

## HR 4136

Beach Act of 2015

**Congress:** 114 (2015–2017, Ended)

**Chamber:** House

**Policy Area:** Environmental Protection

**Introduced:** Nov 30, 2015

**Current Status:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.

**Latest Action:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment. (Dec 1, 2015)

**Official Text:** <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/4136>

### Sponsor

**Name:** Rep. Pallone, Frank, Jr. [D-NJ-6]

**Party:** Democratic • **State:** NJ • **Chamber:** House

### Cosponsors (1 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Capps, Lois [D-CA-24]	D · CA		Nov 30, 2015

### Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Transportation and Infrastructure Committee	House	Referred to	Dec 1, 2015

### Subjects & Policy Tags

**Policy Area:**

Environmental Protection

### Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
114 S 2335	Identical bill	<b>Dec 1, 2015:</b> Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

## Beach Act of 2015

This bill amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (commonly known as the Clean Water Act) to revise and reauthorize through FY2020 a grant program for monitoring, and notifying the public of, any pathogens in coastal recreation waters bordering public beaches.

The bill reauthorizes through FY2018 the Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act of 2000.

The bill establishes requirements with respect to: (1) using rapid testing methods to detect unsafe levels of pathogens or pathogen indicators in those waters, and (2) notifying governmental agencies when pathogens exceed water quality standards. Those methods must provide testing results within four hours of receiving a sample. Communication with governments must occur within two hours of the receipt of the results of water quality samples.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must assess state and local compliance with coastal recreation water quality monitoring and notification legal requirements and grant conditions. The bill limits federal support of grants to non-compliant state or local governments. The Government Accountability Office must review the EPA's compliance assessments and corrective actions.

States with coastal recreation waters must adopt the most protective water quality criteria and standards practicable for pathogens.

The EPA must: (1) update the national list of beaches that are used by the public regardless of the presence of a lifeguard within 12 months and biennially thereafter (currently, periodically); (2) study the long-term impact of climate change on pathogenic contamination of coastal recreation waters; and (3) study the impacts of excess nutrients on coastal recreation waters.

## Actions Timeline

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- **Dec 1, 2015:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.
- **Nov 30, 2015:** Introduced in House
- **Nov 30, 2015:** Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.