

HR 5513

Affordable Safe Drinking Water Act of 2019

Congress: 116 (2019–2021, Ended)

Chamber: House

Policy Area: Environmental Protection

Introduced: Dec 19, 2019

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

Latest Action: Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment. (Dec 20, 2019)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/5513>

Sponsor

Name: Rep. Kennedy, Joseph P., III [D-MA-4]

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

Cosponsors (8 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Clark, Katherine M. [D-MA-5]	D · MA		Dec 19, 2019
Rep. Keating, William R. [D-MA-9]	D · MA		Dec 19, 2019
Rep. Lynch, Stephen F. [D-MA-8]	D · MA		Dec 19, 2019
Rep. McGovern, James P. [D-MA-2]	D · MA		Dec 19, 2019
Rep. Moulton, Seth [D-MA-6]	D · MA		Dec 19, 2019
Rep. Neal, Richard E. [D-MA-1]	D · MA		Dec 19, 2019
Rep. Pressley, Ayanna [D-MA-7]	D · MA		Dec 19, 2019
Rep. Trahan, Lori [D-MA-3]	D · MA		Dec 19, 2019

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Energy and Commerce Committee	House	Referred to	Dec 20, 2019
Transportation and Infrastructure Committee	House	Referred to	Dec 20, 2019

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Environmental Protection

Related Bills

No related bills are listed.

Affordable Safe Drinking Water Act of 2019

This bill revises the clean water state revolving fund (SRF) program and the drinking water SRF program. Both programs provide financial assistance for water infrastructure.

The bill removes the 30-year term limits for loans under the SRF programs. Thus, new loans under the programs may have terms up to the projected useful life of the projects. Loan terms for existing loans may, on agreement of the parties to the loan, be extended.

In addition, the bill allows states to use a percentage of SRF funds to replace pipes, plumbing fittings, and fixtures that carry water contaminated with lead or perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances (commonly referred to as PFAS) at certain state, municipal, or tribal facilities (e.g., schools, parks, and senior centers) that provide the public or employees with drinking water. PFAS are man-made and may have adverse human health effects.

Actions Timeline

- **Dec 20, 2019:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change.
- **Dec 20, 2019:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.
- **Dec 19, 2019:** Introduced in House
- **Dec 19, 2019:** Referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on 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.