

## HR 4033

Water Justice Act

**Congress:** 116 (2019–2021, Ended)

**Chamber:** House

**Policy Area:** Environmental Protection

**Introduced:** Jul 25, 2019

**Current Status:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Commodity Exchanges, Energy, and Credit.

**Latest Action:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Commodity Exchanges, Energy, and Credit. (Sep 4, 2019)

**Official Text:** <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/4033>

### Sponsor

**Name:** Rep. Kildee, Daniel T. [D-MI-5]

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

### Cosponsors (1 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Lawrence, Brenda L. [D-MI-14]	D · MI		Jul 25, 2019

### Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Agriculture Committee	House	Referred to	Sep 4, 2019
Budget Committee	House	Referred To	Jul 25, 2019
Energy and Commerce Committee	House	Referred to	Jul 26, 2019
Natural Resources Committee	House	Referred to	Aug 30, 2019
Transportation and Infrastructure Committee	House	Referred to	Jul 26, 2019
Ways and Means Committee	House	Referred To	Jul 25, 2019

### Subjects & Policy Tags

#### Policy Area:

Environmental Protection

### Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
116 HR 1162	Related bill	<b>Dec 18, 2020:</b> Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 551.
116 S 2466	Identical bill	<b>Sep 11, 2019:</b> Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

## **Water Justice Act**

This bill addresses affordable access to clean water by establishing, expanding, or extending various programs or requirements related to drinking water infrastructure, water pollution control, water supply, water recycling, water efficiency, or conservation programs.

Specifically, the bill provides \$50 billion in FY2020 supplemental appropriations to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for programs that reduce contaminants of concern in drinking water, such as grant programs for lead testing or remediation efforts in schools, child care programs, or high-risk communities. The funds are designated as an emergency requirement, which exempts the funds from discretionary spending limits and other budget enforcement rules.

Each year, the EPA must obligate specified amounts of funding for several water infrastructure programs, including state revolving fund programs and grant programs for managing or controlling water pollution.

The EPA must also establish a grant program to help communities that serve environmentally at-risk households and low-income households afford the costs for remediating contaminated drinking water. Further, the Department of Health and Human Services may make grants to states to assist low-income households in meeting their needs for drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater services.

In addition, the EPA must promulgate an interim national primary drinking water regulation for perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, commonly referred to as PFAS, which may have adverse human health effects.

Finally, the bill establishes or reauthorizes a variety of programs that provide financial support for water supply projects, water recycling or reuse projects, rural water systems, water efficiency improvements, or conservation programs.

## **Actions Timeline**

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- **Sep 4, 2019:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Commodity Exchanges, Energy, and Credit.
- **Aug 30, 2019:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife.
- **Jul 26, 2019:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.
- **Jul 26, 2019:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change.
- **Jul 25, 2019:** Introduced in House
- **Jul 25, 2019:** Referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, Ways and Means, Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.