

**LAS VIRGENES - TRIUNFO
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
AGENDA**

4232 Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas, CA 91302

November 1, 2021, 5:00 PM

Public Participation for Meetings of Las Virgenes - Triunfo Joint Powers Authority in Response to COVID- 19

Pursuant to AB-361 (Government Code Section 54953(e)), the Las Virgenes - Triunfo Joint Powers Authority Board of Directors finds health concerns dictate offering the public and directors the opportunity to attend board meetings via teleconferencing.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: Pursuant to AB-361 and given the current health concerns, this meeting is being conducted via Zoom Webinar and all attendees are muted by default. To join via computer, please use the following Zoom Webinar ID:

Webinar ID:<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/82444730265>

To join by telephone, please dial (669) 900-6833 or (346) 248-7799 and enter Webinar ID: 824 4473 0265

For members of the public wishing to address the Board during Public Comment or during a specific agenda item, please press "Raise Hand" if you are joining via computer, or press *9 if you are joining via phone.

Members of the public can also access and request to speak at meetings live on-line, with audio and limited video, at www.LVMWD.com/JPALiveStream. In addition, members of the public can submit written comments electronically for consideration at www.LVMWD.com/JPALiveStream. To ensure distribution to the members of the Las Virgenes - Triunfo Joint Powers Authority Board of Directors prior to consideration of the agenda, please submit comments 24 hours prior to the day of the meeting. Those comments, as well as any comments received after 5:00 P.M., will be distributed to the members of the Board of Directors and will be made part of the official public record of the meeting. Contact Josie Guzman, Executive Assistant/Clerk of the Board at (818) 251-2123 or jguzman@lvmwd.com with any questions.

ACCESSIBILITY: If requested, the agenda and backup materials will be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with a disability, as required by Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and the federal rules and regulations adopted in implementation thereof. Any person who requires a disability-related modification or accommodation, in order to observe and/or offer public comment may request such reasonable modification, accommodation, aid, or service by contacting the Executive Assistant/Clerk of the Board by telephone at (818) 251-2123 or via email to jguzman@lvmwd.com no later than 8:00 AM on the day of the scheduled meeting.

Members of the public wishing to address the Las Virgenes-Triunfo Joint Powers Authority (JPA) Board of Directors are advised that a statement of Public Comment Protocols is available from the Clerk of the Board. Prior to speaking, each speaker is asked to review these protocols, complete a speakers' card, and hand it to the Clerk of the Board. Speakers will be recognized in the order the cards are received.

The Public Comments agenda item is presented to allow the public to address the Board on matters not on the agenda. The public may also present comments on matters on the agenda; speakers for agendized items will be recognized at the time the item is called up for discussion.

Materials prepared by the JPA in connection with the subject matter on the agenda are available for public inspection at 4232 Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas, CA 91302. Materials prepared by the JPA and distributed to the Board during this meeting are available for public inspection at the meeting or as soon thereafter as possible. Materials presented to the Board by the public will be maintained as part of the records of these proceedings and are available upon request to the Clerk of the Board.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

1 CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

2 APPROVAL OF AGENDA AND APPROVAL OF FINDINGS OF RESOLUTION NO. 13 (AB 361) REGARDING THE USE OF TELECONFERENCING

3 PUBLIC COMMENTS

Members of the public may now address the Board of Directors **ON MATTERS NOT APPEARING ON THE AGENDA**, but within the jurisdiction of the Board. No action shall be taken on any matter not appearing on the agenda unless authorized by Subdivision (b) of Government Code Section 54954.2

4 CONSENT CALENDAR

Matters listed under the Consent Calendar are considered to be routine, non-controversial and normally approved with one motion. If discussion is requested by a member of the Board on any Consent Calendar item, or if a member of the public wishes to comment on an item, that item will be removed from the Consent Calendar for separate action.

A Minutes: Special Meetings of October 14, 2021 and October 20, 2021 (Pg. 4)
Approve.

5 ILLUSTRATIVE AND/OR VERBAL PRESENTATION AGENDA ITEMS

A State and Federal Legislative Update (Pg.9)

B Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo: Update (Pg. 60)

6 ACTION ITEMS

A Proposed 2022 JPA Board Meeting Calendar (Pg. 65)

Review the proposed 2022 Board Meeting Calendar and make any scheduling adjustments.

B Carbon Tower Carbon Replacement: Authorization of Purchase Order (Pg. 69)

Authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to issue a purchase order to Karbonous, Inc., in the amount of \$41,953, for carbon tower media replacement.

7 BOARD COMMENTS

8 ADMINISTERING AGENT/GENERAL MANAGER REPORT

9 FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

10 INFORMATION ITEMS

A Constituents of Emerging Concern (CECs): Comparison of Pure Water and Imported Water Sources (Pg. 71)

11 PUBLIC COMMENTS

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12 ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and applicable federal rules and regulations, requests for a disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, in order to attend or participate in a meeting, should be made to the Executive Assistant/Clerk of the Board in advance of the meeting to ensure availability of the requested service or accommodation. Notices, agendas, and public documents related to the Board meetings can be made available in appropriate alternative format upon request.

**LAS VIRGENES – TRIUNFO
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
MINUTES
SPECIAL MEETING**

9:00 AM

October 14, 2021

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Lynda Lo-Hill.

1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

The meeting was called to order at **9:00 a.m.** by Chair Tjulander via teleconference in the Board Room at Las Virgenes Municipal Water District headquarters at 4232 Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas, CA 91302. The meeting was conducted via teleconference pursuant to the provisions of Assembly Bill 361, which exempts certain requirements of the Ralph M. Brown Act to support social distancing guidelines associated with response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak. Josie Guzman, Clerk of the Board, conducted the roll call.

Present: Directors Caspary, Lewitt, Lo-Hill, Nye (via teleconference), Orkney, Polan, Renger, Shapiro (via teleconference), Tjulander, and Wall.
Absent: None.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA AND ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION NO. 13 (AB 361)

A Implementation of AB 361: Authorizing Revised Use of Teleconferencing for Public Meetings

Pass, approve, and adopt proposed Resolution No. 13, authorizing the revised use of teleconferencing for public meetings pursuant to the Brown Act provisions enacted by Assembly Bill 361.

RESOLUTION NO. 13

A RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE LAS VIRGENES – TRIUNFO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY AUTHORIZING THE REVISED USE OF TELECONFERENCING FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

(Reference is hereby made to Resolution No. 13 on file in the JPA's Resolution

Book and by this reference the same is incorporated herein.)

Director Renger moved to Item 2A. Motion seconded by Director Polan. Motion carried unanimously by roll call vote.

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS

None.

4. CONSENT CALENDAR

A Minutes: Special Meeting of September 13, 2021: Approve

Director Renger moved to approve the Consent Calendar. Motion seconded by Director Polan. Motion carried unanimously by roll call vote.

5. ILLUSTRATIVE AND/OR VERBAL PRESENTATION AGENDA ITEMS

A Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo: Workshop on Funding, Financing, and Estimated Bill Impacts

Review and provide feedback on the funding, financing, and estimated bill impacts for the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo.

Administering Agent/General Manager David Pedersen provided introductory remarks.

Don Patterson, Director of Finance and Administration, reviewed the agenda for the workshop.

The following consultants were introduced: Jennifer Phillips, Anna James, Jaason Englesmith, and Rich Nagel from Jacobs Engineering Group (Jacobs); Greg Swartz and Halina de la Rosa from Piper Sandler; and John Wright from Raftelis.

The consultants provided a PowerPoint presentation with an overview of funding, financing, and estimated bill impacts for the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo.

The Board engaged in discussion and provided feedback regarding concerns with inflation rate calculations and identifying funding sources.

6. ADJOURNMENT

Seeing no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was duly adjourned at **11:02 a.m.**

**LAS VIRGENES – TRIUNFO
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
MINUTES
SPECIAL MEETING**

11:00 AM

October 20, 2021

1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

The meeting was called to order at **11:28 a.m.** by Chair Tjulander at Las Virgenes Municipal Water District headquarters at 4232 Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas, CA 91302.

Present: Directors Lewitt, Lo-Hill, Orkney, Polan, Shapiro, Tjulander, and Wall.

Absent: Directors Caspary, Nye, and Renger.

2. TOUR OF PURE WATER DEMONSTRATION FACILITY WITH REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

Following introductory remarks by Administering Agent/General Manager David Pedersen and a video presentation by Public Affairs Associate II Riki Clark, a tour was conducted of the Pure Water Demonstration Facility.

No actions were taken by the JPA Board.

3. ADJOURNMENT

The special meeting was adjourned at **1:00 p.m.**

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Ray Tjulander, Chair

ATTEST:

Jay Lewitt, Vice Chair



To: Las Virgenes-Triunfo JPA Board of Directors and Staff
From: John Freshman, Ana Schwab, and Lowry Crook
Date: October 21, 2021
RE: Federal Report

Congress is Running on Tight Deadlines

Congress is continuing to work on tight deadlines for the next six weeks as they have pushed back the deadlines for the FY22 appropriation bills and debt ceiling increase. In early October, President Biden signed a debt ceiling limit increase which raises the limit by \$480 billion. This should last until early December, however, there is no progress on negotiations between Republicans and Democrats on what the debt ceiling limit increase will be long term.

In addition to the debt ceiling and appropriations, President Biden's administration is working with congressional leadership on passing the Build Back Better Plan. Many of the issues are hotly contested among the Democratic party. President Biden has been meeting with the progressive caucus and moderate Democrats in order to push for strong support of the infrastructure and social spending plan. The plan will include funding and new programs aimed at climate change and lowering costs of child care, higher education, and health care. Rather than cut out program initiative entirely, it seems that programs will be cut down in scope and duration. There is a possibility for SALT cap changes to be included in the deal, which would include a provision to expand or temporarily remove the cap on the federal deduction on state and local taxes.

Progressives do not want to negotiate on the size of the package, which has been criticized by Sen. Joe Manchin (D-WV) and Sen. Krysten Sinema (D-AZ). After recent meetings with the two Senators, President Biden is confident he can negotiate a package between \$1.9 and \$2.2 trillion. Without their votes, the Senate is unlikely to pass the proposal at all. In both the House and Senate, leadership needs the progressive and moderate factions of Democrats to support the proposal. In the past few weeks, little progress has been made.

To fund the federal government for FY22, Congress needs to pass its 12 appropriations bills before December 3. Senate Democrats released the nine remaining spending bills. Republicans immediately pushed back on the bills, announcing that the bills were partisan and not ready for passage. Senate Appropriations Ranking Member Richard Shelby (R-AL) said the top-line numbers were "a fantasy land" proposal. Senate GOP members will likely introduce a counter proposal in the next few days. The appropriation bills need to be passed with 60 votes, so Democrats will have to negotiate with Republicans in order to pass the bills prior to a government shutdown. It is likely that the two chambers will conference on the final numbers and Community Project Funding requests.



Senate Interior-Environment Appropriations Bill

EPA

The Senate Interior-Environment bill provides \$10.54 billion for EPA, a \$1.3 billion increase from FY2021. The bill includes major investments in drinking and waste water infrastructure: \$2.86 billion for the Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Funds, an increase of \$100 million. The bill also increases funding for WIFIA by \$15 million, up to \$80 million in funding for this fiscal year. The bill adds a new section for environmental justice grants, totaling \$100 million in funding.

Program	FY 2021 Enacted	Budget Estimate	Committee Recommendation
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$4.31	\$5.31 billion	\$4.85 billion
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	\$1.64 billion	\$1.64 billion	\$1.87 billion
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	\$1.13 billion	\$1.36 billion	\$1.18 billion
Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability	\$4 million	\$9 million	\$9 million
Technical Assistance for Treatment Works	\$18 million	\$18 million	\$20 million
Sewer Overflow Control Grants	\$40 million	\$60 million	\$56 million
Water Infrastructure Workforce Development	\$3 million	\$3 million	\$5 million
<i>WIFIA</i>	\$65 million	\$80.1 million	\$80.1 million
<i>Environmental Justice Implementation Grants</i>	--	--	\$100 million

PFAS

EPA Administrator Michael Regan announced the agency’s multi-year plan to address PFAS contamination across the country. The published PFAS Strategic Roadmap describes the EPA’s plan to study, address, and regulate various stages of PFAS and its contamination. Some of the proposed actions include:

- Fall 2021 – Release the Final Rule on the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitory Rule;
- Fall 2022-Spring 2023 – Propose and Finalize a rule establishing a national Primary Drinking Water Regulation for PFOA and PFOS;



- 2022 and Ongoing – Utilize Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELGs) to establish national technology-based regulatory limits on the level of specified pollutants in wastewater discharged into surface waters and into municipal sewage treatment facilities;
- Winter 2022 – Work to utilize existing NDES authorities to reduce discharges of PFAS at the source;
- Fall 2024 – Publish updates to PFAS analytical methods to monitor drinking water; and
- Spring 2022-Summer 2023 – Propose and finalize a rule designated PROA and PFOS under CERCLA.

Congress is also continuing to be concerned with PFAS. The House Transportation and Infrastructure Water Resources Subcommittee held a hearing on emerging contaminants and PFAS. During the hearing, the panelists voiced support for five main, long-term suggestions to address emerging contaminants: technology-based permit limits, improved chemical review, active management between policymakers and scientists, limit microplastics, and source control. Witnesses urged Congress to focus on consistent and robust funding for PFAS research and cleanup. Additionally, they requested scientific research and development on the impact of PFAS in order to make the best long-term policies regarding cleanup and removal.

Drought Management in the West

In the past few weeks, Congress has held hearings on drought mitigations efforts in the western states. Witnesses provided ample support and reasoning for increased drought relief, which is included in the infrastructure package and reconciliation bill. Senators wanted to know how infrastructure funding will be used to create drought contingency plans and improve aging water infrastructure. The consensus is the priority is to invest in projects that will help make the system more efficient and increase the retention levels of the surface water storage. There was support for investing in water recycling and treating in-state brackish groundwater desalination and ocean desalination.

They examples how funding in the infrastructure bill can be used to ensure ecosystem health and practical water management. Practical infrastructure investments include: holding water on the property longer during the season, extending their water supply, allowing for additional groundwater recharge, and improving the health of wetlands. Farmers are looking at ways to improve flood irrigation, sprinklers, and preventing salt runoff in order to extend their water supply longer through the year.

Trujillo emphasized the importance of interagency coordination in order to solve drought in the west. Currently, the Department of Interior participates in several points of coordination established among federal agencies working to optimize federal drought response, including the National Climate Task Force, the Interagency Drought Relief Working Group, the National Drought Resilience Partnership, the Water Subcabinet. The Department works directly with federal entities including the Western Area Power Administration.



WOTUS

The Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Department of the Army proposed roundtables to provide input on the regional implications of “waters of the United States” (WOTUS). The regional roundtables are intended to engage stakeholders from across the country in order to provide valuable insight to the agency’s creation of a new definition of WOTUS. The agencies requested that organizers submit their self-nomination letter via email not later than November 3, 2021

**LAS VIRGENES-TRIUNFO - HIGH PRIORITY LEGISLATION IN THE 117TH CONGRESS
THROUGH OCTOBER 20, 2021**

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.202</u> <u>SALT Fairness Act of 2021</u>	This bill repeals the temporary restrictions in taxable years 2018 through 2025 on the deductibility of state and local taxes.	Introduced by Rep. Mike Garcia (R-CA) – January 5, 2021	
<u>S.29</u> <u>Local Water Protection Act</u>	This bill reauthorizes through FY2025 programs within the Environmental Protection Agency that award grants to states for managing nonpoint source water pollution or protecting groundwater quality. Water pollution from nonpoint sources is caused by precipitation picking up pollution as it moves over or through the ground.	Introduced by Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) – January 22, 2021	
<u>S.Res.17</u> <u>A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that clean water is a national priority and that the April 21, 2020, Navigable Waters Protection Rule should not be withdrawn or vacated.</u>	This bill reauthorizes through FY2025 programs within the Environmental Protection Agency that award grants to states for managing nonpoint source water pollution or protecting groundwater quality. Water pollution from nonpoint sources is caused by precipitation picking up pollution as it moves over or through the ground.	Introduced by Sen. Joni Ernst (R-IA) – January 27, 2021	
<u>H.R.616</u> <u>Emergency Water is a Human Right Act</u>	This bill creates a grant program, administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, to provide funds to states and Indian tribes to assist low-income households that pay a high proportion of household income for drinking water and wastewater services. Further, any entity receiving financial assistance under this grant program must ensure that no home energy service or public water system service is or remains disconnected or interrupted during the COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) public health emergency.	Introduced by Rep. Rashida Tlaib (D-MI) – January 28, 2021	
<u>S.85</u> <u>SALT Deductibility Act</u>	This bill repeals the temporary restrictions in taxable years 2018 through 2025 on the deductibility of state and local taxes. <i>Companion bill to H.R.613</i>	Introduced by Sen. Chuck Schumer (D-NY) – January 28, 2021	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
H.R.613 SALT Deductibility Act	<p>This bill repeals the temporary restrictions in taxable years 2018 through 2025 on the deductibility of state and local taxes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.85</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Thomas Suozzi (R-NY) – January 28, 2021</p>	
S.101 Environmental Justice Mapping and Data Collection Act of 2021	<p>This bill establishes an interagency Environmental Justice Mapping Committee that must create a tool to identify environmental justice communities. Environmental justice communities are communities with significant representation of communities of color, low-income communities, or tribal and indigenous communities that experience, or are at risk of experiencing, higher or more adverse human health or environmental effects, as compared to other communities.</p> <p>The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must establish an environmental justice data repository to maintain the data collected by the committee. The EPA must make the repository available to regional, state, local, and tribal governments.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.516</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Edward Markey (D-MA) – January 28, 2021</p>	
H.R.516 Environmental Justice Mapping and Data Collection Act of 2021	<p>This bill establishes an interagency Environmental Justice Mapping Committee that must create a tool to identify environmental justice communities. Environmental justice communities are communities with significant representation of communities of color, low-income communities, or tribal and indigenous communities that experience, or are at risk of experiencing, higher or more adverse human health or environmental effects, as compared to other communities.</p> <p>The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must establish an environmental justice data repository to maintain the data collected by the committee. The EPA must make the repository available to regional, state, local, and tribal governments.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.101</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Cori Bush (D-MO) – January 28, 2021</p>	
H.R.535 Special District Provide Essential Services Act	<p>The bill would require the state’s to direct at least five percent of future Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) allocations to special districts within their state.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.91</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. John Garamendi (D-CA) – January 28, 2021</p>	<p><i>SUPPORT</i></p>

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>S.91</u> <u>Special Districts Provide Essential Services Act</u></p>	<p>This bill makes special districts eligible for the Coronavirus Relief Fund and the Municipal Liquidity Facility program.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill makes special districts eligible for payments from amounts paid to states from any new appropriations to the fund. A special district must submit a request for payment to the state with information demonstrating that the special district has experienced or is likely to experience during the COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduced revenue or operational funding derived from provided services, taxes, fees, or other sources of revenue; • reduced indirect funding from the federal government, the state, or a unit of general government below the state level; or • as a result of the COVID-19 emergency, increased expenditures necessary to continue operations. <p>The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall include special districts as eligible issuers in the Municipal Liquidity Facility program, which was created in response to the COVID-19 emergency to buy municipal securities.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R. 535</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Kyrsten Sinema (D-AZ) – January 28, 2021</p>	<p><i>SUPPORT</i></p>
<p><u>H.R.737</u> <u>RENEW WIIN Act</u></p>	<p>This bill extends the authority of certain federal agencies to provide support for western water infrastructure and extends consultation requirements concerning projects in California.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill extends through 2031 the authority of the Bureau of Reclamation to provide support for federal or state-led water storage projects in certain western states. It also extends provisions specific to California, including drought relief and the operations of the Central Valley Project (a hydropower and water management project in California that is operated by Reclamation).</p> <p>Further, the bill extends through 2036 consultation requirements concerning biological assessments and the coordinated operations of the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project in California.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. David Valadao (R-CA) – February 2, 2021</p>	<p><i>SUPPORT</i></p>

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R. 692</u> <u>Recognition of Local Interests in NEPA Decision Making</u>	<p>This bill sets forth requirements for determining the venue for judicial review of an agency action under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). Specifically, the bill requires a proceeding for judicial review of an agency's compliance with NEPA to be brought in the U.S. district court for a district in which the authorized activity is proposed to be carried out or the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Liz Cheney (R-WY) – February 2, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.848</u> <u>GREEN Act of 2021</u>	<p>This bill provides tax incentives for investment in renewable energy resources and energy efficiency programs.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Mike Thompson (D-CA) – February 4, 2021</p>	
<u>H.Res.104</u> <u>Recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to implement an agenda to Transform, Heal, and Renew by Investing in a Vibrant Economy ("THRIVE")</u>	<p>This resolution expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that the federal government has a duty to develop a holistic agenda to respond to racial injustice, unemployment, the COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) pandemic, and climate change.</p> <p>The resolution further outlines the goals of this agenda to build a society with greater racial, economic, and gender justice; dignified work; healthy communities; and a stable climate. Additionally, the resolution identifies efforts to support these goals.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.Res.43.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Debbie Dingell (D-MI) – February 5, 2021</p>	
<u>S.Res.43</u> <u>A resolution recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to implement an agenda to Transform, Heal, and Renew by Investing in a Vibrant Economy ("THRIVE")</u>	<p>This resolution expresses the sense of the Senate that the federal government has a duty to develop a holistic agenda to respond to racial injustice, unemployment, the COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) pandemic, and climate change.</p> <p>The resolution further outlines the goals of this agenda to build a society with greater racial, economic, and gender justice; dignified work; healthy communities; and a stable climate. Additionally, the resolution identifies efforts to support these goals.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.Res.104.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Edward Markey (D-MA) – February 8, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.946</u> <u>SALT Act</u>	<p>This bill repeals the limitation on the deductibility of state and local taxes during 2018-2025. It also increases from \$250 to \$1,000 the tax deduction for certain expenses of elementary and secondary school teachers and allows a deduction from gross income (above-the-line) for certain training and uniform expenses of first responders (i.e., individuals who are law enforcement officers, firefighters, paramedics, or emergency medical technicians for at least 1,000 hours during a taxable year).</p> <p>The bill expands individual income tax brackets and increases the top income tax rate for individual taxpayers to 39.6%.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Bill Pascrell (D-NJ) – February 8, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.1015</u> <u>Water Recycling Investment and Improvement Act</u>	<p>To extend the authorization of the Bureau of Reclamation – Title XVI competitive grants program and increase the authorized funding level from \$50 million to \$500 million. Further, the legislation expands the geographic scope requirement that projects be located in sustained drought or disaster areas. The legislation also removes the requirement that Congress sign-off on each selected project, and modernizes the individual program funding cap from \$20 million to \$30 million.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Grace Napolitano (D-CA) – February 11, 2021</p>	<p><i>SUPPORT</i></p>
<u>H.R.988</u> <u>Recreational Lands Self-Defense Act of 2021</u>	<p>This bill requires the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to allow an individual to possess a firearm at a USACE water resources development project as long as the individual's possession of the firearm is in compliance with federal and state law.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Bob Gibbs (R-OH) – February 11, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.1066</u> <u>Wildfire Recovery Act</u>	<p>This bill makes changes with respect to the federal cost share for Fire Management Assistance Grants and provides that the federal share shall be not less than 75% of the eligible cost.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill directs the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to conduct and complete a rulemaking to develop guidelines and a rule that establishes thresholds for cases in which the federal cost share for such grants may be increased. Such thresholds shall use a fire-specific metric to determine fire damage and recommend a federal share adjustment for fire damage that meets the established thresholds.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Joe Neguse (D-CO) – February 15, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>S.421</u> <u>Western Tribal Water Infrastructure Act of 2021</u>	<p>This bill reauthorizes through FY2024, and expands, the Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill directs the Environmental Protection Agency to connect, expand, or repair existing public water systems that are on Indian reservations or off-reservation sites that serve tribes in the Columbia River Basin or its adjacent coastal river basins. Currently, only projects that are on Indian reservations in the Upper Missouri River Basin or the Upper Rio Grande Basin are eligible for the program.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR) – February 24, 2021</p> <p>Placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar – April 28, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.1319</u> <u>American Rescue Plan Act of 2021</u>	<p>This bill provides additional relief to address the continued impact of COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) on the economy, public health, state and local governments, individuals, and businesses.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. John Yarmuth (D-KY) – February 24, 2021</p> <p>Became Public Law No: 117-2 – March 11, 2021</p>	<i>SUPPORT</i>
<u>H.R.1352</u> <u>Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity, and Reliability Act of 2021</u>	<p>To establish a trust fund to provide for adequate funding for water and sewer infrastructure, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Brenda Lawrence (D-MI) – February 25, 2021</p>	
<u>S.479</u> <u>Lifting Our Communities through Advance Liquidity for Infrastructure (LOCAL Infrastructure) Act of 2021</u>	<p>This bill reinstates tax provisions relating to advance refunding bonds. An advance refunding bond is a tax-exempt bond issued by a state or municipality to refinance or consolidate existing bond obligations.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Roger Wicker (R-MS) – February 25, 2021</p>	<i>SUPPORT</i>

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p>H. R. 1438 FLOODS Act</p>	<p>This bill addresses forecasting and the communication of flood, tornado, and hurricane events by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).</p> <p>Among other provisions, the bill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • equires NOAA to estimate and communicate the frequency of precipitation; • establishes an Interagency Coordinating Committee on Water Management to ensure that federal agencies that engage in water-related matters, including water storage and supplies, water quality and restoration activities, water infrastructure, transportation on rivers and inland waterways, and water forecasting, work together where such agencies have joint or overlapping responsibilities; and • directs NOAA to conduct an analysis of gaps in the availability of snow-related data to assess and predict floods and flood impacts. <p><i>Companion bill to S.558.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Mikie Sherrill (D-NJ) – February 26, 2021</p>	
<p>S.498 A bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to limit the authority to reserve water rights in designating a national monument</p>	<p>This bill prohibits the President, in designating a national monument, from reserving any implied or expressed water rights associated with it.</p> <p>Water rights for an associated national monument may only be acquired in accordance with the laws of the state in which the water rights are to be located.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Mike Lee (R-UT) – March 1, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>S.558</u> <u>FLOODS Act</u></p>	<p>This bill addresses forecasting and the communication of flood, tornado, and hurricane events by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).</p> <p>Among other provisions, the bill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • equires NOAA to estimate and communicate the frequency of precipitation; • establishes an Interagency Coordinating Committee on Water Management to ensure that federal agencies that engage in water-related matters, including water storage and supplies, water quality and restoration activities, water infrastructure, transportation on rivers and inland waterways, and water forecasting, work together where such agencies have joint or overlapping responsibilities; and <p>directs NOAA to conduct an analysis of gaps in the availability of snow-related data to assess and predict floods and flood impacts.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.1438.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Roger Wicker (R-MS) – March 3, 2021</p> <p>Ordered to be reported – April 28, 2021</p>	
<p><u>H.R.1563</u> <u>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</u></p>	<p>This bill extends the authority of certain federal agencies to provide support for western water infrastructure and extends consultation requirements concerning projects in California.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill extends through 2028 the authority of the Bureau of Reclamation to provide support for projects in certain western states related to federal or state-led water storage, water desalination, and water recycling and reuse. It also extends provisions specific to California, including drought relief and the operations of the Central Valley Project (a hydropower and water management project in California that is operated by Reclamation).</p> <p>Further, the bill extends through 2033 consultation requirements concerning biological assessments and the coordinated operations of the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project in California.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Mike Garcia (R-CA) – March 3, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>H.R.1679</u> <u>To prohibit the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture from conditioning any permit, lease, or other use agreement on the transfer of any water right to the United States, and for other purposes</u></p>	<p>This bill prohibits the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conditioning the issuance, renewal, amendment, or extension of any permit, approval, license, lease, allotment, easement, right-of-way, or other land use or occupancy agreement (permit) on the transfer of any water right to the United States or on any impairment of title granted or otherwise recognized under state law by federal or state action; or requiring any water user (including a federally recognized Indian tribe) to apply for or acquire a water right in the name of the United States under state law as a condition of the issuance, renewal, amendment, or extension of such a permit. <p>When developing any rule or similar federal action relating to the issuance, renewal, amendment, or extension of any permit, such departments (1) shall recognize the longstanding water use authority of the states and coordinate with the states to ensure that any federal action is consistent with applicable state water law, and (2) shall not adversely affect the authority of a state in permitting the beneficial use of water or adjudicating water rights.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Lauren Boebert (R-CO) – March 9, 2021</p>	
<p><u>H.R.1804</u> <u>Community Cleanup Act</u></p>	<p>This bill expands existing notice and publication requirements related to remedial action plans for Superfund sites (sites contaminated with hazardous substances).</p> <p>Specifically, the bill requires the notice and analysis of a proposed plan to be transmitted to the highest ranking official of the local government with jurisdiction over the facility subject to the plan. During the public comment period, written and oral comments may be submitted regarding the use of the facility at issue after the remedial action is taken.</p> <p>Notice of the final remedial action plan must be transmitted to the local government officials with jurisdiction over the facility at issue.</p> <p>Finally, the bill expands the minimum publication requirements for proposed and final plans to include (1) an announcement via a radio or television station in the broadcast area surrounding the facility at issue, (2) digital or social media publications, and (3) a posting to the website of the person proposing to adopt a plan for remediation.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Earl Carter (R-GA) – March 11, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p>H.R.1844 STOP CSO Act of 2021</p>	<p>This bill revises the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program to require certain publicly owned water treatment facilities to monitor, report on, and notify the public of sewer overflows.</p> <p>For example, the facilities must notify the public within a specified number of hours after (1) sewer overflows that have the potential to affect human health, and (2) sewer overflows that may imminently and substantially endanger human health.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Seth Moulton (D-MA) – March 11, 2021</p>	
<p>S.715 NEPA Data Transparency and Accountability Act</p>	<p>This bill requires federal agencies to annually report on their environmental review activities under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA).</p> <p>The agencies must also include the cost of their NEPA activities in the annual reports after the Council on Environmental Quality and the Office of Management and Budget have developed a methodology to assess the comprehensive costs of the NEPA process.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Mike Lee (R-UT) – March 11, 2021</p>	
<p>S.716 NEPA Legal Reform Act</p>	<p>This bill establishes requirements concerning the judicial review of cases about the environmental review process required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA).</p> <p>Specifically, the bill establishes standing requirements for NEPA claims, including a requirement that a plaintiff must personally suffer, or will likely personally suffer, a direct, tangible harm.</p> <p>In addition, the bill sets a statute of limitations for all claims related to NEPA.</p> <p>The bill also provides statutory authority for certain evidentiary standards concerning motions for temporary restraining orders, preliminary injunctions, and permanent injunctions.</p> <p>In addition, the bill limits fees that may be awarded to environmental attorneys.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Mike Lee (R-UT) – March 11, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
S.717 UNSHACKLE Act	<p>This bill revises the environmental review process required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), including by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishing deadlines for federal agencies to complete reviews of the environmental effects of proposed major federal actions; • establishing penalties for agencies that do not comply with these deadlines; • limiting the number of assessment documents required for proposed major federal actions, requiring agencies to reuse certain research or documents, and allowing agencies to adopt environmental documents prepared by states or third parties; • requiring agencies to only consider alternatives to proposed actions that are technically and economically feasible; • prohibiting agencies from considering whether proposed actions or alternatives to those actions will have an effect on climate change; and • establishing requirements concerning the judicial review of NEPA cases.. 	<p>Introduced by Sen. Mike Lee (R-UT) – March 11, 2021</p>	
S.718 NEPA Agency Process Accountability Act	<p>This bill revises the environmental review process required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), including by limiting the number of assessment documents required for proposed major federal actions, requiring agencies to reuse certain research or documents in the NEPA process, and allowing agencies to adopt environmental documents prepared by states or third parties as specified under the bill.</p> <p>In addition, the bill requires agencies to only consider alternatives to proposed major federal actions that are technically and economically feasible. Agencies must track and report on specified NEPA data, such as the comprehensive costs of the NEPA process.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Mike Lee (R-UT) – March 11, 2021</p>	
S.719 NEPA State Assignment Expansion Act	<p>This bill allows certain states to enter into agreements with federal agencies to assume federal responsibilities regarding the environmental review of proposed major federal actions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Mike Lee (R-UT) – March 11, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>S.722</u> <u>Wastewater Efficiency and Treatment Act of 2021</u>	<p>This bill requires the Department of Energy (DOE) to establish a Water and Energy Efficiency Program.</p> <p>Under the program, DOE must award grants to certain small public wastewater treatment facilities that serve disadvantaged communities or populations that do not exceed 10,000. The facilities must use the grants to conduct energy efficiency audits of the facilities and update equipment based on the audits.</p> <p>In addition, DOE must provide loan guarantees to eligible municipalities and Indian tribes for (1) projects that convert waste in the treatment process of wastewater treatment facilities into renewable fuels, biosolids, or other byproducts; and (2) projects that will assist in transitioning facilities towards the use of energy-efficient technologies. In carrying out the program, DOE must establish a small-scale extension services program to provide assistance to rural communities through grants, outreach, training, and technical assistance regarding energy-efficient technologies at wastewater treatment facilities in eligible municipalities and tribes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR) – March 11, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.1820</u> <u>RETROACTIVE Policy Act</u>	<p>This bill limits the period during which the Environmental Protection Agency may prohibit the specification, or restrict the use, of an area as a disposal site for discharges of dredged or fill materials into waters of the United States.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Bob Gibbs (R-OH) – March 11, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R. 1821</u> <u>RURAL Act</u>	<p>This bill modifies requirements governing the use of pesticides in or near navigable waters. Specifically, the bill prohibits the Environmental Protection Agency or states from requiring permits under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System for discharges of pesticides into navigable waters if the pesticides are (1) registered, (2) used for their intended purposes, and (3) used in compliance with their pesticide label requirements. The bill establishes exemptions from this prohibition.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Bob Gibbs (R-OH) – March 11, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>H.R.1848</u> <u>Leading Infrastructure for Tomorrow's America Act</u></p>	<p>This bill establishes several programs and incentives to modernize the nation's communications, drinking water, energy, transportation, health care, and other related infrastructure.</p> <p>In addition, it supports drinking water programs, including the drinking water state revolving fund program. Further, it provides grants to treat perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances (commonly referred to as PFAS) in drinking water and to replace lead service lines.</p> <p>The bill establishes a variety of programs to support clean energy infrastructure and address climate change, including efforts to (1) modernize the electric grid and make it more resilient, efficient, and secure; (2) increase energy efficiency in buildings; and (3) support renewable energy infrastructure.</p> <p>Further, it provides incentives for vehicle infrastructure, such as incentives to develop infrastructure for electric vehicles and grants to reduce air pollution at ports by electrifying port infrastructure.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill establishes grants and programs for health care infrastructure, including by providing support for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, laboratories, and state, local, tribal, and territorial health departments.</p> <p>Finally, the bill reauthorizes grant programs to remediate brownfield sites (i.e., sites contaminated with hazardous substances) through FY2026.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Frank Pallone (D-NJ) – March 11, 2021</p> <p>Committee on Energy and Commerce held a hearing – March 22, 2021</p>	
<p><u>H.R.1881</u> <u>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act with respect to permitting terms, and for other purposes</u></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The bill extends the maximum term for NPDES permits issued to states or municipalities from 5 to 10 years.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. John Garamendi (D-CA) – March 12, 2021</p>	<p><i>SUPPORT</i></p>

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.1889</u> <u>Environmental Justice for Coronavirus Affected Communities Act</u>	<p>This bill reauthorizes through FY2022 (1) the Environmental Justice Small Grants Program; (2) the Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program, which provides financial assistance to address local environmental or public health issues; and (3) the Community Action for a Renewed Environment grant program, which assists communities address multiple sources of toxic pollutants.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Raul Ruiz (D-CA) – March 12, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.1915</u> <u>Water Quality Protection and Job Creation Act of 2021</u>	<p>This bill creates, reauthorizes, and revises several grant programs for infrastructure to treat water pollution, such as wastewater or stormwater.</p> <p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-OR) – March 16, 2021</p> <p>Passed via legislative vehicle H.R. 3684 – July 1, 2021</p>	
<u>S.804</u> <u>SALT Deduction Fairness Act</u>	<p>This bill increases the limitation on the deduction for state and local taxes to \$20,000 for individuals filing a joint tax return. The limitation applies to taxable years 2018 through 2025.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Susan Collins (D-ME) – March 17, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>H.R.2021</u> <u>Environmental Justice For All Act</u></p>	<p>This bill establishes several environmental justice requirements, advisory bodies, and programs to address the disproportionate adverse human health or environmental effects of federal laws or programs on communities of color, low-income communities, or tribal and indigenous communities. The bill prohibits disparate impacts on the basis of race, color, or national origin as discrimination. Aggrieved persons may seek legal remedy when faced with such discrimination.</p> <p>In addition, the bill directs agencies to follow certain requirements concerning environmental justice. For example, agencies must prepare community impact reports that assess the potential impacts of their actions on environmental justice communities under certain circumstances.</p> <p>Further, it creates a variety of advisory bodies and positions, such as the White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council. Among other things, the council must issue an environmental justice strategy.</p> <p>It also establishes requirements and programs concerning chemicals or toxic ingredients in certain products. For example, the bill (1) requires certain products (e.g., cosmetics) to include a list of ingredients or warnings; and (2) provides grants for research on designing safer alternatives to chemicals in certain consumer, cleaning, toy, or baby products that have an inherent toxicity or that are associated with chronic adverse health effects.</p> <p>Finally, it creates a variety of funding programs, such as a grant program to enhance access to park and recreational opportunities in an urban areas.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.872.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Raul Grijalva (D-AZ) – March 18, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p>S.855 Water Rights Protection Act of 2021</p>	<p>This bill prohibits the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conditioning the issuance, renewal, amendment, or extension of any permit, approval, license, lease, allotment, easement, right-of-way, or other land use or occupancy agreement (permit) on the transfer of any water right to the United States or on any impairment of title granted or otherwise recognized under state law by federal or state action; • requiring any water user (including a federally recognized Indian tribe) to apply for or acquire a water right in the name of the United States under state law as a condition of the issuance, renewal, amendment, or extension of such a permit; or • conditioning or withholding the issuance, renewal, amendment, or extension of such a permit on limiting the date, time, quantity, location of diversion or pumping, or place of use of a state water right beyond any limitations under state water law, or on the modification of the terms and conditions of groundwater withdrawal, guidance and reporting procedures, or conservation and source protection measures established by a state. <p>In developing any rule or similar federal action relating to the issuance, renewal, amendment, or extension of any permit, such departments (1) shall recognize the longstanding water use authority of the states and coordinate with the states to ensure that any federal action is consistent with applicable state water law, and (2) shall not adversely affect the authority of a state in permitting the beneficial use of water or adjudicating water rights.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. John Barrasso (R-WY) – March 18, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>S.872</u> <u>Environmental Justice For All Act</u></p>	<p>This bill establishes several environmental justice requirements, advisory bodies, and programs to address the disproportionate adverse human health or environmental effects of federal laws or programs on communities of color, low-income communities, or tribal and indigenous communities. The bill prohibits disparate impacts on the basis of race, color, or national origin as discrimination. Aggrieved persons may seek legal remedy when faced with such discrimination.</p> <p>In addition, the bill directs agencies to follow certain requirements concerning environmental justice. For example, agencies must prepare community impact reports that assess the potential impacts of their actions on environmental justice communities under certain circumstances.</p> <p>Further, it creates a variety of advisory bodies and positions, such as the White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council. Among other things, the council must issue an environmental justice strategy.</p> <p>It also establishes requirements and programs concerning chemicals or toxic ingredients in certain products. For example, the bill (1) requires certain products (e.g., cosmetics) to include a list of ingredients or warnings; and (2) provides grants for research on designing safer alternatives to chemicals in certain consumer, cleaning, toy, or baby products that have an inherent toxicity or that are associated with chronic adverse health effects.</p> <p>Finally, it creates a variety of funding programs, such as a grant program to enhance access to park and recreational opportunities in an urban areas.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.2021.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Tammy Duckworth (D-IL) – March 18, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>H.R.2095</u> <u>To require the Secretary of the Army to conduct a study to determine the costs for the Corps of Engineers to ensure that certain project activities authorized under Nationwide Permit 14 comply with public safety conditions, and for other purposes.</u></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Billy Long (R-MO) – March 22, 2021</p>	
<p><u>S.914</u> <u>Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021</u></p>	<p>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..</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Tammy Duckworth (D-IL) – March 24, 2021</p> <p>Passed in the Senate. Report filed by Sen. Tom Carper (D-DE) - May 10, 2021</p>	
<p><u>H.R.2008</u> <u>Local Water Protection Act</u></p>	<p>This bill reauthorizes through FY2026 grants to states for (1) programs that manage and control nonpoint source pollution (e.g., runoff from a variety of sources) added to navigable waters, and (2) groundwater quality protection activities to advance state implementation of such programs.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Angie Craig (D-MN) – March 24, 2021</p> <p>Passed House. Received in the Senate – June 16, 2021</p>	
<p><u>H.R.2173</u> <u>Wastewater Workforce Investment Act</u></p>	<p>This bill allows states to reserve a portion of the sums allotted to them under the clean water state revolving fund to address the workforce development needs of publicly owned treatment works.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Greg Stanton (D-AZ) – March 23, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>S.939</u> <u>IMAGINE Act</u></p>	<p>This bill encourages the use of innovative construction materials and techniques to accelerate the deployment, extend the service life, improve the performance, and reduce the cost of domestic transportation and water infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Among other things, the bill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishes an Interagency Innovative Materials Standards Task Force to assess existing standards and test methods for the use of innovative materials in infrastructure, identify key barriers in the standards area that inhibit broader market adoption, and develop new methods and protocols to better evaluate innovative materials; • requires the Department of Transportation to enhance the development of innovative materials in the United States by providing awards to entities for establishing and operating new innovative material innovation hubs; • directs the Federal Highway Administration to provide grants to states' departments of transportation, tribal governments, public toll authorities, and units of local government for coastal or rural infrastructure bridge projects and value engineering projects to enhance the performance of bridges through the use of innovative materials; and • provides grants for the design and installation of water infrastructure projects. <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.2197.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI) – March 24, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>S.953</u> <u>Water for Conservation and Farming Act</u></p>	<p>This bill establishes a funding source for certain water resources development projects in western states. The bill also reauthorizes and expands existing water resources development programs, as well as establishes new programs.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill establishes the Bureau of Reclamation Infrastructure Fund to fund water-related programs, including water reclamation and reuse projects, dam safety projects, and the WaterSMART program (which provides assistance to eligible government entities to increase water supply). Each year from FY2031-FY2061, the Department of the Treasury must deposit \$300 million of revenues into this fund that would otherwise be deposited into the Reclamation Fund (which currently funds irrigation works in western states).</p> <p>The bill also expands the allowable uses for grants under the WaterSMART program.</p> <p>Next, the bill revises the Reclamation Climate Change and Water program (which assesses the impact of climate change on water supplies) by requiring Reclamation to develop a strategy to address sustaining native biodiversity during periods of drought.</p> <p>The bill also reauthorizes through FY2028 the Fisheries Restoration and Irrigation Mitigation program (which funds fish passage projects in certain areas that drain into the Pacific Ocean).</p> <p>Finally, the bill establishes new programs directed at western states to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide assistance to agricultural producers to create and maintain waterbird and shorebird habitats, • award grants to eligible government entities and nonprofit conservation organizations for habitat restoration projects that improve watershed health, and • prepare plans to sustain the survival of critically important fisheries during periods of drought. 	<p>Introduced by Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR) – March 24, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
H.R.2197 IMAGINE Act	<p>This bill encourages the use of innovative construction materials and techniques to accelerate the deployment, extend the service life, improve the performance, and reduce the cost of domestic transportation and water infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Among other things, the bill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishes an Interagency Innovative Materials Standards Task Force to assess existing standards and test methods for the use of innovative materials in infrastructure, identify key barriers in the standards area that inhibit broader market adoption, and develop new methods and protocols to better evaluate innovative materials; • requires the Department of Transportation to enhance the development of innovative materials in the United States by providing awards to entities for establishing and operating new innovative material innovation hubs; • directs the Federal Highway Administration to provide grants to states' departments of transportation, tribal governments, public toll authorities, and units of local government for coastal or rural infrastructure bridge projects and value engineering projects to enhance the performance of bridges through the use of innovative materials; and • provides grants for the design and installation of water infrastructure projects. <p><i>Companion bill to S.939.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. David Cicilline (D-RI) – March 26, 2021</p>	
H.R.2288 Investing in Our Communities Act	<p>This bill reinstates the exclusion from gross income for interest on certain bonds issued to advance the refunding of a prior bond issue. The exclusion was repealed for bonds issued after 2017.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Dutch Ruppersberger (D-MD) – March 29, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>H.R.2397</u> <u>Protection from Cumulative Emissions and Underenforcement of Environmental Law Act of 2021</u></p>	<p>This bill directs the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to address the cumulative public health risks associated with multiple environmental stressors and recommend measures to reduce the number of violations of environmental law in certain environmental justice communities. Environmental justice communities are communities with significant representation of communities of color, low-income communities, or tribal and indigenous communities that experience, or are at risk of experiencing, higher or more adverse human health or environmental effects, as compared to other communities.</p> <p>In addition, the EPA must publish and implement a proposal for a protocol that assesses and addresses the cumulative public health risks associated with multiple environmental stressors, such as impacts associated with global climate change.</p> <p>Further, the EPA must identify at least 100 communities that (1) are environmental justice communities; and (2) have had more environmental law violations than the national average, as determined by the EPA. The EPA must then identify the causes of the violations, identify measures to reduce the number of violations, and implement such measures.</p>	<p>Introduced by Diana DeGette (D-CO) – April 8, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p>H.R.2434 Environmental Justice Act of 2021</p>	<p>This bill requires agencies to address and mitigate the disproportionate impact of environmental and human health hazards on communities of color, indigenous communities, and low-income communities resulting from agencies' programs and policies. The bill also requires agencies to address cumulative impacts of pollution in permitting decisions and expands the types of legal actions available to individuals regarding charges of federal discriminatory practices.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill provides statutory authority for a variety of existing programs, executive orders, federal guidance, and committees concerning environmental justice, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Order 12898; • a guidance issued in 1997 by the Council on Environmental Quality titled Environmental Justice Guidance Under the National Environmental Policy Act; • a guidance issued in 2016 by the Environmental Protection Agency titled EPA Policy on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribes: Guidance for Discussing Tribal Treaty Rights; • the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council; • the Environmental Justice Small Grants Program; and • the Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program. • In addition, the bill requires agencies renewing or issuing specified permits under the Clean Water Act or the Clean Air Act to consider the cumulative impacts of pollution. <p>The bill also allows individuals to bring actions under the Civil Rights Act against entities that receive federal assistance and engage in discriminatory practices that have a disparate impact. Currently, individuals must request that federal agencies bring such actions on their behalf.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Raul Ruiz (D-CA) – April 8, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.2442</u> <u>Climate Justice Grants Act</u>	<p>This bill requires the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a grant program to assist tribal governments, local governments, nonprofits, or community-based organizations in addressing issues relating to climate justice and carrying out activities that address climate justice concerns of environmental justice communities. Environmental justice communities refers to any population of color, community of color, indigenous community, or low-income community that experiences a disproportionate burden of the negative human health and environmental impacts of pollution or other environmental hazards.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Nanette Diaz Barragan (D-CA) – April 12, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.2467</u> <u>PFAS Action Act of 2021</u>	<p>To require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to designate per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Debbie Dingell (D-MI) – April 13, 2021</p> <p>Passed by the House; received in the Senate – July 22, 2021</p>	
<u>H.Res.318</u> <u>Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that clean water is a national priority and that the April 21, 2020, Navigable Waters Protection Rule should not be withdrawn or vacated.</u>	<p>This resolution expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that (1) clean water is a national priority, and (2) the 2020 final rule titled The Navigable Waters Protection Rule: Definition of "Waters of the United States" should not be withdrawn or vacated.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Mariannette Miller-Meeks (R-IA) – April 14, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>H.R.2468</u> <u>Made in America Act of 2021</u></p>	<p>This bill requires that materials used in carrying out federal infrastructure aid programs are made in the United States.</p> <p>The term produced in the United States means, in the case of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Includes within infrastructure addressed by this bill federal-aid highways, railroads, public transportation, civil aviation, drinking water, and stormwater.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.1094.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. John Garamendi (D-CA) – April 13, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>S.1094</u> <u>Made in America Act of 2021</u></p>	<p>This bill requires that materials used in carrying out federal infrastructure aid programs are made in the United States.</p> <p>The term produced in the United States means, in the case of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Includes within infrastructure addressed by this bill federal-aid highways, railroads, public transportation, civil aviation, drinking water, and stormwater.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.2468.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Tammy Baldwin (D-WI) – April 13, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>S.1121</u> <u>PFAS Registry Act of 2021</u>	<p>This bill directs the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to establish a registry for current or past members of the Armed Forces who may have been exposed to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances due to the environmental release of aqueous film-forming foam at a military installation or other Department of Defense (DOD) location. Additionally, the VA must consult with DOD and the Environmental Protection Agency to make recommendations for additional chemicals that should be included in the registry.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Jeanne Shaheen (D-NH) – April 14, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.2660</u> <u>WATER Act</u>	<p>This bill directs the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to establish a registry for current or past members of the Armed Forces who may have been exposed to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances due to the environmental release of aqueous film-forming foam at a military installation or other Department of Defense (DOD) location. Additionally, the VA must consult with DOD and the Environmental Protection Agency to make recommendations for additional chemicals that should be included in the registry.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Robert Latta (R-OH) – April 19, 2021</p>	
<u>H.Res.320</u> <u>Recognizing the critical importance of access to reliable, clean drinking water for Native Americans and Alaska Natives and confirming the responsibility of the Federal Government to ensure such water access.</u>	<p>This resolution expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that access to reliable and clean drinking water is critically important to the health and welfare of American Indians and Alaska Natives. Further, the resolution calls upon the federal government to provide water access to tribal members and communities.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Joe Neguse (D-OH) – April 15, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>S.Res.166</u> <u>A resolution recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal</u></p>	<p>This resolution calls for the creation of a Green New Deal with the goals of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achieving greenhouse gas and toxic emissions reductions needed to stay under 1.5 degrees Celsius of warming; • establishing millions of high-wage union jobs and ensuring economic security for all; • investing in infrastructure and industry; • securing clean air and water, climate and community resiliency, healthy food, access to nature, and a sustainable environment for all; and • promoting justice and equality. <p>The resolution calls for accomplishment of these goals through a 10-year national mobilization effort. The resolution also enumerates the goals and projects of the mobilization effort, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • building smart power grids (i.e., power grids that enable customers to reduce their power use during peak demand periods); • upgrading all existing buildings and constructing new buildings to achieve maximum energy and water efficiency; • removing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation and agricultural sectors; • cleaning up existing hazardous waste and abandoned sites; • ensuring businesspersons are free from unfair competition; and • providing higher education, high-quality health care, and affordable, safe, and adequate housing to all. <p><i>Companion bill to H.Res.332.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Ed Markey (D-MA) – April 20, 2021</p>	
<p><u>H.R.2673</u> <u>CERCLA Liability Expansion and Accountability for Negligent and Unjust Pollution Act</u></p>	<p>This bill includes petroleum products under the definition of hazardous substances for purposes of Superfund, the program that directs and funds the cleanup of sites contaminated with hazardous substances. Additionally, the release of a petroleum product shall be considered as a release under Superfund if liability for such release is established by any other federal law.</p> <p>Per the bill, a petroleum product is petroleum or oil of any kind, in any form, or any fraction thereof, and includes fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.</p>	<p>Introduced by Earl Blumenauer (D-OR) – April 20, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>H.Res.332</u> <u>Recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal</u></p>	<p>This resolution calls for the creation of a Green New Deal with the goals of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achieving greenhouse gas and toxic emissions reductions needed to stay under 1.5 degrees Celsius of warming; • establishing millions of high-wage union jobs and ensuring economic security for all; • investing in infrastructure and industry; • securing clean air and water, climate and community resiliency, healthy food, access to nature, and a sustainable environment for all; and • promoting justice and equality. <p>The resolution calls for accomplishment of these goals through a 10-year national mobilization effort. The resolution also enumerates the goals and projects of the mobilization effort, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • building smart power grids (i.e., power grids that enable customers to reduce their power use during peak demand periods); • upgrading all existing buildings and constructing new buildings to achieve maximum energy and water efficiency; • removing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation and agricultural sectors; • cleaning up existing hazardous waste and abandoned sites; • ensuring businesspersons are free from unfair competition; and • providing higher education, high-quality health care, and affordable, safe, and adequate housing to all. <p><i>Companion bill to S.Res.166.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (D-NY) – April 21, 2021</p>	
<p><u>S.1239</u> <u>A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exclusion from gross income for certain wastewater management subsidies</u></p>	<p>This bill excludes from gross income, for income tax purposes, a taxpayer subsidy provided by a state or local government to a resident for the purchase or installation of any wastewater management measure intended solely for the taxpayer's principal residence</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) – April 20, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
H.R.2674 Superfund Reinvestment Act	<p>This bill authorizes the use of amounts in the Hazardous Substance Superfund for environmental cleanup costs under the Superfund program (which provides funding to clean up sites contaminated with hazardous substances).</p> <p>Receipts and disbursements of the Hazardous Substance Superfund must (1) not be counted for purposes of the President's budget, the congressional budget, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, or the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010; (2) be exempt from general budget limitations imposed by statute on expenditures and net lending (budget outlays); and (3) be available only for the allowable uses specified for the Superfund.</p> <p>This bill (1) reinstates and adjusts for inflation annually after 2021, the Hazardous Substance Superfund financing rate and the corporate environmental income tax threshold amount; and (2) extends the borrowing authority of the Superfund through 2029.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Earl Blumenauer (D-OR) – April 21, 2021</p>	
H.R.2742 PFAS Registry Act of 2021	<p>This bill directs the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to establish a registry for current or past members of the Armed Forces who may have been exposed to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances due to the environmental release of aqueous film-forming foam at a military installation or other Department of Defense (DOD) location. Additionally, the VA must consult with DOD and the Environmental Protection Agency to make recommendations for additional chemicals that should be included in the registry.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Chris Pappas (D-OH) – April 21, 2021</p>	
S.1334 PFAS Accountability Act of 2021	<p>A bill to amend the Toxic Substance Control Act to codify a Federal cause of action and a type of remedy available for individuals significantly exposed to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, to encourage research and accountability for irresponsible discharge of those substances, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion legislation to H.R.2751.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) – April 22, 2021</p>	
H.R.2751 PFAS Accountability Act of 2021	<p>A bill to amend the Toxic Substance Control Act to codify a Federal cause of action and a type of remedy available for individuals significantly exposed to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, to encourage research and accountability for irresponsible discharge of those substances, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion legislation to S. 1334.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Madeleine Dean (D-PA) – April 22, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>S.1341</u> <u>Water Resources Research Amendments Act</u>	<p>This bill reauthorizes through FY2025 the Water Resources Research Act Program and otherwise revises the program, including by increasing the federal share of grant funding under the program for water resources research and technology institutes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Ben Cardin (D-MD) - April 22, 2021</p>	
<u>S.1303</u> <u>Build America, Buy America Act</u>	<p>This bill requires federal infrastructure programs to provide for the use of materials produced in the United States.</p> <p>Each federal agency must submit to the Office of Management and Budget and to Congress a report that identifies each federal financial assistance program for infrastructure administered by the agency and (1) identify domestic content procurement preferences applicable to the assistance, (2) assess the applicability of such requirements, (3) provide details on any applicable domestic content procurement preference requirement, and (4) include a description of the type of infrastructure projects that receive funding under the program.</p> <p>Each agency shall ensure that none of the funds made available for such a program may be used for a project unless all of the iron, steel, and manufactured products used in the project are produced in the United States, subject to waivers where inconsistent with the public interest, where not produced in sufficient quantities or satisfactory quality, or where such inclusion will increase the cost of the project by more than 25%.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.2810.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Sherrod Brown (D-OH) – April 22, 2021</p> <p>Ordered to be reported – May 21, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.2781</u> <u>Water Resources Research Amendments Act</u>	<p>This bill reauthorizes through FY2025 the Water Resources Research Act Program and otherwise revises the program, including by increasing the federal share of grant funding under the program for water resources research and technology institutes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.1341.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep Josh Harder (D-CA) – April 22, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>H.R.2810</u> <u>Build America, Buy America Act</u></p>	<p>This bill requires federal infrastructure programs to provide for the use of materials produced in the United States.</p> <p>Each federal agency must submit to the Office of Management and Budget and to Congress a report that identifies each federal financial assistance program for infrastructure administered by the agency and (1) identify domestic content procurement preferences applicable to the assistance, (2) assess the applicability of such requirements, (3) provide details on any applicable domestic content procurement preference requirement, and (4) include a description of the type of infrastructure projects that receive funding under the program.</p> <p>Each agency shall ensure that none of the funds made available for such a program may be used for a project unless all of the iron, steel, and manufactured products used in the project are produced in the United States, subject to waivers where inconsistent with the public interest, where not produced in sufficient quantities or satisfactory quality, or where such inclusion will increase the cost of the project by more than 25%.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.1303</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Tim Ryan (D-OH) – April 22, 2021</p> <p>Committee on Natural Resources hearing – May 4, 2021</p>	
<p><u>H.R.2895</u> <u>REPAIR Act</u></p>	<p>This bill addresses the financing of infrastructure projects through the establishment of the Infrastructure Financing Authority (IFA) and increases the national limitation on the amount of tax-exempt highway or surface freight transfer facility bonds.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • directs the IFA to provide direct loans and loan guarantees to facilitate certain infrastructure projects that are economically viable, in the public interest, and of regional or national significance, including the construction, consolidation, alteration, or repair of airports and air traffic control systems, highway facilities, and transmission or distribution pipelines; • sets forth terms and limitations on direct loans and loan guarantees; • establishes a funding mechanism to make the IFA a self-sustaining entity, including through fees and risk premiums on loans and loan guarantees; and • increases from \$15 billion to \$16 billion the national limitation on the amount of tax-exempt highway or surface freight transfer facility bonds. 	<p>Introduced by Rep. Scott Peters (D-CA) – April 28, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.2952</u> <u>WISE Act</u>	<p>This bill requires each state to use a certain percentage of funds it receives for capitalization of its clean water state revolving fund for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Nikema Williams (R-GA) – April 30, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.2979</u> <u>To amend the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 with respect to the final maturity date of certain loans, and for other purposes</u>	<p>This bill allows certain federal water infrastructure loans to have maturity dates of up to 55 years.</p> <p>For a secured loan for a water infrastructure project with a useful life of more than 35 years, the final maturity date of the loan shall be no later than the earlier of (1) 55 years after the project's substantial completion, or (2) the useful life of the project. Currently, the latest possible maturity date for this type of loan is 35 years from the project's substantial completion.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. John Garamendi (D-CA) – May 4, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.3023</u> <u>Restoring WIFIA Eligibility Act</u>	<p>To amend the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 with respect to budgetary treatment of certain amounts of financial assistance, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Jim Costa (D-CA) – May 10, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.3112</u> <u>Western Water Recycling and Drought Relief Act of 2021</u>	<p>This bill authorizes the Department of the Interior to participate in the design, planning, and construction of specified recycled water system facilities in California.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Jerry McNerney (D-CA) – May 11, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.3113</u> <u>MAPLand Act</u>	<p>This bill directs the Department of the Interior, the Forest Service, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to jointly develop and adopt interagency standards to ensure compatibility and interoperability among federal databases for the collection and dissemination of outdoor recreation data related to federal lands.</p> <p>Interior, the Forest Service, and the Corps of Engineers must digitize and publish geographic information system mapping data that includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • federal interests, including easements and rights-of-way, in private land; • status information as to whether roads and trails are open or closed; • the dates on which roads and trails are seasonally opened and closed; • the types of vehicles that are allowed on each segment of roads and trails; • the boundaries of areas where hunting or recreational shooting is regulated or closed; and • the boundaries of any portion of a body of water that is closed to entry, is closed to watercraft, or has horsepower limitations for watercrafts. 	<p>Introduced by Rep. Blake Moore (R-UT) – May 11, 2021</p> <p>Ordered to be Reported – July 17, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.3218</u> <u>Wastewater</u> <u>Infrastructure</u> <u>Improvement Act of</u> <u>2021</u>	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize certain water pollution control programs, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. David Rouzer (R-NC) – May 13, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.3267</u> <u>Protect Drinking Water</u> <u>from PFAS Act of 2021</u>	<p>To amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to publish a maximum contaminant level goal and promulgate a national primary drinking water regulation for total per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Brendan Boyle (D-PA) – May 17, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.3282</u> <u>Drinking Water Funding</u> <u>for the Future Act of</u> <u>2021</u>	<p>To reauthorize funding for drinking water programs under the Safe Drinking Water Act and America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. David McKinley (R-WV) – May 17, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.3293</u> <u>Low-Income Water</u> <u>Customer Assistance</u> <u>Programs Act of 2021</u>	<p>To amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish programs to assist low-income households in maintaining access to drinking water and wastewater services, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Lisa Blunt Rochester – (D-DE) – May 18, 2021</p> <p>Passed via legislative vehicle H.R. 3684 – July 1, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.3291</u> <u>Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2021</u>	<p>To amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to provide assistance for States, territories, areas affected by natural disasters, and water systems and schools affected by PFAS or lead, and to require the Environmental Protection Agency to promulgate national primary drinking water regulations for PFAS, microcystin toxin, and 1,4-dioxane, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Paul Tonko (D-NY) – May 18, 2021</p> <p>Passed via legislative vehicle H.R. 3684 – July 1, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.3292</u> <u>Water Debt Relief Act of 2021</u>	<p>To require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out a residential emergency relief program to provide payment assistance for households to retain water service, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Debbie Dingell (D-MI) – May 18, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.3339</u> <u>National Infrastructure Bank Act of 2021</u>	<p>To facilitate efficient investments and financing of infrastructure projects and new job creation through the establishment of a National Infrastructure Bank, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Danny Davis (D-IL) – May 19, 2021</p>	
<u>S.1761</u> <u>Water Quality Certification Improvement Act of 2021</u>	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to make changes with respect to water quality certification, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. John Barrasso (R-WY) – May 20, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.3404</u> <u>FUTURE Western Water Infrastructure and Drought Resiliency Act</u>	<p>To provide drought preparedness and improved water supply reliability to the Nation.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Jared Huffman (D-CA) – May 20, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.3422</u> <u>Water Quality Certification Improvement Act of 2021</u>	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to make changes with respect to water quality certification, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. David McKinley (R-WV) – May 20, 2021</p>	
<u>S.1726</u> <u>21st Century Buy American Act</u>	<p>This bill modifies domestic product preferences for federal acquisitions. The bill also allows the Department of Defense to make or guarantee loans to manufacturers under the Defense Production Act for specified uses, such as to increase the capacity to produce items that are vital to national security.</p> <p>The bill requires more than 60% of a product's cost to be from domestic components for the product to qualify as American for purposes of the Buy American Act.</p> <p>The bill narrows the circumstances under which the overseas use exception and the public interest exception to domestic content requirements may be made.</p> <p>The General Services Administration must maintain BuyAmerican.gov, which must include and make available to the public (1) information on all waivers and exceptions to domestic product preference laws requested, under consideration, or granted; and (2) publicly available contact information for the contracting agencies.</p> <p>No requested waiver of a domestic product preference law may be granted if (1) the request was not made available to the public, (2) the information available to the agency concerning the request was not made available to the public, or (3) no opportunity for public comment concerning the request was granted.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.3880.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Chris Murphy (D-CT) – May 20, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.3473</u> <u>Build Local, Hire Local Act</u>	<p>To establish an expansive infrastructure program to create local jobs and raise the quality of life in every community, to launch middle class career pathways in infrastructure, and to invest in high-quality American jobs, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.1827.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Karen Bass (D-CA) – May 25, 2021</p>	
<u>S.1827</u> <u>Build Local, Hire Local Act</u>	<p>To establish an expansive infrastructure program to create local jobs and raise the quality of life in every community, to launch middle class career pathways in infrastructure, and to invest in high-quality American jobs, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.3473.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) – May 25, 2021</p>	
<u>S.1907</u> <u>Clean Water Standards for PFAS Act of 2021</u>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) – May 27, 2021</p>	
<u>S.1855</u> <u>Wildfire Emergency Act of 2021</u>	<p>To direct the Secretary of Agriculture to select and implement landscape-scale forest restoration projects, to assist communities in increasing their resilience to wildfire, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) – May 26, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.3622</u> <u>Clean Water Standards for PFAS Act of 2021</u>	<p>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</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.1907.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Chris Pappas (D-NH) – May 28, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>H.R.3684</u> <u>INVEST in America Act</u></p>	<p>This bill addresses provisions related to federal-aid highway, transit, highway safety, motor carrier, research, hazardous materials, and rail programs of the Department of Transportation (DOT).</p> <p>Among other provisions, the bill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extends FY2021 enacted levels through FY2022 for federal-aid highway, transit, and safety programs; • reauthorizes for FY2023-FY2026 several surface transportation programs, including the federal-aid highway program, transit programs, highway safety, motor carrier safety, and rail programs; • addresses climate change, including strategies to reduce the climate change impacts of the surface transportation system and a vulnerability assessment to identify opportunities to enhance the resilience of the surface transportation system and ensure the efficient use of federal resources; • revises Buy America procurement requirements for highways, mass transit, and rail; • establishes a rebuild rural bridges program to improve the safety and state of good repair of bridges in rural communities; • implements new safety requirements across all transportation modes; and • directs DOT to establish a pilot program to demonstrate a national motor vehicle per-mile user fee to restore and maintain the long-term solvency of the Highway Trust Fund and achieve and maintain a state of good repair in the surface transportation system. 	<p>Introduced by Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-OR) – June 4, 2021</p> <p>Passed in the Senate with an amendment; Received in the House and in postponed proceedings- October 1, 2021</p>	
<p><u>H.R.3691</u> <u>Wastewater Infrastructure Modernization Act</u></p>	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish a smart wastewater infrastructure technology grant program, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Carolyn Bourdeaux (D-GA) – June 4, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
H.R.3722 21st Century Infrastructure Bank Act	To establish the 21st Century American Infrastructure Bank, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Sean Maloney (D-NY) – June 4, 2021	
H.R.3701 PIPE Act	To establish water infrastructure grant programs.	Introduced by Rep. Antonio Delgado (D-NY) – June 4, 2021	
H.R.3751 Clean Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Act of 2021	To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish a program to make grants to eligible entities to increase the resilience of publicly owned treatment works to natural disasters, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Salud Carbajal (D-CA) – June 8, 2021	
H.R.3814 UNSHACKLE Act	This bill revises the environmental review process required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), including by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishing deadlines for federal agencies to complete reviews of the environmental effects of proposed major federal actions; • establishing penalties for agencies that do not comply with these deadlines; • limiting the number of assessment documents required for proposed major federal actions, requiring agencies to reuse certain research or documents, and allowing agencies to adopt environmental documents prepared by states or third parties; • requiring agencies to only consider alternatives to proposed actions that are technically and economically feasible; • prohibiting agencies from considering whether proposed actions or alternatives to those actions will have an effect on climate change; and • establishing requirements concerning the judicial review of NEPA cases. 	Introduced by Rep. Liz Cheney (R-WY) – June 11, 2021	
H.R.4018 NEED Water Act	To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to modify the definition of navigable waters, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. David Valadao (R-CA) – June 17, 2021	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
S.2168 Define WOTUS Act of 2021	<p>This bill describes which bodies of water fall under federal jurisdiction for purposes of the Clean Water Act. Specifically, the bill redefines navigable waters and establishes a process for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to determine, upon request, whether certain waters are navigable waters.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.4570.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Mike Braun (R-IN) – June 22, 2021</p>	
H.R.4069 Septic Upgrade Grant Act	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for additional subsidization assistance to a municipality to carry out on-site wastewater treatment system projects, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Thomas Suozzi (D-NY) – June 22, 2021</p>	
H.R.4099 Large-Scale Water Recycling Project Investment Act	<p>To direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a grant program to provide grants on a competitive basis to eligible entities for large-scale water recycling and reuse projects, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Grace Napolitano (D-CA) – June 23, 2021</p> <p>House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife hearing held – June 29, 2021</p>	
S.2286 Western Water, Jobs, and Infrastructure Act	<p>To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to use designated funding to pay for construction of authorized rural water projects, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Jon Tester (D-MT) – June 24, 2021</p>	
H.R.4224 PFAS Transparency Act	<p>To require, pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, disclosure of the introduction of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances into treatment works, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Antonio Delgado (D-NY) – June 29, 2021</p>	
H.R.4284 Clean Drinking Water Equity Act	<p>To amend the Safe Drinking Water Act with respect to assistance for disadvantaged communities, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Raul Ruiz (D-CA) – June 30, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.4336</u> <u>NEPA State Assignment Expansion Act</u>	To amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to provide for project delivery programs, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. David Schweikert (R-AZ) – July 1, 2021	
<u>H.R.4372</u> <u>Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022</u>	Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Chellie Pingree (D-ME) – July 6, 2021 Passed via legislative minibuss H.R.4502 – August 3, 2021	
<u>S.2334</u> <u>Large Scale Water Recycling Project and Drought Resiliency Investment Act</u>	To direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a grant program to provide grants on a competitive basis to eligible entities for large-scale water recycling and reuse projects, to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to make certain modifications to the Cooperative Watershed Management Program, to provide emergency drought funding, and for other purposes. <i>Companion bill to H.R.4099.</i>	Introduced by Sen. Catherine Cortez Masto (D-NV) – July 13, 2021	
<u>H.R.4413</u> <u>National Infrastructure Development Bank Act of 2021</u>	To facilitate efficient investments and financing of infrastructure projects and new job creation through the establishment of a National Infrastructure Development Bank, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) – July 13, 2021	
<u>S.2361</u> <u>Green Retrofits Act</u>	To reauthorize the budget-neutral demonstration program for energy and water conservation at multifamily residential units, to establish a green retrofit program, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. John Reed (D-RI) – July 15, 2021	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.4502</u> <u>Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Agriculture, Rural Development, Energy and Water Development, Financial Services and General Government, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2022</u>	<p>Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) – July 19, 2021</p> <p>Passed the House; received in the Senate – August 3, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.4549</u> <u>Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022</u>	<p>Making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-OH) – July 20, 2021</p> <p>Passed via legislative minibus H.R.4502 – August 3, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.4570</u> <u>Define WOTUS Act of 2021</u>	<p>This bill describes which bodies of water fall under federal jurisdiction for purposes of the Clean Water Act. Specifically, the bill redefines navigable waters and establishes a process for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to determine, upon request, whether certain waters are navigable waters.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.2168</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Mary Miller (R-IL) – July 20, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
S.2404 Western Wildfire Support Act of 2021	To improve Federal activities relating to wildfires, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Catherine Cortez Masto (D-NV) – July 20, 2021	
S.2406 Protect Drinking Water from PFAS Act of 2021	To amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to set maximum contaminant levels for certain chemicals, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) – July 21, 2021	
H.R.4597 Clean Water SRF Parity Act	To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to make certain projects and activities eligible for financial assistance under a State water pollution control revolving fund, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. John Garamendi (D-CA) – July 21, 2021	
H.R.4602 WIPPES Act	To direct the Federal Trade Commission to issue regulations requiring certain products to have “Do Not Flush” labeling, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Alan Lowenthal (D-CA) – July 21, 2021	
S.2430 Water Conservation Rebate Tax Parity Act	<p>This bill expands the tax exclusion for energy conservation subsidies provided by public utilities to include certain subsidies for water conservation or efficiency measures and storm water management measures.</p> <p>The bill excludes from gross income subsidies provided (directly or indirectly) (1) by a public utility to a customer, or by a state or local government to a resident of such state or locality, for the purchase or installation of any water conservation or efficiency measure; and (2) by a storm water management provider to a customer, or by a state or local government to a resident of such state or locality, for the purchase or installation of any storm water management measure</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.4647.</i></p>	Introduced by Rep. Jared Huffman (D-CA) – July 22, 2021	
S.2454 Water Reuse and Resiliency Act of 2021	To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the pilot program for alternative water source projects, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Alex Padilla (D-CA) – July 22, 2021	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
H.R.4647 Water Conservation Rebate Tax Parity Act	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 and storm water management measures.	Introduced by Rep. Jared Huffman (D-CA) – July 22, 2021	
H.R.4712 Desalination Development Act	To promote desalination project development and drought resilience, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Mike Levin (D-CA) – July 27, 2021	
H.R.4614 Resilient Federal Forests Act	To expedite under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and improve forest management activities on National Forest System lands, on public lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, and on Tribal lands to return resilience to overgrown, fire-prone forested lands, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Repl. Bruce Westerman (R-AR) – July 22, 2021	
S.2567 Navigable Waters Protection Act of 2021	To enact the definition of “waters of the United States” into law, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Shelley Capito (R-WV) – July 29, 2021	
S.2605 Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022	This bill provides FY2022 appropriations for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers civil works projects, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Energy (DOE), and independent agencies such as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission..	Introduced by Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) – August 4, 2021 Passed the Appropriations Committee; Placed on the Senate calendar – August 4, 2021	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p>S.2630 Environmental Justice Act of 2021</p>	<p>This bill requires agencies to address and mitigate the disproportionate impact of environmental and human health hazards on communities of color, indigenous communities, and low-income communities resulting from agencies' programs and policies. The bill also requires agencies to address cumulative impacts of pollution in permitting decisions and expands the types of legal actions available to individuals regarding charges of federal discriminatory practices.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill provides statutory authority for a variety of existing programs, executive orders, federal guidance, and committees concerning environmental justice, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Order 12898; • a guidance issued in 1997 by the Council on Environmental Quality titled Environmental Justice Guidance Under the National Environmental Policy Act; • a guidance issued in 2016 by the Environmental Protection Agency titled EPA Policy on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribes: Guidance for Discussing Tribal Treaty Rights; • the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council; • the Environmental Justice Small Grants Program; and • the Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program. • In addition, the bill requires agencies renewing or issuing specified permits under the Clean Water Act or the Clean Air Act to consider the cumulative impacts of pollution. <p>The bill also allows individuals to bring actions under the Civil Rights Act against entities that receive federal assistance and engage in discriminatory practices that have a disparate impact. Currently, individuals must request that federal agencies bring such actions on their behalf.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Cory Booker (D-NJ) – August 5, 2021</p>	
<p>H.R.4976 Ensuring PFAS Cleanup Meets or Exceeds Stringent Standards Act</p>	<p>To direct the Secretary of Defense to ensure that removal and remedial actions relating to PFAS contamination result in levels meeting or exceeding certain standards, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Elissa Slotkin (D-MI) – August 6, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
H.R.4979 Maintaining Access to Essential Services Act of 2021	To provide emergency loans to maintain access to essential services during the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Rashia Tlaib (D-MI) – August 6, 2021	
S.2698 Stop CATASTROPHES Act	To establish a categorical exclusion to improve or restore National Forest System land or public land or reduce the risk of wildfire, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Cynthia Lummis (R-WY) – August 10, 2021	
S.Con.Res.14 A concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2022 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2023 through 2031	<p>This concurrent resolution establishes the congressional budget for the federal government for FY2022, sets forth budgetary levels for FY2023-FY2031, and provides reconciliation instructions for legislation that increases the deficit.</p> <p>The resolution recommends levels and amounts for FY2022-FY2031 for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • federal revenues, • new budget authority, • budget outlays, • deficits, • public debt, • debt held by the public, and • the major functional categories of spending. 	<p>Introduced by Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-VT) – August 9, 2021</p> <p>Passed the Senate; Received in the House – August 17, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.5305</u> <u>Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act</u>	<p>This bill provides continuing FY2022 appropriations for federal agencies, provides supplemental appropriations, and extends several expiring programs and authorities.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill provides continuing FY2022 appropriations to federal agencies through the earlier of December 3, 2021, or the enactment of the applicable appropriations act.</p> <p>It is known as a continuing resolution (CR) and prevents a government shutdown that would otherwise occur if the FY2022 appropriations bills have not been enacted when FY2022 begins on October 1, 2021. The CR funds most programs and activities at the FY2021 levels with several exceptions that provide funding flexibility and additional appropriations for various programs.</p> <p>In addition, the bill provides supplemental appropriations to several federal agencies for activities related to natural disasters and the evacuees from Afghanistan.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) – September 21, 2021</p> <p>Became Public Law No: 117-43 – September 30, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.5376</u> <u>Build Back Better Act</u>	<p>This bill provides funding, establishes programs, and otherwise modifies provisions relating to a broad array of areas, including education, labor, child care, health care, taxes, immigration, and the environment. (The bill is commonly referred to as the Build Back Better Act.)</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. John Yarmuth (D-KY) – September 27, 2021</p> <p>Placed on the Union Calendar – September 27, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.5438</u> <u>Water Advanced Technologies for Efficient Resource Use Act of 2021</u>	<p>To provide incentives for the purchase of water-efficient products, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Matt Cartwright (D-PA) – September 30, 2021</p>	
<u>S. 2792</u> <u>National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022</u>	<p>To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Jack Reed (D-RI) – September 22, 2021</p>	

INFORMATION ONLY

November 1, 2021 JPA Board Meeting

TO: JPA Board of Directors

FROM: General Manager

Subject : Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo: Update

SUMMARY:

On August 1, 2016, the JPA Board selected Scenario No. 4, use of Las Virgenes Reservoir for indirect potable reuse, as the preferred alternative for the Recycled Water Seasonal Storage Basis of Design Report. The selected alternative was subsequently renamed the *Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo*. Staff was also directed to report back to the Board on the next steps for implementation of the project.

Staff released a request for proposals (RFP) for Owner's Advisor/Program Manager services for the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo on May 8, 2020. The selection of an Owner's Advisor/Program Manager to support the effort was an important next step to begin implementation of the Pure Water Program. Utilization of an Owner's Advisor/Program Manager is consistent with the approach taken by other public agencies pursuing potable reuse projects of similar scope and complexity. Among the critical elements of the proposed scope are completion of the preliminary design and environmental documentation in support of the Pure Water Program. The scope of work under the contract includes program management, preparation of preliminary design and/or alternative delivery bridging documents, preparation of all environmental studies and documentation for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), preparation of studies and documents necessary to secure all required regulatory permits, and support of efforts to secure grant funding or low-interest loans.

On September 8, 2020, the JPA Board accepted a proposal from Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., and authorized the Administering Agent/General Manager to execute a professional services agreement for Owner's Advisor/Program Manager services for the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo. This report serves to provide a summary of the progress to-date on the work performed by Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., including major monthly milestones, key program accomplishments, key considerations and a look-ahead of upcoming activities.

FISCAL IMPACT:

No

ITEM BUDGETED:

No

Prepared by: Eric Schlageter, Principal Engineer

ATTACHMENTS:

Monthly Update on Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo

To: Las Virgenes-Triunfo JPA Board of Directors
From: Jennifer Phillips, Jacobs
Date: October 25, 2021
Re: Pure Water Project JPA Board Monthly Update

Pure Water Project Overview

The Pure Water Project (PWP) is an opportunity to proactively address three major challenges facing the Las Virgenes-Triunfo JPA:

- comply with more stringent regulatory requirements for discharging to Malibu Creek,
- balance seasonal variation of recycled water demand, and
- create a valuable resource to supplement the region's water supplies, enabled by California's cutting-edge reservoir water augmentation program.

By 2030, the innovative plan is to have an operational advanced water purification facility (AWPF) to treat tertiary effluent from the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility for indirect potable reuse, and convey the product water to the Las Virgenes Reservoir, where it will be blended with Metropolitan Water District (MWD) supply. The current phase (Phase 1) of the project provides the programmatic process to manage such a large, complicated project, focusing on the technical, regulatory, environmental, financial, and procurement strategies to provide a foundation with more cost and project delivery clarity. Each month the Project team will provide a status report to communicate major milestones, accomplishments for the previous month, planned work for the next month, and potential challenges.

Monthly Major Milestones

- Presented findings of the **Funding, Financing, and Estimated Bill Impacts** effort to demonstrate PWP affordability for LVMWD and TWSD at the October 14 JPA Special Session. Coordinated effort with LVMWD, TWSD, Jacobs, Piper Sandler and Raftelis.
- Completed the **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) 30-day Scoping Period** on October 11th and compiled public comments received.
- Facilitated a **regulatory update meeting with the Division of Drinking Water (DDW)** and LVMWD on October 20th to provide a project update and discuss regulatory approach for the new AWPF.

Key Program Accomplishments Last Month

Following is a summary of the key October 2021 program accomplishments. Many PWP team meetings occurred in October to plan, coordinate and implement the following activities:

October Accomplishments:

Programmatic:

- Coordinated technical, financial, regulatory and environmental efforts.

Technical:

- Reviewed Tapia WRF disinfection practices and water quality data with staff to develop an optimization and testing plan to reduce disinfection byproduct formation in the feed to the new AWPf. Minimizing disinfection byproduct formation in the feed will facilitate regulatory compliance with the California Toxics Rule (CTR) for reservoir water augmentation.
- Discussed recommended reverse osmosis concentrate pipe run testing at the Demonstration Facility to understand scaling potential of the concentrate. Reviewed findings from the regional concentrate scaling survey of reverse osmosis facilities in Southern California to obtain lessons learned and scaling mitigation strategies to consider.
- Initiated facility programming by engaging architect and operation and maintenance liaison to discuss new AWPf layout, constraints, themes, and considerations.
- Continued utility information gathering as part of the conveyance alignment study and site evaluation to understand utility locations, city restrictions, and permitting requirements in the potential project areas.
- Continued AWPf site evaluation and conveyance alignment activities by engaging geotechnical, civil, and electrical team members. Met with Southern California Edison to understand power availability and requirements.

Regulatory/Environmental:

- Completed the 30-day public scoping period on October 11th for CEQA and compiled comments received.
- Met with DDW on October 20th to review the status of the PWP, project schedule, estimated dates of DDW review, and points of contact.

Financial:

- Presented to JPA Board on October 14th the results of finance and funding coordination with LVMWD, Triunfo WSD, Piper Sandler, and Raftelis which reviewed financial scenarios and assessed the potential impact to customer bills under bookend cost estimates and funding alternative scenarios.

Public Outreach:

- Conducted monthly calls to provide clarity on CEQA focused support efforts.
- Provided support of the public scoping period.

Main Considerations

- **Reservoir Operation** – assessing approaches to mitigate algal blooms to allow the reservoir to operate closer to anticipated flows.
- **Water Augmentation and Integration Plan** – finding and securing viable supplemental water sources, and establishing MOUs/Agreements with regional parties and partners over the life of the project.
- **Minimizing disinfection byproducts** – developing cost effective treatment strategies to mitigate formation and achieve regulatory compliance using the Demonstration Plant over the next year.
- **Conveyance Coordination** – initiating early discussions with cities and agencies in the alignment corridors to understand desire to work together to minimize schedule impacts. Looking to propose Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs), or other commitment-level approaches as conveyance alignment is finalized over the next year.
- **Brine Management** – establishing MOUs/Agreements with regional parties and partners for brine disposal to the Calleguas Regional Salinity Management Pipeline over the next year. Understand increased costs of other options.
- **Refining budgetary costs for the Pure Water Project** – addressing total costs to deliver the PWP as envisioned by the JPA in today’s market, supply chain, regulatory requirements, escalation considerations, and optimized project delivery for conveyance alignments and treatment approaches.

Look Ahead

The Project Team is preparing the technical evaluations of each site, initiating testing at Tapia WRF and the Demonstration facility to inform the design, evaluating the conveyance alignments, documenting the public comments through the CEQA process and taking next steps to progress the CEQA work, and proceeding with the strategies outlined in the Program Implementation Plan for November

The Project Team is focused on the following work planned for November:

- Finalize testing protocols for pipe run testing at the Demonstration Facility to simulate water quality conditions for purified water and concentrate conveyance.
- Finalize testing protocols for evaluating Tapia WRF disinfection practices for mitigation of disinfection byproduct formation in the AWPf feed.
- Continue hydraulics evaluation of the recycled water system to understand implications of both AWPf sites.
- Continue conveyance alignment study.
- Continue site assessment, focusing on geotechnical, survey, site civil, power, and architectural theme of the new AWPf.
- Initiate environmental studies for CEQA.
- Meet with Operations and Maintenance staff regarding facility requirements of the new AWPf.

November 1, 2021 JPA Board Meeting

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: General Manager

Subject : Proposed 2022 JPA Board Meeting Calendar

SUMMARY:

The Board regularly meets on the first Monday of each month. When the first Monday of the month falls on a holiday, the Board meeting is held on the following day. As previously approved by the Board, the March and September JPA Board meetings are held at the Oak Park Library; however, due to restrictions on social distancing in response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, JPA Board meetings are currently being held in the Board Room at the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District. There are several potential conflicts for the regular Board meetings scheduled in 2022 due to Jewish holidays and conferences, and the Board may wish to consider rescheduling these meetings to avoid the conflicts. Attached for reference is the proposed 2022 Board Meeting Calendar.

RECOMMENDATION(S):

Review the proposed 2022 Board Meeting Calendar and make any scheduling adjustments.

FISCAL IMPACT:

No

ITEM BUDGETED:

No

DISCUSSION:

The Board regularly meets on the first Monday of each month. When the first Monday of the month falls on a holiday, the Board meeting is held on the following day. As previously approved by the Board, the March and September JPA Board meetings are held at the Oak Park Library; however, due to restrictions on social distancing in response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, JPA Board meetings are currently being held in the Board Room at the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District. There are several potential conflicts for the regular Board meetings scheduled in 2022 due to Jewish holidays and conferences, and the Board may wish to consider rescheduling these meetings to avoid the conflicts:

- The May 2, 2022 Regular Board is scheduled the same week as the ACWA Spring

Conference, which will be May 3 through 6, 2022. The Board could cancel the May 2, 2022 regular meeting and schedule a special meeting on May 9, 2022.

- The June 6, 2022 Regular Board meeting occurs during Shavuot. The Board could cancel the June 6, 2022 regular meeting and schedule a special meeting on June 13, 2022.
- The first Monday in July 2022 falls on Independence Day; therefore, the regular meeting will be held on July 5, 2022.
- The first meeting in September 2022 falls on Labor Day; therefore, the regular meeting will be held on September 6, 2022.
- The October 2, 2022 Regular Board meeting occurs during Yom Kippur, and the following week includes the Sukkot holiday. The Board could cancel the October 2, 2022 regular meeting and schedule a special meeting on October 6 or 12, 2022.
- The Board may wish to reconsider whether to hold the March and September JPA Board meetings at the Oak Park Library.

Prepared by: Josie Guzman, Executive Assistant/Clerk of the Board

ATTACHMENTS:

2022 Draft Board Meeting Calendar

DRAFT
2022

JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3 JPA	4 LV	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

CASA Winter Conf. Palm Springs 01/19/22 – 01/21/22

FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1 LV	2	3	4	5
6	7 JPA	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15 LV	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

ACWA Washington DC (date?)

CASA Washington DC 02/28/22 – 03/01/22

MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1 LV	2	3	4	5
6	7 JPA	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15 LV	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

WaterReuse Symposium 03/06 – 03/09, San Antonio TX

APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4 JPA	5 LV	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19 LV	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Passover 04/15–04/17 (begins sundown day before)

Passover 04/21–04/23 (begins sundown day before)

MAY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2 JPA	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17 LV	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

LV 05/03 Canceled

ACWA Spring Conf. Sacramento 05/03-05/06

JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6 JPA	7 LV	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21 LV	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Shavuot 06/04–06/06 (begins sundown day before)

	LVMWD Meeting
	JPA Meeting
	District Holiday

DRAFT
2022

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	L	5 J	6	7	8
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19 LV	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

LV 07/05 @ 9 a.m. & JPA 07/05 @ 5 p.m.

AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1 JPA	2 LV	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16 LV	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

CASA Annual Conf. Olympic Valley 08/10/22 – 08/12/22

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	L	6 J	7	8	9
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20 LV	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

LV 09/06 @ 9 a.m. & JPA 09/06 @ 5 p.m.
Rosh Hashanah 09/25–09/27 (begins sundown day before)

OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3 JPA	4	5	6 LV	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19 LV	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

LV 10/04 Canceled; LV Spc. Mtg. on 10/06.
Yom Kippur 10/04–10/05 (begins sundown day before)
Sukkot 10/09–10/11 (begins sundown day before)
Shmini Atzeret 10/16–10/17 (begins sundown day before)
WaterReuse California (location/dates?)
Simchat Torah 10/17–10/18 (begins sundown day before)
LV 10/18 Canceled; LV Spc. Mtg. on 10/19.

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1 LV	2	3	4	5
6	7 JPA	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15 LV	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

ACWA Fall Conf. Indian Wells 11/29-12/02

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5 JPA	6 LV	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20 LV	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Chanukah 12/19–12/26 (begins sundown day before)

	LVMWD Meeting
	JPA Meeting
	District Holiday

November 1, 2021 JPA Board Meeting

TO: JPA Board of Directors

FROM: Facilities & Operations

Subject : Carbon Tower Carbon Replacement: Authorization of Purchase Order

SUMMARY:

One of the regular maintenance projects included in the adopted Fiscal Year 2021-22 JPA Budget involves replacement of the granular activated carbon in the carbon towers that are used for odor control at the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility. There are four carbon towers at Tapia's headworks facility and three carbon towers at the primary sedimentation tanks. These carbon towers need to have the carbon replaced regularly. For Fiscal Year 2021-22, two primary carbon towers (6,000 lbs. of carbon each) and one headworks carbon tower (18,000 lbs. of carbon) are scheduled for replacement. Carbon life expectancy for the primary carbon towers is approximately one year, while for the headworks carbon towers it is approximately two years. Additionally, there is a 600 lb. carbon tower at each of LVMWD's two lift stations that needs carbon replacement annually. A request for quotes was advertised on LVMWD's website, and the following three bids were received for the work:

Carbon Activated Corp.	\$ 55,482.31
Karbonous, Inc.	\$ 41,953.00
Onion Equipment Company	\$ 68,014.00

Staff recommends authorization to issue a purchase order to Karbonous, Inc. for the work. The bid amount is \$2,076 more than last year. Karbonous, Inc. has performed the service satisfactorily for the past two years.

RECOMMENDATION(S):

Authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to issue a purchase order to Karbonous, Inc., in the amount of \$41,953, for carbon tower media replacement.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Yes

ITEM BUDGETED:

Yes

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

The total cost of this action is \$41,953. Carbon replacement at the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility is a JPA expense and will be allocated 70.6% to LVMWD and 29.4% to Triunfo Water and Sanitation District. Carbon replacement at Lift Station Nos. 1 and 2 is an LVMWD-only expense. Sufficient funding for the work is available in the adopted Fiscal Year 2020-21 JPA and LVMWD Budgets.

Replacement of carbon media ensures that odor control remains effective.

Prepared by: Brett Dingman, Water Reclamation Manager

INFORMATION ONLY

November 1, 2021 JPA Board Meeting

TO: JPA Board of Directors

FROM: Facilities & Operations

Subject : Constituents of Emerging Concern (CECs): Comparison of Pure Water and Imported Water Sources

SUMMARY:

On September 13, 2021, Carollo Engineers presented the JPA Board with water quality information for the product water from the Pure Water Demonstration Project. The JPA Board requested additional information to allow for a comparison of the concentrations of various constituents of emerging concern (CECs) with the levels detected in the JPA's sources of imported drinking water. Carollo Engineers revised the attached presentation to include the additional information and comparisons. The presentation includes the levels of various CECs from Tapia's tertiary effluent, reverse osmosis permeate (RO) and the final product water from ultraviolet light/advanced oxidation process (UV/AOP).

The data shows a significant reduction in CECs from the levels detected in the tertiary effluent to below detection limits after the RO and UV/AOP processes. There are no known health impacts associated with the presence of CECs at the nanogram per liter level, which is one million times less than the milligram per liter level. The data also shows that the level of some CECs in the pure water are an order of magnitude less than in the JPA's sources of imported drinking water.

In addition, the Board requested additional information on the log removal values for the advanced water treatment process. Attached for reference is a summary of log removal equivalents.

FISCAL IMPACT:

No

ITEM BUDGETED:

No

Prepared by: John Zhao, P.E., Director of Facilities and Operations

ATTACHMENTS:

Updated Presentation by Carollo Engineers on Pure Water Demonstration Project
Summary of Log Removal Equivalents

Pure Water Demonstration and Artificial Intelligence Update



September 13, 2021

Pure Water Demonstration

Demonstration Project Goals

Goals

Demonstrate Pure Water

Evaluate Full-Scale Design Parameters

Train Operations Staff

Engage Stakeholders

Pure Water Performance

Microbiological (Pathogens) 12/10/10 Log Reduction



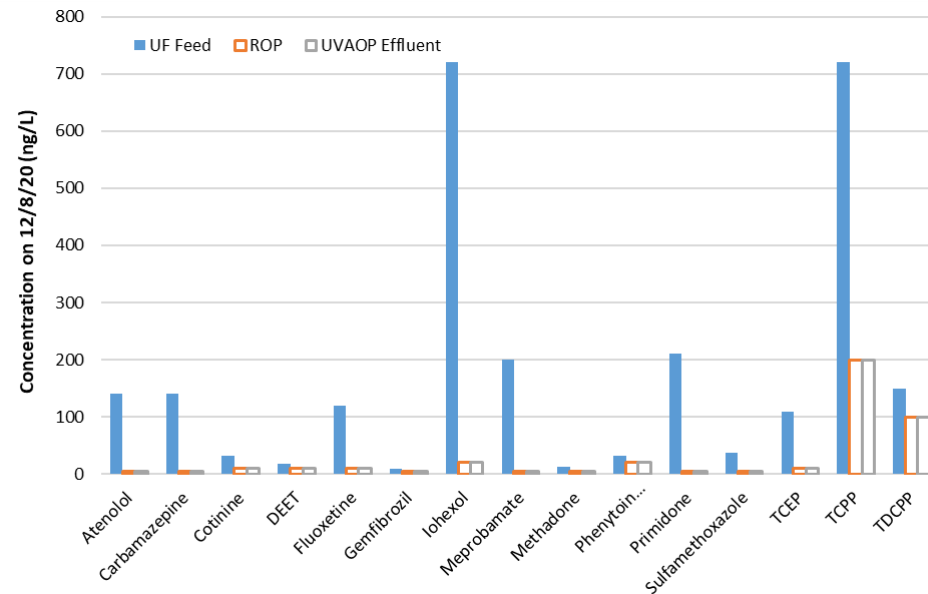
Process	Virus	Protozoa
Microfiltration/ Ultrafiltration	2.5+	4+
Reverse Osmosis	2+	2+
Ultraviolet Light with Advanced Oxidation	6	6
Free Chlorination	5	0
Totals	15.5+	12+

Pure Water Performance

Chemicals



Parameter	Feed	Purified Water
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	~750 mg/L	~20 mg/L
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	6 to 7 mg/L	0.06 to 0.08 mg/L



¼ Sampling for regulated pollutants, zero exceedances of MCLs

Extensive sampling of CECs, zero exceedances of health levels

Pure Water Comparisons

Drinking Water Supplies

Note: a ng/L is a very low concentration and these detections do not represent a public health risk

Table 3. Some of the Frequently Detected EDCs and PPCPs in Surface Waters from Literature

Reference: PPCP	Kolpin et al., 2002			Benotti et al., 2009		
	Det. Freq. (n = 70-85)	Median conc. (ng/L)	Maximum conc. (ng/L)	Det. Freq. (n = 19)	Median conc. (ng/L)	Maximum conc. (ng/L)
Coprostanol	86%	88	150,000	-*	-	-
Cholesterol	84%	830	60,000	-	-	-
DEET [#]	74%	60	1,100	32%	85	110
Caffeine	71%	100	5,700	-	-	-
Triclosan	58%	140	2,300	32%	3.0	6.4
TCEP	58%	100	540	53%	120	530
Nonylphenol	51%	800	40,000	42%	100	130
Sulfamethoxazole	19%	66	520	89%	12	110
Meprobamate	-	-	-	84%	8.2	73
Atrazine	-	-	-	79%	32	870
Carbamazepine	-	-	-	79%	4.1	51
Estrone [†]	21%	27	112	79%	0.3	0.9
Phenytoin	-	-	-	74%	5.1	29
Atenolol	-	-	-	63%	2.3	36
Naproxen	-	-	-	58%	0.9	32
Trimethoprim	-	-	-	58%	0.8	11

*"- " = Not reported

[#]DEET = *N,N*-Diethyl-*meta*-toluamide

[†]Note that there were some issues with the concentrations of hormones in the Kolpin et al. (2002) study.

National Water Research Institute

FINAL PROJECT REPORT

Source, Fate, and Transport of Endocrine Disruptors, Pharmaceuticals, and Personal Care Products in Drinking Water Sources in California

Principal Investigators:
 Y. Carrie Guo, Ph.D., and Stuart W. Krasner
 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
 Steve Fitzsimmons, Greg Woodside, and Nira Yamachika
 Orange County Water District

Pure Water Comparisons

Drinking Water Supplies

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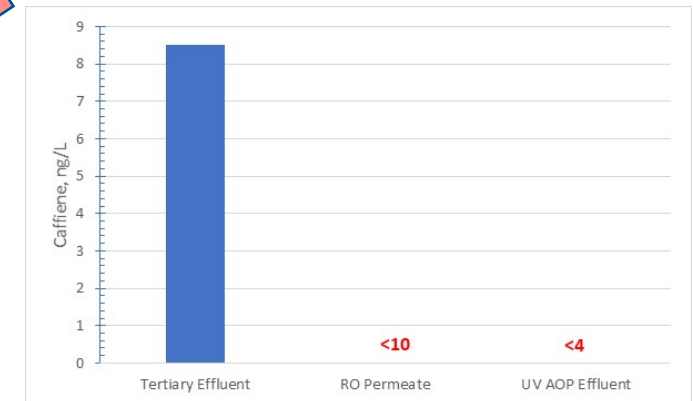
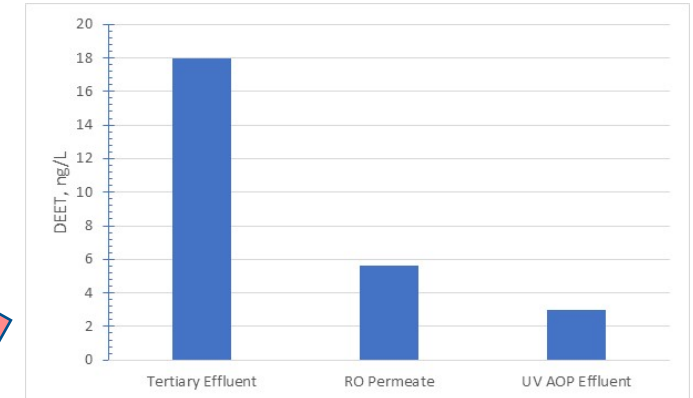
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Pure Water DEMO



Pure Water Comparisons

Drinking Water Supplies

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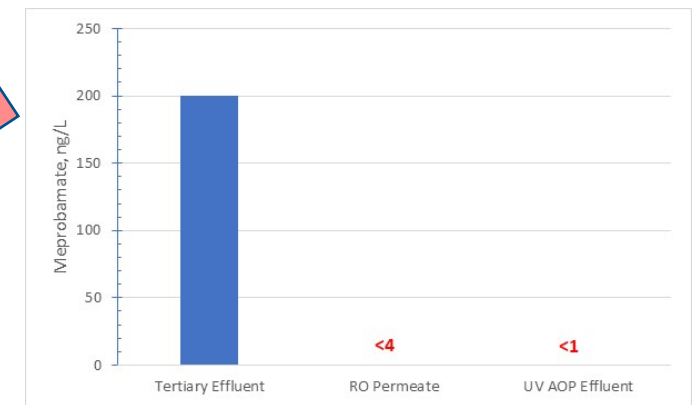
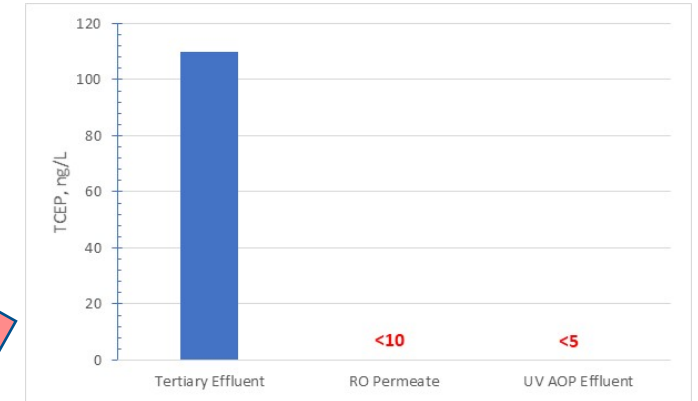
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Drinking Water Supplies

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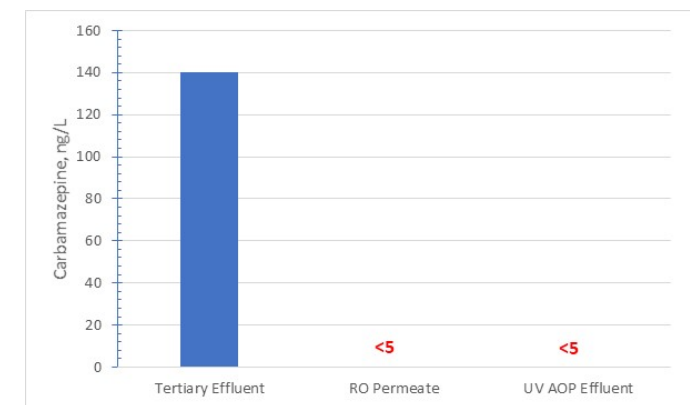
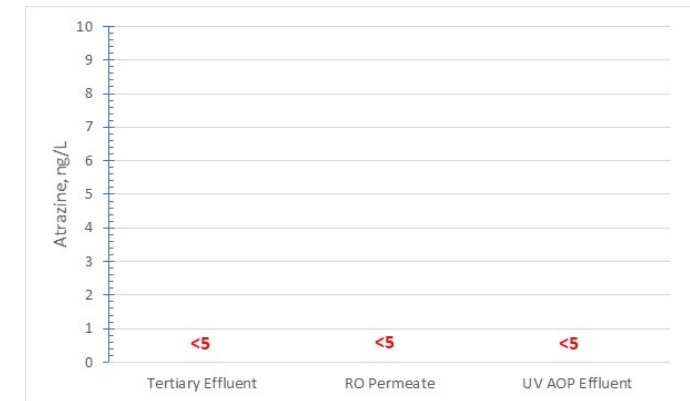
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Pure Water DEMO



Pure Water Comparisons

Drinking Water Supplies

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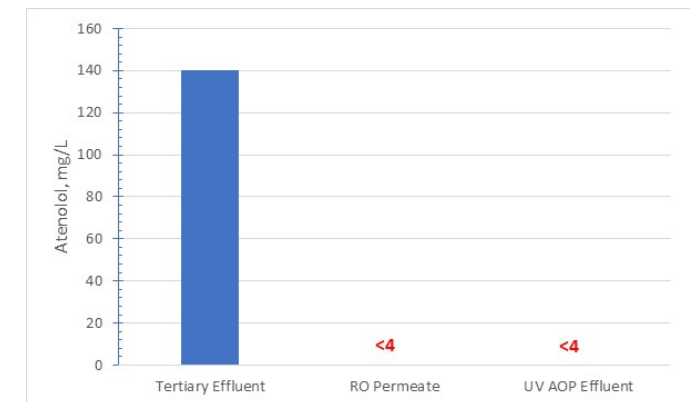
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Full Scale Design



3 Suppliers Fully Vetted

Future “Flux” of 40 to 50 gfd, much greater than conventional 25 gfd designs

\$Ms saved due to higher Flux

Operator Training



Conventional Ops
Certifications Not
Enough!

AWTO Required for
Potable Reuse

Engage Stakeholders



Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning

Broad Collaboration for Project Success

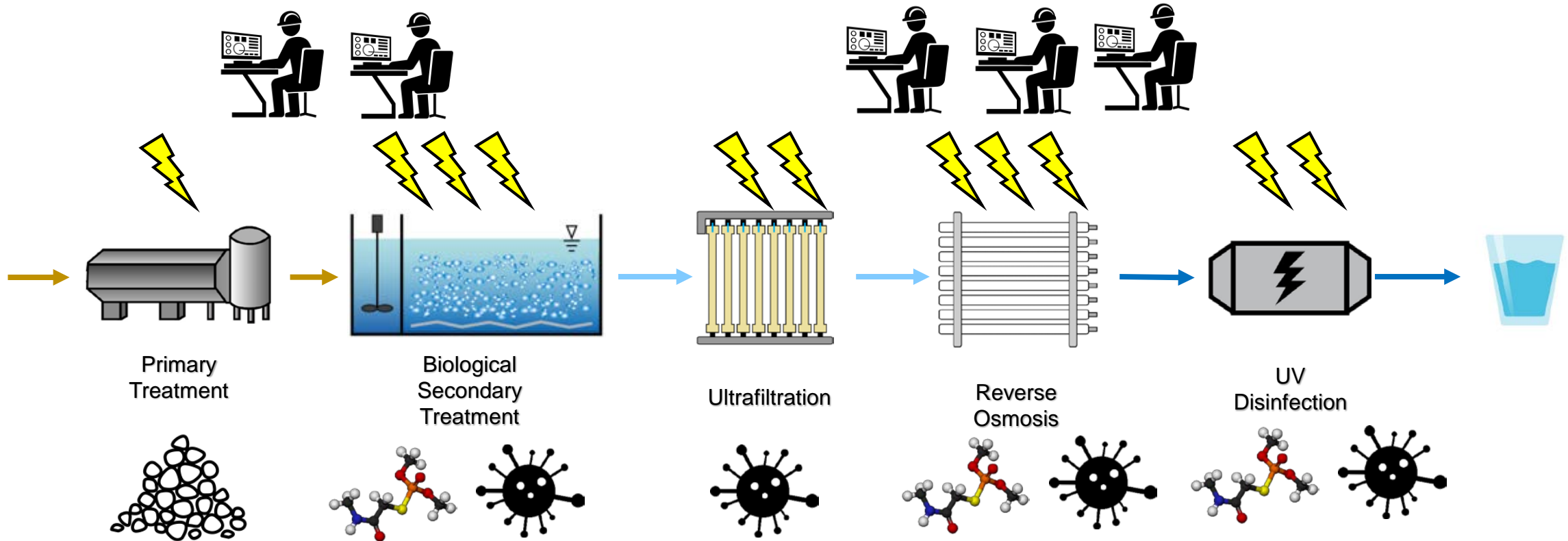
Project Participants



Funding Partners



Wholistic Approach to Energy Use and Water Quality



First Work Completed as Part of MWD FSA Grant



Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
FSA Study on Artificial Intelligence

FINAL REPORT

August 2021

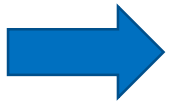
Subsequent and Extensive Analysis Moving Ahead



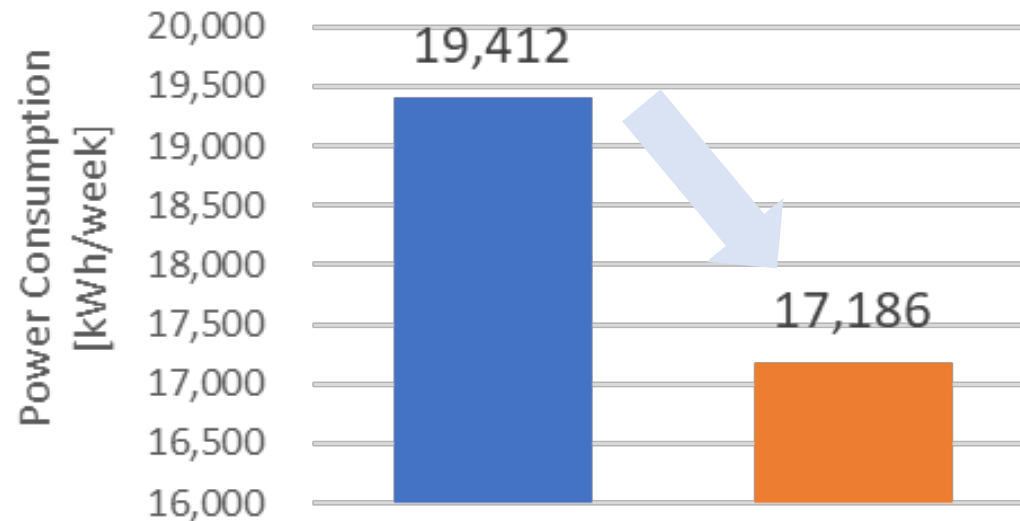
Reducing Energy Use at Tapia!



- Nutrients and Performance
- Airflow
- Power



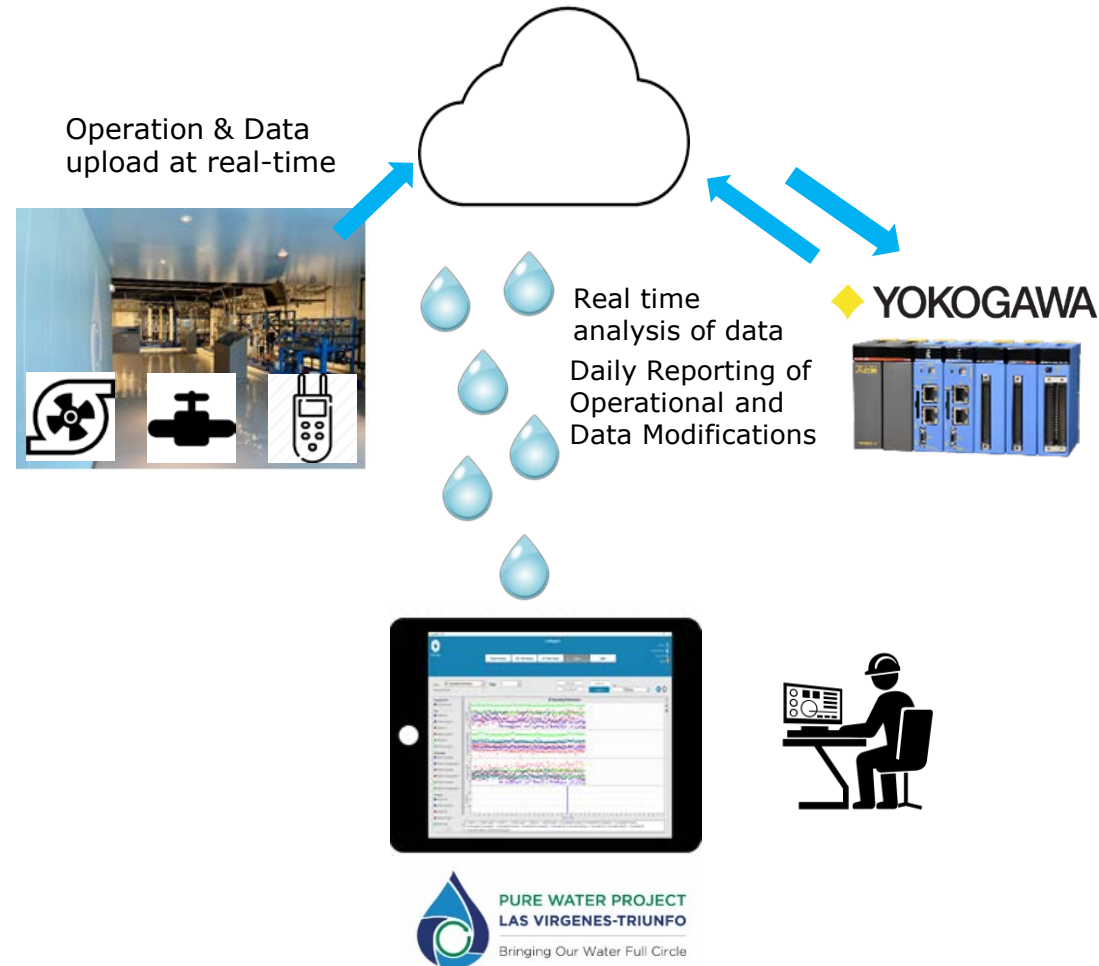
AI/ML Predicts 10% Energy Savings



- Data Driven Model Optimization (DDMO)
- Accurately Predicts Performance
- **Energy Savings!**

We have the Technology...but how do best communicate it?

OPTimization Interface and Control System (OPTICS)



Full-scale OPTICS Trials Now Underway



Thank You!

Summary of Log Removal Equivalents

<u>Log Value</u>	<u>Removal Percentage</u>	<u>Chance of Passage</u>
1-Log	90%	1 in 10
2-Log	99%	1 in 100
3-Log	99.9%	1 in 1,000
4-Log	99.99%	1 in 10,000
5-Log	99.999%	1 in 100,000
6-Log	99.9999%	1 in 1,000,000 (million)
7-Log	99.99999%	1 in 10,000,000
8-Log	99.999999%	1 in 100,000,000
9-Log	99.9999999%	1 in 1,000,000,000 (billion)
10-Log	99.99999999%	1 in 10,000,000,000
11-Log	99.999999999%	1 in 100,000,000,000
12-Log	99.9999999999%	1 in 1,000,000,000,000 (trillion)
13-Log	99.99999999999%	1 in 10,000,000,000,000
14-Log	99.999999999999%	1 in 100,000,000,000,000
15-Log	99.9999999999999%	1 in 1,000,000,000,000,000 (quadrillion)
16-Log	99.99999999999999%	1 in 10,000,000,000,000,000