June 3, 2020

COVID-19 OPERATIONAL ADJUSTMENTS CONTINUE FOR CONGRESS

As detailed in the attached report from Key Advocates, Congress is operating under what is going to be the “new normal” for the foreseeable future. The Senate is back in session under normal rules and procedures. The House is operating with remote committee hearings, remote committee markups, and remote voting by proxy on the House Floor. The House situation is temporary only, during the pandemic. All Hill buildings remain closed except for Members, staff and credentialed press. Members’ offices are being serviced by skeleton staffs. Committee staffs are being told not to come to their offices unless their committee has a hearing, markup or bill on the Floor. For the most part, Members’ personal offices and committees are functioning via email and phone.

CWCC urges you to reach out to key Members and schedule remote “fly-ins” as we discussed last month. If you need any assistance at all, please let us know. UTCA of NJ has hosted its virtual fly-in and had great participation from our NJ delegation. Joining the UTCA of NJ call were the offices of Senator Booker, Congressman Pallone, Congressman Kim, Congressman Smith, Congressman Pascrell, Congressman Payne, Congresswoman Sherrill, and Congressman Malinowski.

UTCA on NJ’s Zoe Baldwin Manages Virtual “Fly-In” for NJ Delegation
ANTICIPATED PRIORITIES IN CONGRESS: JUNE – AUGUST

As per information gained by Sante Esposito’s interactions in DC, it is anticipated that throughout the month of June, legislative work will focus on enactment of two health crisis bills - a Phase 5 coronavirus bill and a small business loan adjustment bill. The House has already passed its version of a Phase 5 bill - a $3T proposal that includes $900B for state and local governments, $175B for health care workers and first responders, and $75B for testing and contact tracing. The Senate does not have a bill but has said that its bill will be much smaller in scope and cost. Employer liability protection is the number one priority for Senate Republicans in the next round; payroll tax cut and a $600 back-to-work bonus are the priorities of the Administration. The House also passed last week a bipartisan PPP loan bill - 86 cosponsors, 57 Dems and 29 Reps - that allows a small business to spend its loan proceeds over 24 months instead of 8 weeks and reduces the limit on loan payroll expenses from 75% to 60%. The Senate also has a bipartisan PPP bill awaiting Floor consideration - it allows 16 weeks to spend loan funds versus 8 weeks and extends the deadline to apply for loans from June 30 to the end of the year. In June, House committees will meet to hold hearings and to mark up and report other legislation.

In July, their goal will be to prepare must-pass legislation for consideration on the Floor in late June and going through July, including a 2021 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA); an infrastructure package that includes reauthorization of expiring surface transportation provisions; a reauthorization of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA); legislation to strengthen and
expand the Affordable Care Act as more Americans have come to rely on it during this pandemic; and appropriation bills for Fiscal Year 2021; among others. Throughout July the House will meet to consider on the Floor legislation reported by committees. Longer work days are expected in late July in order to accommodate votes on appropriation bills, NDAA, an infrastructure bill, ACA legislation, and WRDA.

In August, if the House is able to complete its work on these items by the end of July, no changes will be made to the schedule, barring, of course, any additional measures that need to be taken to address the COVID-19 pandemic.

MARKUPS FOR MAJOR WATER FUNDING BILLS – HIGHLIGHTS

On May 6, the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee reported two water bills - the America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2020 (AWIA) and the Drinking Water Infrastructure Act of 2020. The two bills are intended to form the Senate 2020 WRDA bill. There are two bills because of the split jurisdiction in the House - AWIA is a Corps of Engineers/clean water bill which is under the jurisdiction of the House T&I Committee; the Drinking Water bill falls under the jurisdiction of the House Energy and Commerce Committee.

Highlights include:

- $25M for FY 2022-2024 for the Alternative Water Source Grants Program - the DeFazio bill authorizes $75M for each of 5 fiscal years;
- $2B in FY 2022, $2.5B in FY 2023 and $3B in FY 2024 for the Clean Water SRF (subject to scorekeeping and offsets if necessary) - the DeFazio bill authorizes $40B over 5 fiscal years;
- Reauthorization and expansion of the Drinking Water Infrastructure Risk and Resiliency Program ($10M for FY 2022-2024 of the Drinking Water bill), and the creation of a companion $15M for FY2022-2024 program for clean water systems;
- $250M for FY 2021-2022 for reauthorization of the Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Grant Program - the DeFazio bill authorizes $225M for each of five fiscal years;
- $50M for WIFIA for FY 2022-2024;
- No authorizations for the Safe Drinking Water SRF as that was re-authorized and increased last Congress;
- No funds for the Title XVI WIIN grant program as that falls under the jurisdiction of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee;
In the House, per Navis Bermudez, T&I Water Resources Subcommittee Majority staff, a draft of the next WRDA bill is expected by the end of the month. Not clear whether it will be a Corps of Engineers only bill or, like the Senate bill, include clean water issues. Because the Senate bill includes non-Corps of Engineers issues, Bermudez said that clean water matters will be a conference issue.

Current law expires Sept. 30 of this year. Goal is to re-authorize the program this year to keep it on a two-year cycle. The focus is on the Corps of Engineers – projects and process – although in the past WRDA has been the vehicle for inclusion of other “water” issues of interest.

COVID RECOVERY – PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM (PPP)

The US Small Business Administration has submitted a summary of the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) - Second Round Approvals from 4/27/2020 through 05/01/2020. This includes a state by state and loan size summary for this second phase of funding for this program, which is primarily focused on avoiding large layoffs during the pandemic.

You can find that report by following this link:


KEY ADVOCATES REPORT

Included with this notice is Key Advocates recent report which is current to the end of May.
Congress Work Situation

The Senate is back in session under normal rules and procedures. The House is operating with remote committee hearings, remote committee markups, and remote voting by proxy on the House Floor. The House situation is temporary only, during the pandemic. All Hill buildings remain closed except for Members, staff and credentialed press. Members’ offices are being serviced by skeleton staffs. Committee staffs are being told not to come to their offices unless their committee has a hearing, markup or bill on the Floor. For the most part, Members’ personal offices and committees are functioning via email and phones.

Infrastructure

Congress has been divided on how to proceed on further stimulus relief after the Democratic-led House passed a $3T stimulus bill that stands no chance of passing in the GOP-controlled Senate. Democrats see the next relief bill as a way to tide Americans over as the economy begins to reopen, while Republicans would prefer to use further stimulus to incentivize work. Republicans have also expressed hesitation at jumping headfirst on more coronavirus relief. “I don’t see the need right now,” House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy said. But this week, several GOP lawmakers — such as Senators Roy Blunt (R-Mo.) and Roger Wicker (R-Miss.) — broke ranks, stressing the need for more infrastructure spending in a bill that they say could get done in the next month or so. "I think June doesn't need to come and go without a phase four," said Wicker, referring to a fourth stimulus bill. "I want to do infrastructure," Sen. Lindsey Graham (R-S.C.) said, adding he told President Trump that “this is the time” to get infrastructure done. In a tweet on April 21, Trump called on Congress to fund projects for “bridges, tunnels, and broadband.”

To review, also in the Senate Senator Barrasso, Chair of the Environment and Public Works Committee, has said that he wants the Committee’s bipartisan FAST Act and WRDA reauthorization bills included in any infrastructure package.

To review, in the House the House Democratic leadership along with the chairs of the key congressional committees of jurisdiction (T&I, Energy and Commerce, and Ways and Means) support a mega infrastructure framework that includes surface transportation issues, broadband, 911 updates, brownfields, safe drinking water, with mention of housing, education and natural resources. See the following: https://transportation.house.gov/imo/media/doc/Moving%20Forward%20Framework.pdf. Water highlights of interest (note: these do not include water programs from other committees such as the Natural Resource Committee not yet available but to be included in the package) –
**Clean Water & Wastewater Infrastructure — $50.5 Billion**

- Funds building new, modern clean water and wastewater infrastructure by investing $40 billion in the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), to address local water quality challenges, with dedicated funds for urban and rural communities with affordability concerns.
- Encourages the use of energy-efficient and water-efficient technologies.
- Helps communities affordably address local sewer overflow and storm water infrastructure needs, preventing pollution in local rivers and waterways, and disruptions to service.
- Establishes a new EPA program to detect, prevent, and treat discharge of industrial chemicals, including PFAS.

**Water Infrastructure (Flood protection, navigation, etc.) — $10 Billion**

- Addresses the impact of severe weather events by tackling the backlog of Army Corps’ projects designed to protect communities at risk of flooding, to enhance community resiliency, and to enhance national, regional, and local economic growth.

**Safe Drinking Water — $25.4 Billion**

- Protects Americans’ drinking water – particularly for vulnerable communities – by investing in the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and programs to ensure clean drinking water in schools, day care centers and on Native American Reservations.
- Provides funding to local communities dealing with PFAS contamination in the drinking water and requires EPA identify and assist these and other communities with effective decontamination techniques.

**Alternative Water Source Project - $600 Million**

Reauthorizes Federal investments in alternative water source projects to address critical water supply needs, especially in arid areas of the Nation.

To review, in the Administration the President’s FY21 Budget has two major infrastructure components. The first is a $810 billion, 10-year reauthorization of surface transportation programs. The second is a $190 billion in investments across a range of infrastructure, as follows:

- **$60 Billion for a new Building Infrastructure Great grants program**: This “mega-projects” program will focus on delivery of such projects across a range of sectors: surface transportation road, bridge, rail, transit, pipeline, landside port, and intermodal connection capital investments; lock, dam, and canal investments; drinking water and waste treatment capital investments; and energy and broadband capital investments.

- **$50 billion for a new Moving America’s Freight Safely and Efficiently program.** This program will support projects with significant economic, mobility, and safety benefits on our strategic highway, rail, port, and waterway freight networks.

- **$35 billion for a new Bridge Rebuilding program.** This program will make targeted investments in critical bridge infrastructure to restore them to good condition. $12 billion will be provided for “off- system” bridges allocated via formula, and $23 billion will be provided for larger bridges via a competitive process.
• $25 billion for a new Revitalizing Rural America program. This program focuses on the needs and contributions to our economy made by rural communities and helps them deliver broadband, transportation, water and other infrastructure projects.

• $20 billion for a Transit State of Good Repair Sprint program. The program will focus exclusively on rehabilitating existing transit assets (no new capacity projects).

$6.5 billion for a Public Lands Infrastructure Fund. This program would address the deferred maintenance backlog in our national parks, forests, wildlife refuges and other public lands, along with Bureau of Indian Education

Senate WRDA Bill

Status: Floor action pending.

On May 6, the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee reported two water bills - the America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2020 (AWIA) and the Drinking Water Infrastructure Act of 2020. The two bills are intended to form the Senate 2020 WRDA bill. There are two bills because of the split jurisdiction in the House - AWIA is a Corps of Engineers/clean water bill which is under the jurisdiction of the House T&I Committee; the Drinking Water bill falls under the jurisdiction of the House Energy and Commerce Committee.

Highlights and thoughts on both bills -

• $25M for FY 2022-2024 for the Alternative Water Source Grants Program - the DeFazio bill authorizes $75M for each of 5 fiscal years;
• $2B in FY 2022, $2.5B in FY 2023 and $3B in FY 2024 for the Clean Water SRF (subject to scorekeeping and offsets if necessary) - the DeFazio bill authorizes $40B over 5 fiscal years;
• Reauthorization and expansion of the Drinking Water Infrastructure Risk and Resiliency Program ($10M for FY 2022-2024 of the Drinking Water bill), and the creation of a companion $15M for FY2022-2024 program for clean water systems;
• $250M for FY 2021-2022 for reauthorization of the Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Grant Program - the DeFazio bill authorizes $225M for each of five fiscal years;
• $50M for WIFIA for FY 2022-2024;
• No authorizations for the Safe Drinking Water SRF as that was re-authorized and increased last Congress;
• No funds for the Title XVI WIIN grant program as that falls under the jurisdiction of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee;

House 2020 WRDA

Status: Per Navis Bermudez, T&I Water Resources Subcommittee Majority staff, a draft of the bill is expected by the end of the month. Not clear whether it will be a Corps of Engineers only bill or, like the Senate bill, include clean water issues. Because the Senate bill includes non-Corps of Engineers issues, Bermudez said that clean matter matters will be a conference issue.

Current law expires Sept. 30 of this year. Goal is to re-authorize the program this year to keep it on a two-year cycle. The focus is on the Corps of Engineers – projects and process – although in the past WRDA has been the vehicle for inclusion of other “water” issues of interest.
**S. 1932, “Drought Resiliency and Water Supply Infrastructure Act”**

**Status:** Per John Watts, LD, Senator Feinstein, Senator Manchin, Ranking Democrats on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, is the lone holdout on a compromise draft that has been developed. His issue has to do with stormwater – funding and policy. Before the lockdown, Watts said agreement was reached in concept on funding with policy matters still undecided. The challenge has been how to resolve these given the shelter in place situation. Also, once agreement is reached, a hearing would follow. Those are also challenging. To review, the essence of the compromise is that the Republicans got “more” on the water storage issue in return for the Dems getting “more” on the recycled water issue ($160M over 5 years).

On June 20 by Senator Cory Gardner (R-CO) with cosponsors Senators Feinstein, McSally (R-AZ), Sinema (D-AZ) and Rosen (D-NV). The bill was referred to the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. McSally is the Chair of its Water and Power Subcommittee. Gardner is a member of the Subcommittee. Feinstein and Sinema are not on the Committee. The bill would authorize for FY19-24 $670M for surface and groundwater storage projects, $100M for water recycling projects, and $60M for desalination projects. It would also create a new loan program at 30-year Treasury rates for water supply projects known as the Reclamation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (RIFIA). The $150M authorized for the program would make available $8 to $12B in lending authority for the low interest loans. The loans would use existing criteria under the WIFIA program, with projects for funding to be recommended by the Bureau of Reclamation, and with the loans to be administered by EPA. The bill would also authorize $140M for restoration and environmental compliance projects. The bill provides offsets, one of which is a process to de-authorize inactive water recycling projects – projects for which no Federal or sponsor funds were spent on construction in the past 10 years, with an allowance of two and one-half years to spend funds to prevent de-authorization.

**H.R. 1162, the “Water Recycling Investment and Improvement Act”**

**Status:** Per Morgan Leonard, LA, Congresswoman Napolitano, she said that they’re not sure when Congress will resume as normal and start passing bills not related to COVID. She also said that she and Joe Sheehy have been keeping in touch with the WOW Subcommittee about the bill potentially being part of a stimulus package in the future. The Subcommittee says that should there be a stimulus avenue for the bill, they are working toward its potential inclusion. Lastly, she said that other than monitoring the situation, bills that are in the committee or reported are at a standstill as Congress deals with the pandemic. H.R. 1162 was marked up by House Natural Resources Full Committee on March 11.

To review, on Feb.13, Congresswoman Napolitano introduced the bill (with 17 cosponsors, now 27– all Dems) which the Coalition supports. The Coalition supported her bill last Congress. Two changes were made from last year’s version: the EPA grant program was dropped so the focus could be on Title XVI; and, the cap on the Federal share for individual projects was increased from $20M to $30M. Per the Congresswoman’s office, the following summary was provided:

- Increases the WIIN Act authorization for Title XVI from $50 million to $500 million
- Makes the WIIN Act Title XVI program permanent as it currently expires in 2021.
- Strikes the requirement that projects must be in drought or disaster areas
- Strikes the requirement that the projects need to be designated in an appropriations legislation
- Increase the limitation on the federal share of individual Title XVI projects from the current $20 million in October 1996 prices to $30 million in January 2019 prices.
Does not change the 25% federal cost share.

On June 13, the Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife (WOW) of the Natural Resources Committee held a hearing on the bill.


**Status:** Bill marked up by House Natural Resources Full Committee on March 11. Floor schedule not yet determined.

To review, introduced on May 2 by Congressman Josh Harder (D-CA-10) with 7 cosponsors. The bill provides $100M for Title XVI WIIN grants from deposits made to the Reclamation Fund; authorizes $150M for a reclamation infrastructure finance and innovation pilot program; increases the current Title XVI WIIN grant authorization from $50M to $500M (the same increase as in Cong. Napolitano’s H.R. 1162) and raises the Federal share cap from $20M to $30M; and, establishes a water technology investment program to expand use of technology for improving the availability and resiliency of water supplies and power delivers, and authorizes $5M per fiscal year for the program. On June 13, the Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife (WOW) of the Natural Resources Committee held a hearing on the bill.

**DeFazio H.R. 1497, the “Water Quality Protection and Job Creation Act of 2019.”**

**Status:** Again, per Navis Bermudez, there continues to be some back and forth with CBO on scorekeeping. She would not volunteer the issue. She said that the bill could either go on its own or as part of WRDA. No matter which, she believes that its issues will end up in WRDA conference deliberations.

To review, on March 10 Chair DeFazio, Subcommittee Chair Napolitano, and Representatives Don Young and John Katko introduced the above bill (now with 56 cosponsors) which was amended in markup to authorize $14B over the next five fiscal years for the CWSRF, $1.125B for overflow and sewer grants, $1.295B for state water pollution control programs, $110M for innovative water grants, and $150M for alternative water source projects. A Coalition support letter was submitted.

**Huffman Omnibus Water Bill**

**Status:** Per Matthew Muirragui, WOW Subcommittee Staff Director, all stakeholder comments have been reviewed and he expects introduction in the coming weeks. As far as plans beyond that for a hearing, markup, etc. he expects he will know more soon. He said they are waiting on what rules and parameters the House adopts for hearings, markups and Floor action during the lockdown.

To review, on January 10, Congressman Jared Huffman (D-CA-2), Chair of the Water, Oceans, and Wildlife Subcommittee of the Natural Resources Committee, unveiled a draft for comment of his omnibus water bill, the “FUTURE Drought Resiliency Act,” that includes Cong. Napolitano’s HR. 1162 and a section from Cong Harder’s HR. 2473 (both also included in this monthly report). The Coalition worked with both Members on these two efforts and with the Natural Resources Committee and Cong. Huffman’s personal staff on the omnibus bill.
The included Napolitano language increases from $50M to $500M the authorization for Title XVI WIIN grants and from $20M to $30M the Federal share.

The included Harder language authorizes $300M per year for a new "Water Infrastructure and Drought Solutions Fund," of which $100M is for ground water storage projects, $100M for water reclamation and reuse projects, and $100M for WaterSMART grants. Because it will take years for revenues (they would come from the existing reclamation fund) to reach the $300M level, the authorizations are for FY2030-2060.

Other provisions in the omnibus -

- $750M for storage projects
- $240M for desalination projects
- $100M for disadvantaged communities without adequate drinking water
- Various technology provisions
- Various ecosystem protection provisions

H.R. 2741, the “Leading Infrastructure for Tomorrow’s American Act” (the “Lift America Act”)

Status: Action unclear at this time – markup, House passage, etc.

To review, the bill requires the EPA to establish a program to award grants up to $2.5 billion over five years to water systems affected by contamination. The legislation directs EPA to create a list of eligible drinking water treatment technologies. It extends and increases authorizations of $18.69 billion for essential drinking water programs including the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund, the Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program, School and Child Care Program Lead Testing grants, Lead Drinking Fountain Replacement, Community Water System Risk and Resilience grants, and Public Water System Supervision grants to states. This subtitle also extends Buy American requirements for drinking water projects. On May 22, the Energy and Commerce Committee held a hearing on the bill.

Senate Highway Bill

FAST Act reauthorization required by Sept. 30 when current program expires. Senate EPW has reported its version of the bill (see below). Other Senate committees that need to act include Banking (mass transit), Commerce (trucking, rail and safety), and Finance (how to pay for the bill). Senate Banking Committee held an authorization hearing on Feb. 25. House T&I working on a draft. Other House committees that need to act include Energy and Commerce (safety) and Ways and Means (how to pay for the bill).

To review, the EPW bipartisan bill would authorize $287 billion in highway spending, 90-percent of which would be distributed to the states by formula. The bill also features a title on climate change, which would authorize $10.8 billion for various programs addressing resiliency and other climate issues over the next five fiscal years. That includes $1 billion for electric, hydrogen, and natural gas vehicle charging and fueling stations. It would also provide billions for programs aimed at curbing emissions and reducing congestion and truck idling. The legislation would also streamline infrastructure permitting and set a two-year target for environmental reviews. Lastly, the bill would authorize $12.5 million per year to fund state and reginal pilot testing of user-based alternative revenue mechanisms to the gas tax.
**Earmarks**

**Status:** No new developments. Continue to monitor in conjunction with the Office of House Majority Leader.

To review, recent reports indicate discussion, and in some cases real interest, in bringing back earmarks. Many House Democrats have voiced support for overturning the current ban on earmarks. Most noticeably is Majority Leader Hoyer who is shopping an earmark return plan that would require for every earmark the recipient be a public, not a private entity, the Member requesting the earmark be identified, the earmark project be located in the Member’s district/state, and the Member acknowledge under penalty that he or she has no vested interest in the earmark project. Transparency and accountability, Hoyer says, are the cornerstones of his proposal. To date, House Republicans are either opposed or silent on the return as are Senate republicans. Senate Democrats support overturning the ban with accompanying stringent rules.

**President’s FY21 “Water” Budget**

- **Clean Water SRF** - $1.119B versus $1.638 for FY20
- **Safe Drinking Water SRF** - $863.2M versus $1.126B for FY20
- **Title XVI/WINN** - $3M versus $63.6M for FY20
- **WaterSMART grants** - $7.8M versus $55M for FY20
- **WIFIA** - $28M versus $63M for FY20

**Bill Tracking**

**H.R.4780** — 116th Congress (2019-2020)
*National Infrastructure Investment Corporation Act of 2019*
**Sponsor:** Rep. Carbajal, Salud O. [D-CA-24] (Introduced 10/22/2019) **Cosponsors:** (0)  
**Committees:** House - Transportation and Infrastructure

**H.R.4687** — 116th Congress (2019-2020)
*SMART Infrastructure Act*
**Sponsor:** Rep. Rouda, Harley [D-CA-48] (Introduced 10/16/2019) **Cosponsors:** (3, now 5)  
**Committees:** Transportation and Infrastructure; Science, Space, and Technology; Agriculture; Energy and Commerce

**S.352** — 116th Congress (2019-2020)
*BUILD Act*
**Sponsor:** Sen. Cornyn, John [R-TX] (Introduced 02/06/2019) **Cosponsors:** (1)  
**Committees:** Finance Increases from $15 billion to $20.8 billion the national limitation on the amount of tax-exempt highway or surface freight transfer facility bonds.

**H.R.180** — 116th Congress (2019-2020)
*Build America Act of 2019*
**Sponsor:** Rep. Hastings, Alcee L. [D-FL-20] (Introduced 01/03/2019) **Cosponsors:** (7, now 12)  
**Committees:** Transportation and Infrastructure and Ways and Means Directs the Department of Transportation (DOT) to carry out a national infrastructure investment grant program for capital investments in surface transportation infrastructure. Projects eligible for funding under the program include, at a minimum, highway and bridge projects, public transportation projects, passenger and freight rail transportation projects, and port infrastructure investments. In distributing grants under the program, DOT shall ensure an equitable geographic distribution of
funds, an appropriate balance in addressing the needs of urban and rural areas, and investment in a variety of transportation modes. At least 20% of grant funds must be set aside for projects in rural areas. The bill amends the Internal Revenue Code to: (1) establish a National Infrastructure Investment Trust Fund, and (2) increase the tax on gasoline other than aviation gasoline and on diesel fuel or kerosene.

**S.146 — 116th Congress (2019-2020)**

**Move America Act of 2019**

Sponsor: Sen. Hoeven, John [R-ND] (Introduced 01/16/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: Finance Allows tax exempt Move America bonds and Move America tax credits to be used for certain infrastructure projects. A Move America bond is treated as a tax-exempt private facility bond with certain exceptions. At least 95% of the net proceeds from the issuance of the bond must be used for infrastructure projects. The bill specifies exceptions and modifications to existing rules for bonds regarding land acquisition, government ownership, rehabilitation expenditures, and the alternative minimum tax. The bonds are subject to a volume cap equal to 50% of a state's current private activity bond volume cap. States may exchange all or a portion of the volume cap for Move America tax credits to be allocated to taxpayers. The credits include (1) an equity credit for a portion of the basis of each qualified facility; and (2) an infrastructure fund credit for investments in qualified infrastructure funds, including a state infrastructure bank, a water pollution control revolving fund, or a drinking water treatment revolving loan fund.


**National Infrastructure Development Bank Act of 2019**


Committees: Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, Financial Services and Ways and Means


**RAPID Act**

Sponsor: Sen. Cornyn, John [R-TX] (Introduced 02/06/2019) Cosponsors: (1)

Committees: Environment and Public Works This bill revises the transportation infrastructure finance and innovation (TIFIA) program to (1) require program applicants to obtain investment grade ratings from at least two credit rating agencies, unless the federal credit instrument is less than $150 million (currently, less than $75 million), in which case one rating will suffice; (2) require the Department of Transportation (DOT) to implement an expedited decision timeline for public agency borrowers seeking secured loans; and (3) require DOT to publish status reports on program applications on the TIFIA website.

**S.403 — 116th Congress (2019-2020)**

**IMAGINE Act**


Committees: Environment and Public Works. 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.

**H.R.228 — 116th Congress (2019-2020)**

**Increase Transportation Alternatives Investment Act of 2019**

Sponsor: Rep. Velazquez, Nydia M. [D-NY-7] (Introduced 01/03/2019) Cosponsors: (2) Committees: Transportation and Infrastructure Directs the Department of Transportation (DOT) to ensure that states give preference under the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program to eligible projects that (1) are located in areas that are
undergoing extensive repair or reconstruction of transportation infrastructure, including federal-aid highways, federally owned roads open for public travel, passenger rail facilities, and public transportation facilities; and (2) will provide transportation alternatives related to the closure of transportation infrastructure in such areas. DOT shall (1) carry out a competitive grant program to support community efforts to invest in transportation alternatives; and (2) give preference in awarding grants to projects located in such areas. Entities eligible for grants include state and local governments, metropolitan planning organizations, and rural planning organizations.

**Surface Transportation Investment Act of 2019**
Committees: Ways and Means and Transportation and Infrastructure. This bill limits or repeals certain tax benefits for major integrated oil companies, including (1) the foreign tax credit for companies that are dual capacity taxpayers, (2) the tax deduction for intangible drilling and development costs, (3) the percentage depletion allowance for oil and gas wells, and (4) the tax deduction for qualified tertiary injectant expenses.
The bill modifies the definition of "major integrated oil company" to include certain successors in interest that control more than 50% of the crude oil production or natural gas production of the company. The bill establishes a Transportation Block Grant Fund and appropriates to the fund amounts equal to the increase in revenues as a result of this bill. The funds must be used for making grants under the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program.

Sponsor: Sen. Sullivan, Dan [R-AK] (Introduced 05/16/2019) Cosponsors: (4)
Committee: Environment and Public Works. To improve the processes by which environmental documents are prepared and permits and applications are processed and regulated by Federal departments and agencies, and for other purposes.

H.R.3134 — 116th Congress (2019-2020) To direct the Secretary of Transportation to assist States to rehabilitate or replace certain bridges, and for other purposes. Sponsor: Rep. Langevin, James R. [D-RI-2] (Introduced 06/05/2019) Cosponsors: (2)
Committee: Transportation and Infrastructure. To direct the Secretary of Transportation to assist States to rehabilitate or replace certain bridges, and for other purposes.

S.611 — 116th Congress (2019-2020)
**Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity, Reliability Act of 2019**
Committees: Environment and Public Works

H.R.1764 — 116th Congress (2019-2020)
To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act with respect to permitting terms, and for other purposes.
Committees: House - Transportation and Infrastructure

**Clean Water Allotment Modernization Act**
Committees: House - Transportation and Infrastructure

S.3211 — 116th Congress (2019-2020)
**Clean Water Allotment Modernization Act**
Sponsor: Sen. Rubio, Marco [R-FL] (Introduced 01/16/2020) Cosponsors: (1)
Committees: Senate - Environment and Public Works

S.3160 — 116th Congress (2019-2020)
Affordable Safe Drinking Water Act of 2020
Sponsor: Sen. Warren, Elizabeth [D-MA] (Introduced 01/08/2020) Cosponsors: (1)
Committees: Senate - Environment and Public Works

Clean Water Standards for PFAS Act of 2020
Sponsor: Rep. Pappas, Chris [D-NH-1] (Introduced 01/03/2020) Cosponsors: (13)
Committees: House - Transportation and Infrastructure

Affordable Safe Drinking Water Act of 2019
Committees: House - Energy and Commerce; Transportation and Infrastructure

Critical Infrastructure Act of 2019
Committees: House - Natural Resources

Safe Drinking Water Assistance Act of 2019
Committees: House - Energy and Commerce; Science, Space, and Technology