



To: Las Virgenes-Triunfo JPA Board of Directors and Staff
From: John Freshman, Ana Schwab, Lowry Crook, and Samantha Sabol
Date: December 2nd, 2022
RE: Federal Report

Midterm Elections Led To A Busy Month For Members of Congress

With midterms almost complete, the month of November came with a busy schedule for Members of Congress. This election season held many unpredictable elections across the United States, including Arizona, California, Michigan, Nevada, Pennsylvania, and many others. The House of Representatives was predicted to take on an overwhelming number of new Republican members, while the Senate balance was still unknown. With two races still waiting to be called, Republicans have won the majority in the House, but with a smaller margin than initially predicted. Republican John Duarte and Democrat Adam Gray are running in California's 13th District, and the election as it currently stands has yet to be called. Duarte is currently leading by only a few hundred votes. Colorado's 3rd district also has yet to call the race between incumbent Lauren Boebert and Adam Frisch. Although Frisch conceded to Boebert, the race still qualifies for a recount under Colorado state law.

Many other close Senate races held the spotlight in November. The Georgia Senate race between incumbent Raphael Warnock and Trump-backed Hershel Walker resulted in neither candidate winning by more than 50% of the vote, leading to a runoff election on December 6th. Nevada's Senate race between incumbent Catherine Cortez Masto and Adam Laxalt, resulted with Cortez Masto winning with a close lead of only 0.9% of votes. Pennsylvania's Senate election between John Fetterman and Mehmet Oz was another close call, with Fetterman finally taking the lead and winning the Senate seat.

Looking ahead, many are watching Senator Dianne Feinstein's seat as her term ends in 2024. She recently became the longest serving woman Senator, and many are wondering how long she will remain in Congress. The Senator has yet to announce her plans for reelection.

Republican and Democratic Leadership Elections Take Center Stage

On November 15th, 2022, the House Republican Conference held leadership elections for the upcoming new Congress. Internally, candidates for Speaker of the House only need a simple majority to become the candidate for their party. In January, with the start of the 118th Congress, candidates must then receive a majority of votes, totaling at least 218. Democrats will hold internal elections for leadership candidates on November 30th. Internally, the Democrat candidate for Speaker or minority leader need a full majority within their party to become candidate. Although they will also put forward a candidate for Speaker of the House, with the Republicans holding the majority this candidate will expectedly lose.



Republican conference election results are as follows:

- Speaker of the House: Kevin McCarthy (CA)
- Majority Leader: Steve Scalise (LA)
- Majority Whip: Tom Emmer (MN)
- Conference Chair: Elise Stefanik (NY)
- Secretary: Lisa McClain (MI)
- Vice Chair: Mike Johnson (LA)
- Chair of the National Republican Congressional Committee: Richard Hudson (NC)

On November 18th, Nancy Pelosi gave a historical and emotional [speech on the House Floor](#), announcing her step down from Democratic Leadership and her position as Speaker. She revealed she will remain Representative of her San Francisco district; a position she has held for 35 years. Ending her historic position as first woman to become Speaker of the House, she received a standing ovation from Members of Congress and was congratulated by a crowd of Members and guests on the House Floor.

As it currently stands, Rep. Steny Hoyer (MD) is the second in command in leadership as House majority leader, but following Pelosi's step down from leadership, he announced his withdrawal as well. Additionally, Rep. Jim Clyburn (SC) is currently House majority whip, Rep. Katherine Clark (MA) serves as assistant Speaker, and Rep. Hakeem Jeffries (NY) is House Democratic Caucus chair. Each of these members were strong candidates for Democratic positions in the new Congress. Internal Democratic elections for the 118th Congress took place on November 30th.

Democrat conference election results are as follows:

- Minority Leader: Hakeem Jeffries (NY)
- Minority Whip: Kathrine Clark (MA)
- Caucus Chair: Pete Aguilar (CA)
- Caucus Vice Chair: Ted Lieu (CA)

House Republicans and Democrats are already receiving attention for potential committee leadership positions in the new Congress, which will determine much of the legislative agenda. Freedom Caucus member Jim Jordan (OH) is expected to take Chairmanship of the House Judiciary Committee, and will likely prioritize policies related to abortion and out southern border. Chairmanship for House Homeland Security Committee will also be determined, with Reps. Dan Crenshaw (TX), Clay Higgins (LA) and Mark Green (Tenn) as front runners. House Oversight Reform Committee will likely be chaired by Rep. James Comer (KY). In the Senate, Rand Paul (KY) will be fighting for chairmanship of Homeland Security and Government Affairs Committee.



End Of The Year Priority Legislation

The 118th Congress and a Republican controlled House will bring many changes to legislation and Congressional action, including providing funding to Ukraine, oversight over the Biden Administration, and efforts to combat climate change. There is still much legislative work to be done during the “lame duck” season of Congress, and democrats feel a greater sense of urgency while they still hold the majority in the House.

The most important piece of legislation to pass will be the FY2023 federal budget. After the passage of a continuing resolution at the end of September, federal funding is set to expire on December 16th. Congress must pass either another continuing resolution to extend current funding levels, or pass FY23 appropriations legislation. The latter is the preferred route for many in Congress, and will likely be brought to the House floor through an omnibus, which packages appropriations bills together and allows for quicker consideration and passage.

As a reminder, in July the House passed H.R.8294, the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, a six-bill appropriations package that included \$400 billion in appropriations for Agriculture-FDA, Energy and Water Development, Financial Services-General Government, Interior-Environment, Military Construction-Veterans Affairs, and Transportation-HUD bills. The House still must pass the Commerce-Justice-Science, Defense, Homeland Security, Labor-HHS-Education, Legislative Branch, and State-Foreign Operations appropriations bills.

In addition to the FY23 appropriations, Congress must pass the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) before the end of the year. The House passed the NDAA in July, and the bill currently awaits Senate consideration. It is currently expected that the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) will be attached to the NDAA.

Additional End-of-Year Items For Congress To Pass

Possible Lands Package in Omnibus

As Chairman of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works (EPW), Senator Manchin is pushing for a package of legislation establishing new public land designations and protections. The Senator is still working with EPW Committee to determine which pieces of legislation will be included in the package, and will likely announce the drafted package soon.

Permitting Reform Possibly Included In NDAA

Senator Manchin is also continuing the fight for permitting reform, after extensive negotiations that led to his vote in support of the Inflation Reduction Act, and a promise of permitting reform legislation. This time, the Senator is hoping to attach permitting reform legislation and many of the energy components to the NDAA. The Biden Administration and Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer have expressed support for this legislation to pass.



White House Ukraine Package

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in the Biden Administration has been pushing Congress to approve \$38 billion in FY2023 appropriations. In a letter to Speaker Pelosi, OMB Director Shalanda Young requested the additional financial allocation. This would include \$21.7 billion in security assistance, \$14.5 billion for the State Department and USAID, \$900 million for the Department of Health and Human Services, and \$626 million for the Energy Department, all for assistance to Ukraine. The White House is eager for this funding to be approved before the end of the year, after the last \$40 billion Ukraine supplemental received opposition from Republicans in the House and Senate.

Data Privacy In California

A Republican controlled House in the new Congress will bring changes to regulations and legislation, including [H.R. 8152](#), the American Data Privacy and Protection Act. Privacy and data protection have been a priority for both Democrats and Republicans in Congress, and next year this will likely be a priority. The state of California was the first to draft and pass a comprehensive data privacy law, and as a leader in the nation, a new federal law may mean changes for the state.

Background: H.R. 8152, the American Data Privacy and Protection Act

This legislation was introduced on June 21st, 2022, by Congressman Frank Pallone (D-NJ). The bill establishes restrictions and certain requirements for how various businesses, organizations, and platforms can gather and use an individual's personal data. It limits collection of data to only "reasonably necessary" and prohibits the transfer of data without personal consent. The bill also mandates companies impose security measures, regulated by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) regarding security practices. The bill outlines civil actions for violations of the bill. Lastly, this legislation preempts state law, with some exceptions for Illinois and California.

On July 20th, the House Committee on Energy and Commerce held a mark-up session, and passed the bill in a 53-2 vote.

House Votes On Legislation To Avert A Railroad Strike

On November 30th, the House passed legislation to prevent a costly and economically dangerous rail strike. The legislation is titled [H.J. Res. 100](#), *To provide for a resolution with respect to the unresolved disputes between certain railroads represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and certain of their employee*. The bill was passed with bipartisan support in a 290 -137 vote, which included 79 Republicans voting in favor and eight Democrats voting against.



In an additional vote, the House [added a provision](#) that will increase the number of paid sick days for rail workers from one to seven. This measure passed in a 221 – 207 vote, with only three Republicans voting in favor.

The bill is now waiting for Senate consideration.

Funding Opportunities

EPA is seeking applications for \$40 million through its Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling Grant Program. EPA anticipates awarding approximately 25 assistance grants ranging from \$500,000 to \$4 million each, with at least one award per EPA Region. No costsharing is required. An informal Notice of Intent to Apply is requested by December 15 and applications are due January 16. More information can be found [here](#).

EPA announced the availability of \$30 million through its Recycling Education and Outreach Grant Program. EPA anticipates awarding approximately 25 assistance grants ranging from \$250,000 to \$2 million each, with at least one award per EPA Region. No cost-sharing is required. An informal Notice of Intent to Apply is requested by December 15 and applications are due January 16. More information can be found [here](#).

FEMA announced the availability of \$800 million for its Flood Mitigation Assistance program, which provides grants to projects designed to reduce the risk of repetitive flood damage to structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program. Applications are due on January 27, 2023. More information can be found [here](#).

FEMA also announced the availability of \$2.3 billion for the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program, which is designed to fund pre-disaster hazard mitigation activities. Applications are due on January 27, 2023. More information can be found [here](#).

**LAS VIRGENES-TRIUNFO - HIGH PRIORITY LEGISLATION IN THE 117TH CONGRESS
THROUGH DECEMBER 2, 2022**

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
<p><u>H.R.613</u> <u>SALT Deductibility Act</u></p>	<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>	
<p><u>S.101</u> <u>Environmental Justice Mapping and Data Collection Act of 2021</u></p>	<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>	
<p><u>H.R.516</u> <u>Environmental Justice Mapping and Data Collection Act of 2021</u></p>	<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>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.535</u> <u>Special District Provide Essential Services Act</u>	<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>
<u>S.91</u> <u>Special Districts Provide Essential Services Act</u>	<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>

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.737</u> <u>RENEW WIIN Act</u>	<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>
<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</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</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Debbie Dingell (D-MI) – February 5, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
Vibrant Economy ("THRIVE")	<p>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>S.Res.43 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")</p>	<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>	
<p>H.R.946 SALT Act</p>	<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>	
<p>H.R.1015 Water Recycling Investment and Improvement Act</p>	<p>This bill makes permanent, and otherwise revises, the Bureau of Reclamation's grant program for the funding of water recycling and reuse projects. Specifically, the bill removes priority under the program for projects in areas that, in the preceding four-year period, have been (1) identified as experiencing severe, extreme, or exceptional drought; or (2) designated as a disaster area by a state.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Grace Napolitano (D-CA) – February 11, 2021</p>	<p><i>SUPPORT</i></p>

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
	Additionally, the bill increases through FY2025 the authorization of appropriations for the program and otherwise revises provisions related to program funding.		
<u>H.R.988</u> <u>Recreational Lands Self-Defense Act of 2021</u>	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.	Introduced by Rep. Bob Gibbs (R-OH) – February 11, 2021	
<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>	Introduced by Rep. Joe Neguse (D-CO) – February 15, 2021	
<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>	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>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>

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.1352</u> <u>Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity, and Reliability Act of 2021</u>	<p>This bill increases funding for water infrastructure, including funding for several programs related to controlling water pollution or protecting drinking water. Specifically, it establishes a Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity, and Reliability Trust Fund. The fund may be used for specified grant programs. The bill increases the corporate income tax rate to 24.5% to provide revenues for the fund.</p> <p>In addition, the bill revises requirements concerning the clean water state revolving fund (SRF) and the drinking water SRF. It also creates or reauthorizes several grant programs for water infrastructure.</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>	<p><i>SUPPORT</i></p>
<u>H. R. 1438</u> <u>FLOODS Act</u>	<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"> • requires 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>Introduced by Rep. Mikie Sherrill (D-NJ) – February 26, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
	<p><i>Companion bill to S.558.</i></p>		
<p><u>S.498</u> 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>	
<p><u>S.558</u> 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"> • requires 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>Introduced by Sen. Roger Wicker (R-MS) – March 3, 2021</p> <p>Passed the Senate; Received in the House - October 1, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
	<p><i>Companion bill to H.R.1438.</i></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>Introduced by Rep. Lauren Boebert (R-CO) – March 9, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
	<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>H.R.1804 Community Cleanup Act</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>	
<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>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
S.715 NEPA Data Transparency and Accountability Act	<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>	
S.716 NEPA Legal Reform Act	<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>	
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; 	<p>Introduced by Sen. Mike Lee (R-UT) – March 11, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.. 		
<u>S.718</u> <u>NEPA Agency Process Accountability Act</u>	<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>	
<u>S.719</u> <u>NEPA State Assignment Expansion Act</u>	<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>	
<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</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR) – March 11, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
	<p>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><u>H.R.1820</u> <u>RETROACTIVE Policy Act</u></p>	<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>	
<p><u>H.R. 1821</u> <u>RURAL Act</u></p>	<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>	
<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>Introduced by Rep. Frank Pallone (D-NJ) – March 11, 2021</p> <p>Committee on Energy and Commerce held a hearing – March 22, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
	<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><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
<p><u>H.R.1889</u> <u>Environmental Justice for Coronavirus Affected Communities Act</u></p>	<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>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<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>	
<u>H.R.2021</u> <u>Environmental Justice For All Act</u>	<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>Introduced by Rep. Raul Grijalva (D-AZ) – March 18, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
	<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>Committee on Natural Resources hearing held. Ordered to be reported – July 27, 2022</p>	
<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; 	<p>Introduced by Sen. John Barrasso (R-WY) – March 18, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>		

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p>S.872 Environmental Justice For All Act</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>S.939 IMAGINE Act</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
<p><u>H.R.2442</u> <u>Climate Justice Grants Act</u></p>	<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>	
<p><u>H.R.2467</u> <u>PFAS Action Act of 2021</u></p>	<p>This bill establishes requirements and incentives to limit the use of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, commonly referred to as PFAS, and remediate PFAS in the environment. PFAS are man-made and may have adverse human health effects. A variety of products contain PFAS, such as nonstick cookware or weatherproof clothing.</p> <p>The bill directs the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to designate the PFAS perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) as a hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, thereby requiring remediation of releases of those PFAS into the environment. Within five years, the EPA must determine whether the remaining PFAS should be designated as hazardous substances.</p> <p>The EPA must also determine whether PFAS should be designated as toxic pollutants under the Clean Water Act. If PFAS are designated as toxic, then the EPA must establish standards to limit discharges of PFAS from industrial sources into waters of the United States. In addition, the EPA must issue a national primary drinking water regulation for PFAS that, at a minimum, includes standards for PFOA and PFOS.</p> <p>Among other requirements, the EPA must also issue a final rule adding PFOA and PFOS to the list of hazardous air pollutants, test all PFAS for toxicity to human health, and regulate the disposal of materials containing PFAS.</p> <p>Finally, the bill provides incentives to address PFAS, such as grants to help community water systems treat water contaminated by PFAS.</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>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<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>	<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>	
<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. 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. The bill requires that all steel, iron, manufactured products, non-ferrous metals, plastic, concrete and aggregates, glass (including optical glass), lumber, and drywall used in these programs be produced in the United States. Includes within infrastructure addressed by this bill federal-aid highways, railroads, public transportation, civil aviation, drinking water, and stormwater.</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
<p><u>S.1121</u> <u>PFAS Registry Act of 2021</u></p>	<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>	
<p><u>H.R.2660</u> <u>WATER Act</u></p>	<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>	
<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>	<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
S.1341 Water Resources Research Amendments Act	<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>	
S.1303 Build America, Buy America Act	<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>	
H.R.2781 Water Resources Research Amendments Act	<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>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.2895</u> <u>REPAIR Act</u>	<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>	
<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>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<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>Became Public Law No. 117-114 – April 29, 2022</p>	
<u>H.R.3218</u> <u>Wastewater Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2021</u>	<p>This bill sets forth requirements and establishes incentives to control water pollution. Specifically, the bill reauthorizes and revises several existing grant programs that address water pollution, including grants concerning implementing state water quality improvement programs, increasing the resilience of public wastewater utilities to man-made or natural disasters, recycling wastewater or stormwater, constructing sewer overflow and stormwater management projects, and supporting the clean water state revolving fund.</p> <p>In addition, the bill revises requirements concerning the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).</p> <p>The bill allows the EPA to issue certain NPDES permits to states or municipalities for up to 10 years (currently, 5 years).</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. David Rouzer (R-NC) – May 13, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>S.1605</u> <u>National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022</u>	<p>Provides authorizations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2022.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Rick Scott (R-FL) – May 13, 2021</p> <p>Became Public Law No: 117-81– December 27, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.3267</u> <u>Protect Drinking Water from PFAS Act of 2021</u>	<p>This bill requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to address the level of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water. PFAS are man-made and may have adverse human health effects. A variety of products contain PFAS, such as nonstick cookware or weatherproof clothing.</p> <p>In addition, the EPA must publish a maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) and promulgate a national primary drinking water regulation for PFAS.</p> <p>The MCLG and regulation must be protective of the health of subpopulations that may be at greater risk than the general population of adverse health effects from exposure to PFAS in drinking water.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Brendan Boyle (D-PA) – May 17, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.3282</u> <u>Drinking Water Funding for the Future Act of 2021</u>	<p>This bill reauthorizes through FY2026 several drinking water programs, such as programs concerning efforts to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assess risks to community water systems, • deploy innovative water technologies, • enforce compliance with standards under the Safe Drinking Water Act, • monitor unregulated drinking water contaminants, • assist water systems through the drinking water state revolving fund, • protect source waters, • test water quality in small and disadvantaged communities, and reduce lead in drinking water. 	<p>Introduced by Rep. David McKinley (R-WV) – May 17, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>H.R.3291</u> <u>Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2021</u></p>	<p>This bill provides support for drinking water infrastructure and requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to address the safety and affordability of drinking water.</p> <p>The bill reauthorizes and establishes several programs for drinking water infrastructure. For example, it reauthorizes through FY2031 the drinking water state revolving fund.</p> <p>In addition, the bill revises requirements concerning the safety of drinking water, including by requiring the EPA to promulgate national primary drinking water regulations for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (commonly known as PFAS), microcystin toxin, and 1,4-dioxane. PFAS are man-made and may have adverse human health effects. A variety of products contain the compounds, such as nonstick cookware or weatherproof clothing. Microcystin is a toxin that is produced by certain algae. The solvent known as 1,4-dioxane may also have adverse human health effects. It is used in variety of products, such as adhesives, sealants, and printing inks.</p> <p>The EPA must also implement a residential emergency relief program that assists customers of public water systems with paying drinking water bills. Under the program, the EPA must provide payments to public water systems to reimburse them for forgiving their customers' debts or fees for services provided since March 1, 2020. Public water systems that receive payments may not disconnect or interrupt their customer's service because of such debt or fees.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Paul Tonko (D-NY) – May18, 2021</p> <p>Passed via legislative vehicle H.R. 3684 – July 1, 2021</p>	
<p><u>H.R.3293</u> <u>Low-Income Water Customer Assistance Programs Act of 2021</u></p>	<p>This bill directs the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish grant programs to assist low-income households in maintaining access to drinking water and wastewater services. Specifically, the EPA must establish a program to assist such households with paying drinking water bills. States and community water systems may apply for grants.</p> <p>In addition, the EPA must establish a program to assist such households with paying wastewater utility bills. States may apply for grants for small community-serving wastewater facilities. Certain municipalities may apply for grants for (1) treatment works for municipal waste, or (2) municipal separate storm sewer systems.</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.3292</u> <u>Water Debt Relief Act of 2021</u>	<p>This bill requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to implement a residential emergency relief program. Under the program, the EPA must reimburse public water systems for providing forgiveness of the debts and fees of customers who incurred new debts on or after March 1, 2020.</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>This bill creates the National Infrastructure Bank to facilitate the long-term financing of infrastructure projects. Specifically, the bank must provide loans to public and private entities for financing, developing, or operating eligible infrastructure projects. An eligible project must have a public sponsor as well as local, regional, or national significance.</p> <p>The bill treats the bank as a government corporation exempt from tax and treats contributions to the bank as charitable contributions. The bill also provides for criteria and preferences for deciding whether to provide a loan, such as whether a project promotes job creation or provides environmental benefits. Projects that receive a loan must (1) pay all laborers and mechanics locally prevailing wages, and (2) use only certain U.S.-produced construction materials unless a waiver is secured from the bank.</p> <p>The bank shall issue stock and may also issue bonds and maintain a discount line of credit with the Federal Reserve System. The bank must apply for a national bank charter and, once chartered, accept deposits from individuals, corporations, and public entities and pay interest on those deposits. The bill imposes requirements related to the bank's operation, such as minimum reserve requirements and requirements for handling loan losses. In addition, the bank must facilitate the organization of at least seven regional economic accelerator planning groups to, among other activities, identify infrastructure needs and priorities.</p> <p>Within five years, the Government Accountability Office must report on the bank's activities.</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>This bill limits the authority of states with respect to water quality certifications. Specifically, the bill limits the authority of states to review federally permitted activities that may result in discharges into navigable waters.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. John Barrasso (R-WY) – May 20, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>H.R.3404</u> <u>FUTURE Western Water Infrastructure and Drought Resiliency Act</u></p>	<p>This bill addresses water-related resources and infrastructure.</p> <p>Among other provisions, the bill”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reauthorizes through FY2026 the California Bay-Delta program, the Water Availability and Use Science Program, and a water desalination program; • reauthorizes through FY2028 the Fisheries Restoration and Irrigation Mitigation program; • creates various grants for water projects and expands the allowable uses of grants for water recycling and reuse projects; • establishes a funding source for certain water resources development projects in western states; • expands the tax exclusion for energy conservation subsidies provided by public utilities to include certain subsidies for water conservation or efficiency measures and stormwater management measures; • establishes prizes for water technology applications; • requires the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to use specified funds for water control manual updates for forecast-informed water operations projects; and • allows certain funding to be used for the remediation of land formerly used to cultivate marijuana. <p>The Department of the Interior must, within 10 years, make certain streamgages operational. (Streamgages are fixed structures at streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs that measure water level and related streamflow.)</p> <p>The bill establishes programs related to ecosystem protection and restoration, including programs to (1) incentivize farmers to keep fields flooded during appropriate periods for waterbird habitat creation and maintenance, and (2) prepare drought plans to sustain critically important fisheries.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Jared Huffman (D-CA) – May 20, 2021</p>	
<p><u>H.R.3422</u> <u>Water Quality Certification Improvement Act of 2021</u></p>	<p>This bill limits the authority of states with respect to water quality certifications. Specifically, the bill limits the authority of states to review federally permitted activities that may result in discharges into navigable waters.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. David McKinley (R-WV) – May 20, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p>S.1726 21st Century Buy American Act</p>	<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
<p>H.R.3473 Build Local, Hire Local Act</p>	<p>This bill imposes various requirements on certain federally assisted infrastructure projects. The bill also creates infrastructure-related grant programs and establishes the Buy America Bureau.</p> <p>Such federally assisted infrastructure projects must (1) employ a certain percentage of local workers to the maximum extent practicable; and (2) prioritize hiring certain individuals, such as veterans and those facing barriers to employment. A certain percentage of funds for these projects must be used for contracts with small businesses that have fewer than 10 employees.</p> <p>When applying for a contract, grant, or loan related to a project, the applying entity must disclose whether there are any rulings, such as a civil judgment, finding that the entity has violated certain federal labor and occupational safety laws in the last three years.</p> <p>In addition, the Department of Transportation must award grants to entities in disadvantaged and underserved communities for infrastructure projects that create connected, economically prosperous, and environmentally healthy communities. Further, the Department of Labor must provide grants to workforce development boards and industry partnerships for job training programs to train certain groups, such as individuals with barriers to employment, for jobs in targeted infrastructure industries.</p> <p>The bill also establishes the Buy America Bureau within the Department of Commerce to oversee project compliance with existing laws that require the use of U.S.-made materials in certain federally funded projects.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.1827.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Karen Bass (D-CA) – May 25, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p>S.1827 Build Local, Hire Local Act</p>	<p>This bill imposes various requirements on certain federally assisted infrastructure projects. The bill also creates infrastructure-related grant programs and establishes the Buy America Bureau.</p> <p>Such federally assisted infrastructure projects must (1) employ a certain percentage of local workers to the maximum extent practicable; and (2) prioritize hiring certain individuals, such as veterans and those facing barriers to employment. A certain percentage of funds for these projects must be used for contracts with small businesses that have fewer than 10 employees.</p> <p>When applying for a contract, grant, or loan related to a project, the applying entity must disclose whether there are any rulings, such as a civil judgment, finding that the entity has violated certain federal labor and occupational safety laws in the last three years.</p> <p>In addition, the Department of Transportation must award grants to entities in disadvantaged and underserved communities for infrastructure projects that create connected, economically prosperous, and environmentally healthy communities. Further, the Department of Labor must provide grants to workforce development boards and industry partnerships for job training programs to train certain groups, such as individuals with barriers to employment, for jobs in targeted infrastructure industries.</p> <p>The bill also establishes the Buy America Bureau within the Department of Commerce to oversee project compliance with existing laws that require the use of U.S.-made materials in certain federally funded projects.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.3473.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) – May 25, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>S.1907</u> <u>Clean Water Standards for PFAS Act of 2021</u></p>	<p>This bill directs the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop requirements and incentives to limit the discharge of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) into certain waters of the United States. PFAS 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>Within two years, the EPA must publish water quality criteria for each measurable perfluoroalkyl substance, polyfluoroalkyl substance, and class of PFAS. The water quality criteria must determine how much of these substances can be present in water before it is likely to harm human health.</p> <p>Within four years, the EPA must publish a final rule that establishes, for each priority industry category specified in the bill, effluent limitations guidelines and standards for the discharge of each measurable perfluoroalkyl substance, polyfluoroalkyl substance, and class of PFAS. Under the Clean Water Act, effluent limitations restrict the quantities, rates, and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents which are discharged from point sources (e.g., a discernible source such as a pipe) into navigable waters, the ocean, or other specified waters.</p> <p>In addition, the EPA must award grants to owners and operators of publicly owned treatment works for implementing the effluent limitations guidelines and standards.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.3622.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) – May 27, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p>S.1855 Wildfire Emergency Act of 2021</p>	<p>This bill provides for programs and activities in support of forest restoration, wildfire mitigation, and energy resilience.</p> <p>The Department of Agriculture (USDA) shall select landscape-scale forest restoration projects to implement on National Forest System land and on land adjoining National Forest System land. USDA shall establish a pilot program under which USDA may enter into conservation finance agreements with public or private persons to implement and monitor such projects.</p> <p>The Department of Energy shall establish a program to support critical infrastructure and microgrids, including by improving the energy resilience and power needs of critical facilities (e.g., hospitals) through the use of microgrids, renewable energy, energy efficiency, reduced electricity demand, and on-site storage.</p> <p>USDA and the Department of the Interior shall establish one or more centers in western states to train individuals in methods relevant to the mitigation of wildfire risk.</p> <p>USDA shall establish a competitive grant program to support workforce development in forestry and fire management.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) – May 26, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>H.R.3622</u> <u>Clean Water Standards for PFAS Act of 2021</u></p>	<p>This bill directs the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop requirements and incentives to limit the discharge of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) into certain waters of the United States. PFAS 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>Within two years, the EPA must publish water quality criteria for each measurable perfluoroalkyl substance, polyfluoroalkyl substance, and class of PFAS. The water quality criteria must determine how much of these substances can be present in water before it is likely to harm human health.</p> <p>Within four years, the EPA must publish a final rule that establishes, for each priority industry category specified in the bill, effluent limitations guidelines and standards for the discharge of each measurable perfluoroalkyl substance, polyfluoroalkyl substance, and class of PFAS. Under the Clean Water Act, effluent limitations restrict the quantities, rates, and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents which are discharged from point sources (e.g., a discernible source such as a pipe) into navigable waters, the ocean, or other specified waters.</p> <p>In addition, the EPA must award grants to owners and operators of publicly owned treatment works for implementing the effluent limitations guidelines and standards.</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
H.R.3684 INVEST in America Act	<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>Became Public Law No. 117-58 – November 15, 2021</p>	
H.R.3691 Wastewater Infrastructure Modernization Act	<p>This bill requires the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a program to award grants to municipalities for projects at publicly owned treatment works concerning (1) intelligent sewage or stormwater collection systems, or (2) innovative and alternative combined storm and sanitary sewer projects</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Carolyn Bourdeaux (D-GA) – June 4, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
H.R.3701 PIPE Act	<p>This bill directs the Environmental Protection Agency to establish (1) a wastewater infrastructure discretionary grant program, and (2) a drinking water infrastructure discretionary grant program. Under the programs, state, local, and tribal governments, public water utilities (e.g., systems used to treat wastewater or sewage), and certain water systems may apply for grants for infrastructure projects.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Antonio Delgado (D-NY) – June 4, 2021</p>	
H.R.3722 21st Century Infrastructure Bank Act	<p>To establish the 21st Century American Infrastructure Bank, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Sean Maloney (D-NY) – June 4, 2021</p>	
H.R.3751 Clean Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Act of 2021	<p>This bill requires the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a grant program for increasing the resilience of publicly owned treatment works (e.g., systems used to treat wastewater or sewage) to natural hazards, such as extreme weather events. Under the program, the EPA must award grants to (1) a municipality; or (2) an intermunicipal, interstate, or state agency.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Salud Carbajal (D-CA) – June 8, 2021</p>	
H.R.3814 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 Rep. Liz Cheney (R-WY) – June 11, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.4018</u> <u>NEED Water Act</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>Introduced by Rep. David Valadao (R-CA) – June 17, 2021</p>	
<u>S.2168</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 H.R.4570.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Mike Braun (R-IN) – June 22, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.4069</u> <u>Septic Upgrade Grant Act</u>	<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>	
<u>H.R.4099</u> <u>Large-Scale Water Recycling Project Investment Act</u>	<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>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>S.2286</u> <u>Western Water, Jobs, and Infrastructure Act</u></p>	<p>This bill provides funding to carry out rural water projects, Indian water rights settlement agreements, and projects related to the Milk River Project in Montana.</p> <p>First, the bill establishes and provides funds through FY2026 for the Reclamation Rural Water Project Construction Fund, from which the Bureau of Reclamation must complete construction of authorized rural water projects.</p> <p>Next, the bill establishes and provides funds through October 1, 2025, for the Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund, from which the Department of the Interior must implement any Indian water rights settlement agreements approved by Congress.</p> <p>In addition, the bill provides FY2022 funding for Reclamation to carry out projects to rehabilitate the Milk River Project, including projects to rehabilitate or replace infrastructure.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Jon Tester (D-MT) – June 24, 2021</p>	
<p><u>H.R.4224</u> <u>PFAS Transparency Act</u></p>	<p>The bill requires an industrial entity that introduces perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, commonly referred to as PFAS, into wastewater treatment systems to provide specified advance notices to such systems, including the identity and quantity of such PFAS.</p> <p>PFAS 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. Antonio Delgado (D-NY) – June 29, 2021</p>	
<p><u>H.R.4284</u> <u>Clean Drinking Water Equity Act</u></p>	<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>	
<p><u>H.R.4336</u> <u>NEPA State Assignment Expansion Act</u></p>	<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 Rep. David Schweikert (R-AZ) – July 1, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.4372</u> <u>Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022</u>	<p>Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Chellie Pingree (D-ME) – July 6, 2021</p> <p>Passed via legislative minibus H.R.4502 – August 3, 2021</p>	
<u>S.2334</u> <u>Large Scale Water Recycling Project and Drought Resiliency Investment Act</u>	<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, 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.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.4099.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Catherine Cortez Masto (D-NV) – July 13, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.4413</u> <u>National Infrastructure Development Bank Act of 2021</u>	<p>This bill establishes the National Infrastructure Development Bank as a government corporation to finance energy, environmental (e.g., drinking water or waste facilities), telecommunications, and transportation infrastructure projects. The bill establishes the National Infrastructure Development Bank Board, which must oversee the infrastructure projects. The board may make loans and loan guarantees to assist in financing infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Further, the board must establish an executive committee, a risk management committee, an audit committee, and a compliance office. To be eligible for financial assistance from the bank, an infrastructure project (1) must have a public benefit, as determined by the board; and (2) may not have a sole use or purpose that is private. An infrastructure project must use iron, steel, and manufactured products that are made in the United States.</p> <p>The bill also establishes accounting and reporting requirements. In particular, the Government Accountability Office must, within five years of this bill's enactment, submit a report to Congress evaluating the bank's activities.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) – July 13, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>S.2361</u> <u>Green Retrofits Act</u>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. John Reed (D-RI) – July 15, 2021</p>	
<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>This bill provides FY2022 appropriations to the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education; and related agencies.</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>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.</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	<p>The bill requires the Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Department of the Interior to establish spatial fire management plans before the end of FY2024.</p> <p>The bill establishes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accounts in the Treasury for addressing wildfires, • a program to train and certify citizens who wish to be able to volunteer to assist USDA or Interior during a wildland fire incident, • a program to award grants to eligible states or units of local government to acquire slip-on tank and pump units for a surge capacity of resources for fire suppression, • the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the management of wildfire-related invasive species, and • the Management of Wildfire-Related Invasive Species Technology Advisory Board. 	<p>Introduced by Sen. Catherine Cortez Masto (D-NV) – July 20, 2021</p> <p>Committee on Energy and Natural Resource hearing held – October 21, 2021</p>	
S.2406 Protect Drinking Water from PFAS Act of 2021	<p>This bill requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to address the level of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water. PFAS are man-made and may have adverse human health effects. A variety of products contain PFAS, such as nonstick cookware or weatherproof clothing.</p> <p>The EPA must publish a maximum contaminant level (MCL) and promulgate a national primary drinking water regulation for PFAS that includes perfluorooctanoic acid (commonly referred to as PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (commonly referred to PFOS). The MCL and regulation must be protective of the health of subpopulations that may be at greater risk than the general population of adverse health effects from exposure to PFAS in drinking water.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) – July 21, 2021</p>	
H.R.4597 Clean Water SRF Parity Act	<p>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.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. John Garamendi (D-CA) – July 21, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.4602</u> <u>WIPPES Act</u>	<p>To direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a grant program to improve the effectiveness of education and outreach on “Do Not Flush” labeling, and to require the Federal Trade Commission, in consultation with the Administrator, to issue regulations requiring certain products to have “Do Not Flush” labeling, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.3956.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Alan Lowenthal (D-CA) – July 21, 2021</p>	
<u>S.2430</u> <u>Water Conservation Rebate Tax Parity Act</u>	<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>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Jared Huffman (D-CA) – July 22, 2021</p>	
<u>S.2454</u> <u>Water Reuse and Resiliency Act of 2021</u>	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the pilot program for alternative water source projects, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Alex Padilla (D-CA) – July 22, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.4647</u> <u>Water Conservation Rebate Tax Parity Act</u>	<p>This bill expands the tax exclusions for energy conservation subsidies to include subsidies provided (directly or indirectly) (1) by a public utility for the purchase or installation of any water conservation or efficiency measure; (2) by a storm water management provider for the purchase or installation of any storm water management measure; or (3) by a state or local government to a resident of such state or locality for the purchase or installation of any wastewater management measure, but only if such measure concerns the taxpayer's principal residence.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Jared Huffman (D-CA) – July 22, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
H.R.4712 Desalination Development Act	<p>This bill reauthorizes through FY2024 a grant program for constructing desalination projects. The bill also revises the program, including by requiring the prioritization of projects that maximize energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Mike Levin (D-CA) – July 27, 2021</p>	
H.R.4614 Resilient Federal Forests Act	<p>This bill modifies and sets forth provisions regarding forest management activities on National Forest System, public, and tribal lands. The bill provides for, among other things”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Departments of Agriculture (USDA) and Interior to conduct fireshed management projects in fireshed management areas, • certain categorical exclusions for various purposes, • the balancing of the short- and long-term effects of forest management activities while considering injunctive relief, • USDA and Interior to establish their own discretionary arbitration pilot programs as an alternative dispute resolution process for forest management activities, • increasing the maximum term for a stewardship end result contract to 20 years, • demonstration projects to support the development and commercialization of biochar on Indian forest lands or rangelands and in nearby communities by providing reliable supplies of feedstock from federal lands, • the decommissioning of certain Forest Service Roads within designated high fire-prone areas, • repealing of the Eastside Screens requirements on National Forest System lands, • making the Northwest Forest Plan Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines inapplicable to any National Forest System lands or public lands, • development of a protection plan for giant sequoia trees on National Forest System lands and public lands, and • permanent rights of access to the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands for private landowners issued reciprocal road rights-of-way. 	<p>Introduced by Repl. Bruce Westerman (R-AR) – July 22, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
S.2567 Navigable Waters Protection Act of 2021	<p>To enact the definition of “waters of the United States” into law, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Shelley Capito (R-WV) – July 29, 2021</p>	
S.2605 Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022	<p>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..</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) – August 4, 2021</p> <p>Passed the Appropriations Committee; Placed on the Senate calendar – August 4, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
S.2630 Environmental Justice Act of 2021	<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>	
H.R.4976 Ensuring PFAS Cleanup Meets or Exceeds Stringent Standards Act	<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	<p>This bill establishes several loan programs to assist households with paying utility bills for drinking water, wastewater, stormwater management, energy (e.g., electricity, natural gas, or propane), and internet services during the COVID-19 public health emergency. Under the programs, the utilities may apply for loans that are equal to the amount of the payment shortfall from their customers during the emergency.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Rashia Tlaib (D-MI) – August 6, 2021</p>	
S.2698 Stop CATASTROPHES Act	<p>This bill categorically excludes certain forest management activities from the requirement to prepare an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement. The activities are those that are carried out by the Department of Agriculture on National Forest System Lands or the Department of the Interior on public lands where the primary purpose is to improve or restore such lands or reduce the risk of wildfire on such lands.</p> <p>To be excluded, the area of the forest management activity may not exceed 10,000 acres.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Cynthia Lummis (R-WY) – August 10, 2021</p>	
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>Agreed to in the House – November 18, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>H.R.5305</u> <u>Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act</u></p>	<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>	
<p><u>S. 2792</u> <u>National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022</u></p>	<p>This bill authorizes Department of Defense (DOD) activities for FY2022 and addresses related issues.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Jack Reed (D-RI) – September 22, 2021</p>	
<p><u>H.R.5438</u> <u>Water Advanced Technologies for Efficient Resource Use Act of 2021</u></p>	<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>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.5376</u> <u>Inflation Reduction Act of 2022</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.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. John Yarmuth (D-KY) – September 27, 2021</p> <p>Became Public Law No. 117-169 – August 16, 2022</p>	
<u>S.3031</u> <u>Clean Water Allotment Modernization Act of 2021</u>	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to modify certain allotments under that Act, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.5653.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Marco Rubio (R-FL) – October 20, 2021</p>	
<u>S.3034</u> <u>Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022</u>	<p>This bill provides FY2022 appropriations for the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and several related agencies.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR) – October 20, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.5653</u> <u>Clean Water Allotment Modernization Act of 2021</u>	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to modify certain allotments under that Act, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.3031.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Michael Waltz (R-FL) – October 20, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.5716</u> <u>Securing Access for the central Valley and Enhancing (SAVE) Water Resources Act</u>	<p>To promote water supply reliability and improved water management for rural communities, the State of California, and the Nation, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Josh Harder (D-CA) – October 25, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
S.3156 Federal Agency Climate PREP Act of 2021	<p>To require Federal agencies to maintain plans for responding to, mitigating, and adapting to climate change, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) – November 3, 2021</p>	
S.3169 Keep Food Containers Safe from PFAS Act of 2021	<p>To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of food packaging containing intentionally added PFAS, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.6026.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Maggie Hassan (D-NH) – November 4, 2021</p>	
H.R.5987 PFAS Definition Improvement Act	<p>This bill broadens the definition of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, commonly referred to as PFAS, in relation to the reporting requirement under the Toxic Substances Control Act. PFAS 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>Specifically, the bill provides that PFAS include those substances that contain at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Deborah Ross (D-NC) – November 16, 2021</p>	
H.R.6010 Protect Our Workers Act of 2021	<p>To ensure that contractor employees on Army Corps projects are paid prevailing wages as required by law, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Christopher Smith (R-NJ) – November 17, 2021</p>	
H.R.6026 Keep Food Containers Safe from PFAS Act of 2021	<p>To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of food packaging containing intentionally added PFAS, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.3129.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Debbie Dingell (D-MI) – November 18, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.6058</u> <u>PFAS Health Study Act of 2021</u>	<p>This bill extends through FY2023 the authority of the Department of Defense to transfer funds for the required study on the human health implications of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination in drinking water, groundwater, and any other sources of water and relevant exposure pathways, including the cumulative human health implications of multiple types of PFAS contamination at levels above and below health advisory levels. PFAS 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. Madeleine Dean (D-PA) – November 19, 2021</p>	
<u>S.3277</u> <u>Section 401 Certification Act</u>	<p>To enact the Section 401 Certification Rule, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV) – November 30, 2021</p>	
<u>S.3282</u> <u>Water Infrastructure Modernization Act of 2021</u>	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act to authorize grants for smart water infrastructure technology, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.6088.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Mark Kelly (D-AZ) – November 30, 2021</p>	
<u>H.R.6088</u> <u>Water Infrastructure Modernization Act</u>	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act to authorize grants for smart water infrastructure technology, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.3282.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Ruben Gallego (D-AZ) – November 30, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>H.R.6119</u> <u>Further Extending Government Funding Act</u></p>	<p>This bill provides continuing FY2022 appropriations for federal agencies, provides supplemental appropriations, and extends several expiring authorities.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill provides continuing FY2022 appropriations to federal agencies through the earlier of February 18, 2022, 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 the existing CR expires on December 3, 2021.</p> <p>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>Introduced by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) – December 2, 2021</p> <p>Became Public Law No: 117-70 – December 3, 2021</p>	
<p><u>S.3371</u> <u>Land and Water Conservation Fund Amendments Act of 2021</u></p>	<p>To amend title 54, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make financial assistance to States under the Land and Water Conservation Fund available for water quality projects, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.6229.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Marco Rubio (R-FL) – December 9, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>H.R.6229</u> <u>Land and Water Conservation Fund Water Amendments Act of 2021</u></p>	<p>This bill authorizes the Department of the Interior to provide financial assistance for water quality improvement projects from amounts made available under the Land and Water Conservation Fund.</p> <p>Interior shall only provide such financial assistance to projects that seek to improve water quality by improving, restoring, remediating, or developing natural hydrological systems, such as wetlands and living shorelines. To be eligible for assistance, a state's comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shall identify any body of water within the state for which a water quality control plan has been developed pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and • any proposed water quality project to be conducted with respect to such body of water. <p><i>Companion bill to S.3371.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Brian Mast (R-FL) – December 9, 2021</p>	
<p><u>S.J.Res.33</u> <u>A joint resolution joint resolution relating to increasing the debt limit</u></p>	<p>This joint resolution increases the public debt limit by \$2.5 trillion.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Charles Schumer (D-NY) – December 15, 2021</p> <p>Became Public Law No: 117-73 – December 16, 2021</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
H.R.6336 Western Wildfire Support Act of 2021	<p>The bill requires the Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Department of the Interior to establish spatial fire management plans before the end of FY2024.</p> <p>The bill establishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accounts in the Treasury for addressing wildfires, • a program to train and certify citizens who wish to be able to volunteer to assist USDA or Interior during a wildland fire incident, • a program to award grants to eligible states or units of local government to acquire slip-on tank and pump units for a surge capacity of resources for fire suppression, • the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the management of wildfire-related invasive species, and <p>the Management of Wildfire-Related Invasive Species Technology Advisory Board.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Joe Neguse (D-CO) – December 20, 2021</p>	
H.R.6591 PIPES Act	<p>To require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to publish a rule that establishes standards for the flushability of disposable nonwoven wipes, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Lisa McClain (R-MI) – February 3, 2022</p>	
S.3539 Watershed Results Act	<p>To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to carry out watershed pilots, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR) – February 1, 2022</p>	
H.R.6617 Further Additional Extending Government Funding Act	<p>This bill provides continuing FY2022 appropriations for federal agencies and extends several expiring authorities.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill provides continuing FY2022 appropriations to federal agencies through the earlier of March 11, 2022, 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 the existing CR expires on February 18, 2022.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) – February 7, 2022</p> <p>Became Public Law No. 117-86 – February 18, 2022</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
S.3662 Preventing PFAS Runoff at Airports Act	<p>To temporarily increase the cost share authority for aqueous film forming foam input-based testing equipment, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Gary Peters (D-MI) – February 16, 2022</p>	
H.J.Res.75 Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022	<p>This joint resolution provides continuing FY2022 appropriations to federal agencies through March 15, 2022. 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 the existing CR expires on March 11, 2022.</p> <p>The joint resolution also (1) extends the temporary scheduling order issued by the Drug Enforcement Administration to place fentanyl-related substances in Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act, and (2) increases the limit on the value of the defense articles and services that the President is authorized to draw down to address unforeseen emergencies.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) – March 8, 2022</p> <p>Became Public Law No: 117-95 – March 11, 2022</p>	
H.R.2471 Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022	<p>Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance for the situation in Ukraine, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Hakeem Jeffries (D-NY) – April 13, 2021</p> <p>Became Public Law No: 117-103– March 15, 2022</p>	
S.3886 Future of Water Act of 2022	<p>To amend the Commodity Exchange Act to prohibit trading of water and water rights for future delivery, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.7182.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Elizabeth Warren (D-MA) – March 21, 2022</p>	
H.R.7182 Future of Water Act of 2022	<p>To amend the Commodity Exchange Act to prohibit trading of water and water rights for future delivery, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.3886.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Ro Khanna (D-CA) – March 21, 2022</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>S.3893</u> <u>WASH Sector Development Act of 2022</u>	<p>To collect information regarding water access needs across the United States, to provide grants for decentralized drinking water systems, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR) – March 22, 2022</p>	
<u>S.3956</u> <u>WIPPE Act</u>	<p>This bill requires the Federal Trade Commission to issue regulations requiring entities responsible for the labeling or retail packaging of certain premoistened, nonwoven wipes (e.g., baby wipes, cleaning wipes, or personal care wipes) to label such products clearly and conspicuously with the phrase Do Not Flush and accompanying symbol as depicted under specified industry guidelines.</p> <p>The commission is authorized to enforce this requirement. Additionally, the Environmental Protection Agency must award competitive grants to states, local or tribal governments, nonprofit organizations, or public-private partnerships to increase community outreach about such labels.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.4602.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR) – March 30, 2022</p>	
<u>H.R.7289</u> <u>Federal PFAS Research Evaluation Act</u>	<p>This bill requires various studies and reports on the exposure, hazards, and management of perfluoroalkyl and 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. Specifically, the bill requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) to conduct a two-phase study and report on the research and development needed to advance human exposure estimation and toxicity hazard estimation of individual or total PFAS.</p> <p>The bill also requires the EPA to jointly enter into an agreement with NASEM to conduct a study and submit a report on the research and development needed to advance the understanding of the extent and implications of environmental contamination by PFAS, how to manage and treat such contamination, and the development of safe alternatives. The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy must submit an implementation plan for federal PFAS research, development, and demonstration activities, taking into account the recommendations of the NASEM reports.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Lizzie Fletcher (D-TX) – March 30, 2022</p> <p>Passed the House – July 28, 2022</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>S.3893</u> <u>WASH Sector Development Act of 2022</u>	To collect information regarding water access needs across the United States, to provide grants for decentralized drinking water systems, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR) – March 22, 2022	
<u>S.4076</u> <u>PFAS Firefighter Protection Act</u>	To protect firefighters from exposure to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. <i>Companion bill to H.R.7597.</i>	Introduced by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) – April 25, 2022	
<u>S.4081</u> <u>Healthy H2O Act</u>	To amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to establish a grant program to assist with the purchase, installation, and maintenance of point-of-entry and point-of-use drinking water quality improvement products, and for other purposes. <i>Companion bill to H.R.8018.</i>	Introduced by Sen. Tammy Baldwin (D-WI) – April 26, 2022	
<u>H.R.7597</u> <u>PFAS Firefighter Protection Act</u>	To protect firefighters from exposure to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. <i>Companion bill to S.4076.</i>	Introduced by Rep. Daniel Kildee (D-MI) – April 27, 2022	
<u>H.R.7612</u> <u>Desalination Research Advancement Act</u>	To advance desalination research and technological innovation, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Mike Levin (D-CA) – April 28, 2022 House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife hearing held – May 12, 2022	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
S.4136 Water Resources Development Act of 2022	To provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Tom Carper (D-DE) – May 4, 2022 Passed by the Committee. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar – May 4, 2022	
S.4137 Water Resources Development Act of 2022	To provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Tom Carper (D-DE) – May 4, 2022	
S.4139 HEATR Act	This bill allows a new tax credit through 2031 for energy efficient consumer and commercial heat pumps and heat pump water heaters.	Introduced by Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) – May 4, 2022	
S.4144 ICEE HOT Act of 2022	To amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to establish an energy efficient appliance rebate program to provide rebates for the manufacturing, distribution, and shipment of certain building electrification products, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Ed Markey (D-MA) – May 4, 2022	
S.4161 Clean Water Standards for PFAS 2.0 Act of 2022	To establish effluent limitations guidelines and standards and water quality criteria for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes. <i>Companion bill to H.R. 7696.</i>	Introduced by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) – May 9, 2022	
H.R.7696 Clean Water Standards for PFAS 2.0 Act of 2022	To establish effluent limitations guidelines and standards and water quality criteria for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes. <i>Companion bill to S.4161.</i>	Introduced by Rep. Chris Pappas (D-NH) – May 10, 2022	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>H.R.7771</u> <u>To require the Secretary of the Army and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct a study analyzing the cost to permit applicants and permit holders of complying with sections 402 and 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes</u></p>	<p>To require the Secretary of the Army and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct a study analyzing the cost to permit applicants and permit holders of complying with sections 402 and 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. David Rouzer (R-NC) – May 13, 2022</p>	
<p><u>H.R.7776</u> <u>Waters Resources Development Act of 2022</u></p>	<p>To provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-OR) – May 16, 2022</p> <p>Passed the Senate – July 28, 2022</p>	
<p><u>S.4231</u> <u>STREAM Act</u></p>	<p>A bill to support water infrastructure in Reclamation States, and other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) – May 17, 2022</p> <p>Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water and Power hearing held – May 25, 2022</p>	<p><i>SUPPORT</i></p>

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
S.4237 Fire Ready Nation Act of 2022	<p>To establish and maintain a coordinated program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration that improves wildfire, fire weather, fire risk, and smoke related forecasting, detection, modeling, observations, and service delivery, and to address growing needs in the wildland-urban interface, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Maria Cantwell (D-WA) – May 17, 2022</p> <p>Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation hearing held. Ordered to be reported with an amendment – May 25, 2022</p>	
S.4236 Water Data and Security Act of 2022	<p>To provide for a national water data framework, to provide for the water security of the Rio Grande Basin, to reauthorize irrigation infrastructure grants, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) – May 17, 2022</p> <p>Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water and Power hearing held – May 25, 2022</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.7792</u> <u>Water Data Act</u>	<p>To provide for a national water data framework, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Melanie Stansbury (D-NM) – May 17, 2022</p> <p>House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife hearing held – June 16, 2022</p>	
<u>H.R.7847</u> <u>Water Efficiency, Conservation, and Sustainability Act of 2022</u>	<p>To increase efficiency and conservation in public water systems, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.4279.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Jerry McNerney (D-CA) – May 19, 2022</p>	
<u>H.R.7897</u> <u>PFAS Reference Standards Act</u>	<p>To require manufacturers of PFAS to submit analytical reference standards to the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. John Sarbanes (D-MD) – May 27, 2022</p>	
<u>H.R.7900</u> <u>National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023</u>	<p>This bill authorizes FY2023 appropriations for military activities and programs of the Department of Defense (e.g., personnel; research, development, test, and evaluation; and procurement of items such as aircraft, missiles, and ammunition). It also prescribes military personnel strengths for FY2023.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Adam Smith (D-WA) – May 27, 2022</p> <p>Passed by the House – July 14, 2022</p>	
<u>H.R.8018</u> <u>Healthy H2O Act</u>	<p>To amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to establish a grant program to assist with the purchase, installation, and maintenance of point-of-entry and point-of-use drinking water quality improvement products, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.4081.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Chellie Pingree (D-ME) – June 9, 2022</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>S.4279</u> <u>Water Efficiency, Conservation, and Sustainability Act of 2022</u>	<p>To increase efficiency and conservation in public water systems, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.7847.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Alex Padilla (D-CA) – May 19, 2022</p>	
<u>H.R.8090</u> <u>To reauthorize funding for the Reclamation Climate Change and Water Program</u>	<p>To reauthorize funding for the Reclamation Climate Change and Water Program.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Katie Porter (D-CA) – June 15, 2022</p>	
<u>H.R.8127</u> <u>To reauthorize the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, and for other purposes</u>	<p>To require the Secretary of the Army and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct a study analyzing the cost to permit applicants and permit holders of complying with sections 402 and 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Kim Schrier (D-WA) – June 16, 2022</p>	
<u>S.4492</u> <u>Federal PFAS Research Evaluation Act</u>	<p>To provide for the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to study and report on a Federal research agenda to advance the understanding of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Gary Peters (D-MI) – June 23, 2022</p>	
<u>H.R.8255</u> <u>Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023</u>	<p>This bill provides FY2023 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.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-OH) – June 30, 2022</p> <p>Placed on the House Calendar – June 30, 2022</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.8262</u> <u>Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023</u>	<p>This bill provides FY2023 appropriations for the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and several related agencies.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Charlie Pingree (D-ME) – July 1, 2022</p> <p>Placed on the House calendar – July 1, 2022</p>	
<u>H.R.8300</u> <u>Empowering Resilient Local Communities Act</u>	<p>To direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to issue guidance on extreme temperature events and resilience goals, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Earl Blumenauer (D-OR) – July 7, 2022</p>	
<u>H.R. 8255</u> <u>Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023</u>	<p>This bill provides FY2023 appropriations to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers civil works projects, the Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Energy, and independent agencies such as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-OH) – June 30, 2022</p> <p>Passed the House of Representatives in a minibus – July 20, 2022</p>	
<u>H.R.8294</u> <u>Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023</u>	<p>This bill provides FY2023 appropriations to the Department of Transportation (DOT), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and several related agencies.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. David Price (D-NC) – July 5, 2022</p> <p>Passed by House and received in Senate – July 26, 2022</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R. 8682</u> <u>Federal Infrastructure Bank Act of 2022</u>	To establish the Federal Infrastructure Bank to facilitate investment in, and the long-term financing of, economically viable United States infrastructure projects that provide a public benefit, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Congressman Webster (R-FL) – August 9, 2022	
<u>H.R. 8676</u> <u>Salton Sea Public Health and Environmental Protection Act of 2022</u>	To require the Secretary of the Interior to take certain measures with respect to protecting the Salton Sea, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Congressman Ruiz (D-CA) – August 5, 2022	
<u>S.4815</u> <u>A bill to clarify regulatory certainty, and for other purposes</u>	This bill would codify many provisions relating to permitting, and give authority to states over obtaining natural resources on federal land located within a state. This bill also eliminates federal jurisdiction over project review and approval.	Introduced by Senator Capito (R-WV) – September 12, 2022	
<u>Energy Independence and Security Act of 2022</u> <i>Bill number not yet available.</i>	A bill to codify permitting regulations; directs the President to issue an executive order designating priority projects; limits timeline for federal permitting review and approval; limits 401 considerations to water quality impacts; completes the Mountain Valley Pipeline.	Introduced by Senator Joe Manchin (D-WV) – September 21, 2022	