legislation has support from over 540 national, state, and local organizations. The legislation is a reintroduction from last Congress. #OCSAN

Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Jun 21, 2021, 4:31 PM

H.R. 1352 would provide the following support for water infrastructure: provides \$34.85 billion a year to drinking water and wastewater improvements; creates a water trust fund; creates up to nearly 1 million jobs across the economy and protect American workers; prioritizes disadvantaged communities with grants and additional support; expands funding for technical assistance to small, rural, and indigenous communities; funds projects to address water contamination from PFAS; requires USEPA to study water affordability, shutoffs, discrimination, and civil rights violations by water providers; upgrades household wells and septic systems; helps homeowners replace lead service lines; and provides more than \$1 billion a year to update water infrastructure in public schools. #OCSAN

Bill Summary: Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Mar 22, 2021, 9:43 PM
The Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity, and Reliability (WATER) Act of 2021 is a comprehensive solution that creates a WATER Trust Fund, which dedicates nearly \$35 billion towards water infrastructure improvements across the United States.

Introduction Date: 2021-02-25

Priority: None (1)

Bill Number

HR 1512

Last Action

Referred To The Subcommittee On Highways
And Transit 2021 03 03

Status

In House

Position

None

Priority

None

Title

CLEAN Future Act

Bill Summary: Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Mar 22, 2021, 8:54 PM
H.R. 1512 is a comprehensive legislative package with the goal of achieving net zero greenhouse gas pollution, combating the climate crisis, putting Americans back to work, and rebuilding our economy. It includes limited drinking water provisions, including establishing PFAS grants program for affected community water systems, authorized at \$500 million. The legislation also includes an extensive environmental justice title that supports the policy directives from the Administration that 40% of all future federal funding be delivered to disadvantage and environmental justice communities.

Introduction Date: 2021-03-02

Organizational Notes

Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Mar 22, 2021, 8:57 PM

Establishes a new grants program under USEPA to aid affected community water systems that are impacted by PFAS contamination with the capitol costs associated with implementing remediation technologies. Priority funding will be provided to disadvantage communities. Grants program to be authorized at \$500 million for each of the fiscal years 2022-2031. #OCSAN

Last edited by Sarah Sapirstein at Mar 22, 2021, 5:50 PM

Establishes a grant program to award grants to eligible States to receive grants to construct large-scale composting or anaerobic digestion food waste-to-energy projects. For a State to be eligible it must have a plan to limit quantity of food waste that could be disposed of in a landfill, provide USEPA a written commitment that the State has read and agrees to comply with the Food Recovery Hierarchy of the Environmental Protection Agency, and written end-product recycling plan that provides for the beneficial use of the material resulting from any anaerobic digestion food waste-to-energy operation with respect to which the loan or grant is made. Grants may not be used for an anaerobic digester that solely uses manure as undigested biomass. Grants program authorized to be appropriated \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2031. #OCSAN

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