



**AGENDA
COMMUNITY AND LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE MEETING
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY***

**WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 2022
9:00 A.M.**

**AGENCY HEADQUARTERS
BOARD ROOM
6075 KIMBALL AVENUE, BUILDING A
CHINO, CALIFORNIA 91708
VIEW THE MEETING LIVE ONLINE AT IEUA.ORG
TELEPHONE ACCESS: (415) 856-9169 / Conf Code: 358 623 957#**

PURSUANT TO AB361 AND RESOLUTION NO. 2022-7-2, ADOPTED BY THE IEUA BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON JULY 6, 2022, IEUA BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS WILL CONTINUE TO BE CONDUCTED THROUGH TELECONFERENCE. IN AN EFFORT TO PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENT THE SPREAD OF COVID-19, THERE WILL BE NO PUBLIC LOCATION AVAILABLE FOR ATTENDING THE MEETING IN PERSON.

The public may participate and provide public comment during the meeting by dialing the number provided above. Comments may also be submitted by email to the Board Secretary/Office Manager Denise Garzaro at dgarzaro@ieua.org prior to the completion of the Public Comment section of the meeting. Comments will be distributed to the Board of Directors.

CALL TO ORDER

PUBLIC COMMENT

Members of the public may address the Board on any item that is within the jurisdiction of the Board; however, no action may be taken on any item not appearing on the agenda unless the action is otherwise authorized by Subdivision (b) of Section 54954.2 of the Government Code. Those persons wishing to address the Board on any matter, whether or not it appears on the agenda, are requested to email the Board Secretary/Office Manager no later than 24 hours prior to the scheduled meeting time or address the Board during the public comments section of the meeting. Comments will be limited to three minutes per speaker. Thank you.

ADDITIONS TO THE AGENDA

In accordance with Section 54954.2 of the Government Code (Brown Act), additions to the agenda require two-thirds vote of the legislative body, or, if less than two-thirds of the members are present, a unanimous vote of those members present, that there is a need to take immediate action and that the need for action came to the attention of the local agency subsequent to the agenda being posted.

1. ACTION ITEM

A. MINUTES

Approve Minutes of the July 13, 2022 Community and Legislative Affairs Committee meeting.

2. INFORMATION ITEMS

A. STATE LEGISLATIVE REPORT AND MATRIX – WEST COAST ADVISORS (WRITTEN)

B. PUBLIC OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION (WRITTEN)

RECEIVE AND FILE INFORMATION

C. FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE REPORT AND MATRIX – INNOVATIVE FEDERAL STRATEGIES (WRITTEN)

3. GENERAL MANAGER’S COMMENTS

4. COMMITTEE MEMBER COMMENTS

5. COMMITTEE MEMBER REQUESTED FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

ADJOURN

DECLARATION OF POSTING

I, Denise Garzaro, CMC, Board Secretary/Office Manager of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency*, a Municipal Water District, hereby certify that, per Government Code Section 54954.2, a copy of this agenda has been posted at the Agency’s main office, 6075 Kimball Avenue, Building A, Chino, CA and on the Agency’s website at www.ieua.org at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting date and time above.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the Board Secretary at (909) 993-1736 or dgarzaro@ieua.org, 48 hours prior to the scheduled meeting so that IEUA can make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility.

**ACTION
ITEM
1A**



**MINUTES
COMMUNITY AND LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE MEETING
INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY*
AGENCY HEADQUARTERS, CHINO, CA**

**WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 2022
9:00 A.M.**

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT via Video/Teleconference

Steven J. Elie, Chair
Michael Camacho, Director

STAFF PRESENT

Shivaji Deshmukh, P.E., General Manager
Christiana Daisy, P.E., Deputy General Manager
Kristine Day, Assistant General Manager
Tony Arellano, Safety Officer
Denise Garzaro, Board Secretary/Office Manager
Brandon Gonzalez Contreras, Technology Specialist I
Randy Lee, Director of Operations & Maintenance
Alyson Piguee, Director of External & Government Affairs
Wilson To, Technology Specialist II

STAFF PRESENT via Video/Teleconference

Pietro Cambiaso, Acting Director of Planning & Resources
Javier Chagoyen-Lazaro, Director of Finance
Stephanie Chancellor, External Affairs Analyst
Karla Espinoza, Office Assistant
Warren Green, Manager of Contracts & Procurement
Don Hamlett, Director of Information Technology
Jennifer Hy-Luk, Administrative Assistant II
Nolan King, Network Administrator
Yvonne Lam, External Affairs Specialist II
William McDonnell, Senior Water Resources Analyst
Jesse Pompa, Manager of Grants
Cathleen Pieroni, Senior Policy Advisor
Jesse Pompa, Manager of Grants
Sushmitha Reddy, Manager of Laboratories
Jeanina Romero, Executive Assistant
Nicole Slavin, External Affairs Specialist I
Teresa Velarde, Manager of Internal Audit

OTHERS PRESENT via Video/Teleconference

Michael Boccadoro, West Coast Advisors
Beth Olhasso, West Coast Advisors
Drew Tatum, Innovative Federal Strategies
Letitia White, Innovative Federal Strategies

CALL TO ORDER

Committee Chair Steven J. Elie called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m. He gave the public the opportunity to comment and provided instructions for unmuting the conference line. There were no public comments received or additions to the agenda.

1A. CONSENT ITEM

The Committee:

- ◆ Approved Minutes of the June 8, 2022 Community and Legislative Affairs Committee meeting.

2A. ACTION ITEM

The Committee:

- ◆ Approved the award of Contract No. 4600003162 to Carpi and Clay to provide federal legislative advocacy services for a monthly retainer fee of \$7,000 for three years; with the option of two additional one-year extensions; and authorized the General Manager to execute the service contract, subject to non-substantive changes; as an Action item on the July 20, 2022 Board Meeting agenda.

3A – 3C. INFORMATION ITEMS

The following information items were presented or received and filed by the Committee:

- ◆ Federal Legislative Report and Matrix – Innovative Federal Strategies
- ◆ State Legislative Report – West Coast Advisors
- ◆ Public Outreach and Communication

4. GENERAL MANAGER'S COMMENTS

General Manager Shivaji Deshmukh stated that on July 12, staff participated in a tour of Metropolitan's Regional Recycled Water Advanced Purification Center in Carson. The team learned about the regional recycled water purification process at the new demonstration facility and how the full-scale program works.

General Manager Deshmukh also stated that the Agency will be holding its annual Employee Appreciation Picnic on July 20th at 11:30 at Headquarters.

5. COMMITTEE MEMBER COMMENTS

There were no Committee member comments.

6. COMMITTEE MEMBER REQUESTED FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

There were no Committee member requests for future agenda items.

ADJOURNMENT

With no further business, Committee Chair Elie adjourned the meeting at 9:36 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Denise Garzaro
Board Secretary/Office Manager

*A Municipal Water District

APPROVED: AUGUST 10, 2022

DRAFT

INFORMATION
ITEM
2A



July 29, 2022

To: Inland Empire Utilities Agency

From: Michael Boccadoro
Beth Olhasso

RE: July Report

Overview:

It's dry and hot throughout California. The Governor and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) emergency water conservation regulations have gone into effect and water managers are bracing for water supplies to get worse throughout the rest of the summer. Lake Oroville is sitting at 62 percent of historical average and 42 percent capacity and San Luis Reservoir is at 73 percent historical average and 33 percent capacity.

The Department of Water Resources has released draft environmental documents for the single-tunnel Delta Conveyance Project. After a very quiet three years, the release of the environmental document signals that the Newsom Administration is ready to move forward with the project. There are still many steps and hurdles for the project with target project start date in 2028.

The Acting State Auditor released a blistering report faulting the State Water Resources Control Board for not doing enough to ensure access to clean drinking water for all Californians. The report cites the complicated and burdensome process for communities to apply for funding and extremely long application review and award times. The SWRCB recognizes some of the criticism, but disputes some of the claims by the Acting Auditor.

With three consecutive years of drought reducing state and federal water project reservoirs to historic lows, the State Water Resources Control Board on Wednesday readopted measures for the Delta to protect drinking water supplies, prevent salinity intrusion and minimize impacts to fish and the environment.

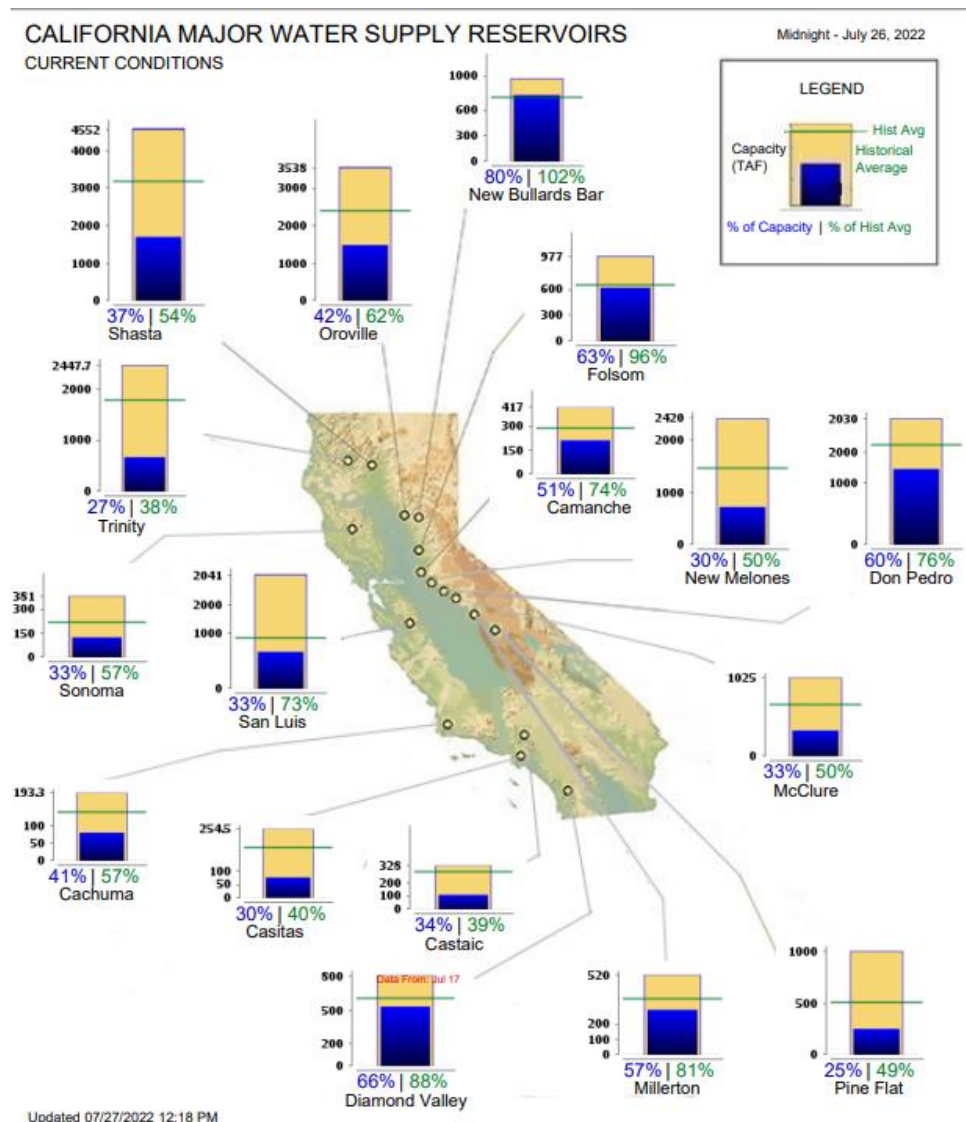
The Legislature returns to Sacramento August 1, after a month-long summer recess. Focus will be on the appropriations committees and final floor action ahead of the August 31 end of session deadline. With more water-related bills this year, legislative water discussions have been robust and extensive. ACWA's legislation to provide for a tax exemption for turf removal rebates continues to clear legislative hurdles. CASA's bill to require products containing PFAS to register their products on a publicly accessible database struggled with significant opposition from manufactures but was able to pass out of the Assembly with just enough votes and is moving through the Senate. MWD's legislation to allow for alternative project delivery methods for several of their projects recently also moved out of Senate policy committee, while similar legislation (SB 991, Newman) to allow for progressive design build processes for projects over \$5 million also continues to progress through the legislature.

Inland Empire Utilities Agency

Status Report – July 2022

Water Supply Conditions

With summer in full swing, we are starting to see reservoir storage decline. Lake Oroville is sitting at 62 percent of historical average and 42 percent capacity. San Luis Reservoir, the main south-of-Delta storage facility for the State Water Project, is at just 73 percent of average for this time of the year and 33 percent capacity. Drought conditions continue to worsen with 13 percent of the state in exceptional drought and 60 percent in extreme drought.



New Draft Environmental Documents for Delta Tunnel Released

After three years with little to no public activity, the state released an environmental blueprint for what's now called the Delta Conveyance — a 45-mile tunnel that would divert water from the Sacramento River and route it under the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The blueprint, a 3,000-page draft version of an environmental impact report, is a necessary initial step in securing approvals for the project.

Construction would begin in 2028 at the earliest. As it stands, it will take as long as 20 years to complete and will have to overcome enormous regulatory and political hurdles. Besides concerns raised by environmentalists and Delta residents, many Northern California elected officials are suspicious of anything that facilitates the water exports to the southern half of the state.

The project still lacks permits, environmental clearances — and a cost estimate. Carrie Buckman, the project's environmental manager, estimated project cost at \$15.9 billion — nearly as much as the twin-tunnel plan contemplated several years ago.

Doug Obegi, a lawyer with the Natural Resources Defense Council, said the project will lead to “far worse ecological conditions for native fish and wildlife in the Delta.”

There is still a long way to go in the Delta Conveyance process, but the release of draft environmental documents is an important step.

State Audit Report Finds “Human Right to Water” not a Reality in CA

Acting State Auditor Michael Tilden slammed regulators at the State Water Resources Control Board for what he characterized as their “lack of urgency to provide needed assistance to failing water systems,” even as the state funnels hundreds of millions of dollars into drinking water projects.

Among the audit's key findings:

- More than 920,000 people face an increased risk of cancer and liver and kidney problems because they get drinking water from one of the more than 370 systems that didn't meet water quality standards as of December 2021. More than 150 of those systems have failed to meet those standards for at least five years, and an additional 432 systems serving more than 1 million people are currently at risk of failing.
- More than two-thirds of the failing water systems are located in low-income, disadvantaged communities, primarily in eight Central Valley counties, San Bernardino County, and Imperial County — forcing residents who can least afford it to “purchase more expensive bottled water for drinking and cooking purposes.”
- Although the state water board has funding available to help these systems improve their water quality, it took an average of 33 months in 2021 for systems to apply for and the board to award funds — nearly double the 17-month average in 2017. (Tilden acknowledged the delays are partly due to a change in state law prompting the state water board to work with “smaller, potentially less sophisticated” water systems. But he noted that surveys of water systems also suggest the board's “cumbersome” application process is a factor: One respondent described it as “a nightmare,” saying “no one ... can decipher what is required.”)

In a letter to the auditor's office, Water Board Executive Director Eileen Sobeck acknowledged there was room for improvement, but pushed back against the accusation that the board showed a lack of urgency in helping failing water systems.

Deepening drought prompts readoption of curtailment regulation for the Delta

With three consecutive years of drought reducing state and federal water project reservoirs to historic lows, the State Water Resources Control Board recently readopted measures for the Delta to protect drinking water supplies, prevent salinity intrusion and minimize impacts to fish and the environment.

The State Water Board decision updating an emergency curtailment and reporting regulation authorizes staff to determine the amount of water available to certain right holders during the drought, preserving drinking water for 27 million Californians and the irrigation supply for more than three million acres of farmland.

The regulation also helps limit salty ocean water that enters the Delta and contaminates freshwater flows, threatening harm to fish and wildlife from habitat loss and contributing to the growth of toxic algal blooms.

The regulation enables staff to adjust the number and location of curtailments – or restrictions on the amount of water that can be taken - as conditions change. Right holders with more senior rights or claims also could be affected unless conditions improve. The previous regulation would have expired in August.

So far this summer, about 4,300 right holders and nearly 10,000 of 16,700 water rights in the Delta have been curtailed. Altogether, these curtailments are reducing diversions by 789,000 acre-feet in July alone, or enough water to sustain over two million three person households for a year.

Legislative Update

The Legislature returns from Summer Recess on August 1 for the final four weeks of the 2021-22 legislative session. Policy committees have concluded their work and the focus turns to the Appropriations Committees and the floor. The two fiscal committees have until August 15 to report out the hundreds of bills that are currently sitting on their respective Suspense Files. August 15-31 will be exclusively for floor sessions for final votes on all legislation before the August 31 end of session deadline.

Updates on priority bills:

AB 2142 (Gabriel): This bill would provide an income tax exemption for rebates from a turf removal program. Sponsored by ACWA, the bill passed out of the Senate Governance and Finance Committee unanimously and is in the Appropriations Committee.

AB 1845 (Calderon): MWD sponsored bill to allow for alternative project delivery methods for specific MWD projects. The bill recently passed out of the Senate Governance and Finance Committee and will move to the Appropriations Committee.

SB 991 (Newman): This bill is similar to MWD's AB 1845 but it would allow for progressive design build to be used on any project over \$5 million. The bill passed out of the Assembly Local Government Committee unanimously and is in the Appropriations Committee.

AB 2247 (Bloom): CASA sponsored bill would require products sold in CA that contain PFAS to register the product on a publicly accessible reporting platform. The bill was recently amended to remove some of the enforcement language, which should remove some of the opposition. The bill passed out of the Assembly with *just* enough votes and passed out of the Senate Environmental Quality Committee 5-2. It will be heard in the Senate Appropriations Committee on August 1.

AB 2449 (Rubio): Sponsored by Three Valleys Municipal Water District's, this legislation addresses remote participation for elected officials. The author took amendments in the Senate to address concerns from the Senate Governance and Finance and Judiciary Committee concerns surrounding misuse of these allowances to not have to face the public during challenging proceedings. The bill now limits the number of times an official can use remote testimony and requires that "cameras must be on" at all times. The bill got out of both its Senate policy committees and is awaiting action in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

SB 1157 (Hertzberg): The bill would implement the indoor GPCD targets outlined in the DWR/SWRCB draft report to the Legislature for 47 GPCD by 2025 and 42 GPCD by 2030. The bill passed out of Natural Resources and Water Committee despite significant concerns from Senator Ben Hueso (D-San Diego). The bill was quickly moved to the floor of the Senate where it passed 28-9. The author took amendments in the Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee that would require studying the impacts to wastewater and recycled water systems. The bill is now in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

IEUA BILLS— BILLS WITH POSITIONS- 2022 Session July 30, 2022

Bill Number	Author/Sponsor	Title and/or Summary	Summary	IEUA Position/ Bill Location	Positions Taken by Associations & Regional Agencies
AB 1845	Calderon MWD Sponsored	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: alternative project delivery methods	Would authorize the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to use the design-build procurement process for certain regional recycled water projects or other water infrastructure projects. The bill would define "design-build" to mean a project delivery process in which both the design and construction of a project are procured from a single entity. The bill would require the district, if using this procurement process, to follow certain procedures, including preparing and issuing a request for qualifications, preparing a request for proposals including the scope and needs of the project or contract, and awarding projects based on certain criteria for projects utilizing either lowest responsible bidder or best value selection criteria.	SUPPORT Senate Appropriations Committee	MWD, ACWA, WRCA in support
AB 2142	Gabriel	Income taxes: exclusion: turf replacement water conservation program	This bill would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and before January 1, 2027, under both of these laws, provide an exclusion from gross income for any amount received as a rebate, voucher, or other financial incentive issued by a local water agency or supplier for participation in a turf replacement water conservation program.	SUPPORT Senate Appropriations Committee	ACWA, MWD in Support
AB 2247	Bloom CASA Sponsored	PFAS products: disclosure: publicly accessible reporting platform	This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to work with the Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse to establish, on or before January 1, 2024, a publicly accessible reporting platform to collect information about PFAS and products or product components containing regulated PFAS, as defined, being sold, offered for sale, distributed, or offered for promotional purposes in, or imported into, the state. The bill would require, on or before March 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, a manufacturer, as defined, of PFAS or a product or a product component containing regulated PFAS that is sold, offered for sale, distributed, or offered for promotional purposes in, or imported into, the state to register the PFAS or the product or product component containing regulated PFAS, and specified other information, on the publicly accessible reporting platform.	SUPPORT Senate Appropriations Committee	CASA, WRCA, ACWA in support
AB 2449	Rubio Three Valleys	Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences	This bill would authorize a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with those specified teleconferencing requirements if at least a quorum of the members of the	SUPPORT	ACWA & MWD Support

			legislative body participates in person from a singular location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the local agency's jurisdiction. The bill would impose prescribed requirements for this exception relating to notice, agendas, the means and manner of access, and procedures for disruptions. The bill would require the legislative body to implement a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities, consistent with federal law.	Senate Appropriations Committee	
AB 2787	Quirk	Microplastics in products	<i>The Microbeads Nuisance Prevention Law prohibits a person from selling or offering for promotional purposes in the state any personal care products containing plastic microbeads that are used to exfoliate or cleanse in a rinse-off product, including, but not limited to, toothpaste. This bill would, on and after specified dates that vary based on the product, ban the sale, distribution in commerce, or offering for promotional purposes in the state of designated products, such as leave-in cosmetics products and waxes and polishes, if the products contain intentionally added microplastics, as defined. The bill would exclude from this ban products consisting, in whole or in part, of specified substances or mixtures containing microplastics. The bill would make a violator liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day for each violation.</i>	SUPPORT Held in Assembly--- NOT MOVING FORWARD IN 2022	CASA in support
AB 2811	Bennett Plumbers Union	California Building Standards Commission: recycled water: nonpotable water systems	Would require, commencing January 1, 2024, all newly constructed nonresidential buildings be constructed with dual plumbing to allow the use of recycled water for all applicable nonpotable water demands, as defined, if that building is located within an existing or planned recycled water service area, as specified.	Oppose Env. Safety & Toxic Materials Comm--- no hearing Bill not moving forward this year.	CASA & WRCA oppose unless amended. ACWA & CMUA Oppose
SB 222	Sen. Dodd	Water Affordability Assistance Program	Would establish the Water Affordability Assistance Fund in the State Treasury to help provide water affordability assistance, for both drinking water and wastewater services, to low-income ratepayers and ratepayers experiencing economic hardship in California. The bill would make moneys in the fund available	Two-Year Bill Assembly Floor	Opposed by ACWA

			upon appropriation by the Legislature to the state board to provide, as part of the Water Affordability Assistance Program established by the bill, direct water bill assistance, water bill credits, water crisis assistance, affordability assistance, and short-term assistance to public water systems to administer program components.		
SB 230	Portantino/ CMUA & MWD	State Water Resources Control Board: Constituents of Emerging Concern	Would require the State Water Resources Control Board to establish, maintain, and direct an ongoing, dedicated program called the Constituents of Emerging Concern Program to assess the state of information and recommend areas for further study on, among other things, the occurrence of constituents of emerging concern (CEC) in drinking water sources and treated drinking water. The bill would require the state board to convene, by an unspecified date, the Science Advisory Panel to review and provide recommendations to the state board on CEC for further action, among other duties. The bill would require the state board to provide an annual report to the Legislature on the ongoing work conducted by the panel.	SUPPORT Assembly Appropriations Committee	Favor by ACWA
SB 991	Newman Water Collaborative Delivery Association (formerly the Water Design-Build Council)	Public contracts: progressive design-build: local agencies	Current law, until January 1, 2025, authorizes local agencies, as defined, to use the design-build procurement process for specified public works with prescribed cost thresholds. Current law requires specified information submitted by a design-build entity in the design-build procurement process to be certified under penalty of perjury. This bill, until January 1, 2033, authorizes local agencies, defined as any city, county, city and county, or special district authorized by law to provide for the production, storage, supply, treatment, or distribution of any water from any source, to use the progressive design-build process for public works projects in excess of \$5,000,000, similar to the progressive design-build process authorized for use by the Director of General Services. The bill would require specified information to be verified under penalty of perjury.	SUPPORT Assembly Appropriations Committee	WRCA Support
SB 1157	Hertzberg	Urban water use objectives: indoor	Current law requires the Department of Water Resources, in coordination with the State Water Resources Control Board, and including collaboration with and input from stakeholders, to		Oppose unless amended by WateReuse &

		residential water use	conduct necessary studies and investigations and authorizes the department and the board to jointly recommend to the Legislature a standard for indoor residential water use. Current law, until January 1, 2025, establishes 55 gallons per capita daily as the standard for indoor residential water use. Existing law establishes, beginning January 1, 2025, the greater of 52.5 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use, and beginning January 1, 2030, establishes the greater of 50 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use. This bill would eliminate the option of using the greater of 52.5 gallons per capita daily and the greater of 50 gallons per capita daily, as applicable, or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use.	Assembly Appropriations Committee	ACWA, CASA & CMUA
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INFORMATION
ITEM
2B

Date: August 17, 2022

To: The Honorable Board of Directors

SD
From: Shivaji Deshmukh, General Manager

Committee: Community & Legislative Affairs

08/10/22

Staff Contact: Shivaji Deshmukh, General Manager

Subject: Public Outreach and Communication

Executive Summary:

- August, National Water Quality Month
- August, National Wellness Month
- August 3, Professional Engineers Day
- August 12, International Youth Day
- August 23-September 1, World Water Week

Staff coordinated with Customer Agencies to offer a partnership opportunity for the month of July for Smart Irrigation Month by providing hose nozzles for drought and water-wise events. Monte Vista Water District, Cucamonga Valley Water District, and the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Ontario, and Upland requested to partner during this month's giveaway. Combined, 1,000 hose nozzles were provided to these Customer Agencies to support their giveaway efforts and a partnership spadea ran in the Daily Bulletin on July 17.

Staff is continuing to work with Customer Agencies on drought messaging and outreach. One message that is being highlighted at this time is the ban on watering non-functional turf for commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors.

Staff's Recommendation:

This is an informational item for the Board of Directors to receive and file.

Budget Impact *Budgeted (Y/N): Y Amendment (Y/N): Y Amount for Requested Approval:*

Account/Project Name:

Fiscal Impact (explain if not budgeted):

Prior Board Action:

N/A

Environmental Determination:

Not Applicable

Business Goal:

IEUA is committed to providing a reliable and cost-effective water supply and promoting sustainable water use throughout the region.

IEUA is committed to enhancing and promoting environmental sustainability and the preservation of the region's heritage.

Attachments:

Attachment 1 - Background

Background

Subject: Public Outreach and Communication

August

- August, National Water Quality Month
- August, National Wellness Month
- August 3, Professional Engineers Day
- August 12, International Youth Day
- August 23-September 1, World Water Week

Media and Outreach

General

- Staff has been working with the Chino Basin Program team leads to develop signage and collateral materials as well as plan for workshops and additional outreach strategies and tactics. This includes an upcoming press release following the August 4 workshop.
- Staff recognized Flush Smart Day on July 1, which celebrated the beginning of regulations set by AB 818 and requires all wipe manufacturers to put the “Do Not Flush” symbol on all packaging.
- In honor of National Intern Day and World Nature Conservation Day on July 28, four IEUA interns were highlighted and shared insight into their role at IEUA and how IEUA has impacted their outlook on conservation.

Smart Irrigation Month

- Founded by the Irrigation Association, Smart Irrigation Month is celebrated annually throughout the month of July and highlights the solutions that irrigation professionals contribute to society through best practices and efficient technologies. IEUA hosted a Smart Irrigation Month hose nozzle giveaway at Building A of IEUA’s Headquarters starting July 5 through July 28 from 8AM – 5PM. Approximately 200 hose nozzles were given away throughout the month. Residents were also reminded of smart irrigation techniques and water-use efficiency rebates and programs on the Agency’s social media channels which combined have over 1,500 impressions.
- Staff coordinated with Customer Agencies to offer a partnership opportunity for the month of July for Smart Irrigation Month by providing hose nozzles for drought and water-wise events. Monte Vista Water District, Cucamonga Valley Water District, and the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Ontario, and Upland requested to partner during this month’s giveaway. Combined, 1,000 hose nozzles were provided to these Customer Agencies to support their giveaway efforts and a partnership spadea ran in the Daily Bulletin on July 17.

Drought Awareness Efforts

- Staff is creating a brief communication needs survey for Customer Agencies in order to gauge how the Agency can best support their respective outreach efforts.
- Staff is continuing to work with Customer Agencies on drought messaging and outreach. One message that is being highlighted at this time is the ban on watering non-functional turf for commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors. Staff is drafting message points

and creative for outreach and will be adding these assets to the drought communication toolkit for customer agencies.

Advertising/Marketing

- A Smart Irrigation Month ad ran on July 3 in the Daily Bulletin.
- A Smart Irrigation Month press release was ‘picked up’ by the Champion Newspaper on July 9.
- A spadea highlighting the region’s Smart Irrigation Month giveaways ran on July 17 in the Daily Bulletin.
- A Smart Irrigation Month ad ran on July 13 and 20 in La Opinion.
- A “Time is Now”/Education ad ran on July 27 in La Opinion.
- A “Time is Now”/Education ad ran on July 30 in the Chino Champion.

Social Outreach and Analytics

- The Agency continues to publish content on LinkedIn and has gained 5 followers since June, with 637 page views in the last 30 days.
- July: 22 posts were published to the IEUA Facebook page, 22 tweets were sent on the @IEUAWater Twitter handle, 22 posts were published to IEUA’s Instagram grid, and 12 posts were published to the IEUA LinkedIn page.
 - The top three Facebook posts, based on reach and engagement, in the month of July were:
 - 7/12 Office Assistant Hiring
 - 7/14 FOG/Wipes Reminder
 - 7/19 Internal Auditor and Electrical & Instrumentation Technician I – III Hiring
 - The top three Twitter tweets, based on reach and engagement, in the month of July were:
 - 7/19 GM Deshmukh KPCC Interview
 - 7/14 The Time Is Now
 - 7/1 Flush Smart Day
 - The top three Instagram posts, based on reach and engagement, in the month of July were:
 - 7/14 FOG/Wipes Reminder
 - 7/5 Smart Irrigation Month Giveaway Announcement
 - 7/7 The Time Is Now
 - The top three LinkedIn posts, based on impressions and reactions, in the month of July were:
 - 7/19 GM Deshmukh KPCC Interview
 - 7/12 Employee Recognition- New Splash
 - 7/12 Office Assistant Hiring
- For the month of July, there were 10,387 searches for a park in IEUA’s service area on Yelp and the Chino Creek Wetlands and Educational Park was viewed 647 times.

Education and Outreach Updates

- Staff hosted a field trip for a group of approximately 25 students from Sunshine Montessori on July 12.
- Staff is receiving requests and has begun scheduling in-person and virtual K-12 field trips for Fall.

- Staff has developed an educational program outreach plan and is beginning the process of scheduling another road show for school districts to learn about Agency programs.

Agency-Wide Membership Updates

- Richard Lao, Senior Environmental Resources Planner, attended the California Association of Sanitation Agencies (CASA) Air Toxics Subgroup Meeting on June 6.
- Richard Lao, Senior Environmental Resources Planner, attended the California Association of Sanitation Agencies (CASA) Advanced Clean Vehicle Subgroup Meeting on June 7.
- Richard Lao, Senior Environmental Resources Planner, attended the Southern California Alliance of Publicly Owned Treatment Works (SCAP) Air Quality Committee Meeting on June 14.
- Randy Lee, Director of Operations, attended the Southern California Alliance of Publicly Owned Treatment Works (SCAP) Summer Board Meeting on June 16.
- Randy Lee, Director of Operations, attended the Isle Utilities Energy Management Partnership Phase 4 Planning Meeting on June 22.
- Randy Lee, Director of Operations, attended the Isle Utilities PFAS Partnership Quarter 2 Meeting 2022 on June 22.
- Richard Lao, Senior Environmental Resources Planner, attended the California Association of Sanitation Agencies (CASA) Air Quality, Climate Change, & Energy (ACE) Workgroup Meeting on June 29.

INFORMATION
ITEM
2C

INNOVATIVE FEDERAL STRATEGIES, LLC

Comprehensive Government Relations

MEMORANDUM

To: IEUA Community and Legislative Affairs Committee

From: Letitia White, Jean Denton, and Drew Tatum

Date: July 29, 2022

Re: July Monthly Legislative Update

House Passes 6 Appropriations Bills, But Next Steps Unclear

House Democrats have passed six of their 12 annual funding bills, but don't plan to advance any more before the August recess.

House members voted 220-207 to pass a six-bill appropriations package totaling more than \$400 billion, about one-fourth of overall discretionary spending for fiscal 2023.

This package included Agriculture-FDA, Energy and Water, Financial Services, Interior-Environment, Military Construction-VA, and Transportation-HUD appropriations.

While House Majority Leader Steny Hoyer (D-MD) originally told lawmakers they'd likely consider a three bill package before the August recess, those plans were shelved due to concerns about amendments causing issues on the floor.

It is possible lawmakers could take up the Commerce-Justice-Science, Labor-HHS-Education, and State and Foreign Operations spending bills in September, but the Rules Committee has not yet announced amendment deadlines for any of those bills, which typically occurs at least a week before the House considers legislation. Meanwhile, the Defense, Homeland Security, and Legislative Branch are less of a focus.

House Appropriations Chair Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) hasn't given up hope for more floor votes. She told reporters she's still working on it.

Other key appropriators are waiting for a plan to come together. Rep. Barbara Lee (D-CA), Chair of the State and Foreign Operations Subcommittee, said she hasn't gotten an update on whether her bill will get a floor vote.

The House-passed six-bill package represents the early stages of fiscal 2023 appropriations work, even as the September 30 funding deadline approaches. House and Senate negotiators have not yet reached an agreement on top-line defense and nondefense spending figures, so House Democrats moved ahead with bills without Republican support.

Senate Appropriations Committee Releases FY23 Draft Bills

On Thursday, July 28, Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman Patrick Leahy (D-VT) released all twelve draft FY23 appropriations bills. In early July, Senator Leahy signaled that Democrats on the Senate Appropriations Committee were preparing to follow House Democrats and release appropriations bills that do not enjoy Republican support.

Earlier this year, House and Senate Appropriators were able to reach an agreement to finalize the FY22 appropriations bills, but the agreement only set the topline for one year. While the Chairs and Ranking Members met earlier this year in an effort to replicate that success, an agreement has not yet been reached.

While the House has been able to move forward and pass a number of appropriations bills, the Senate Appropriations Committee would not be able to advance any of their appropriations bills without Republican support.

The nearly \$1.7 trillion fiscal year 2023 Senate appropriations package includes \$653 billion in non-defense discretionary spending, a 10.1 percent increase over fiscal year 2022; \$850 billion in defense discretionary spending, an 8.7 percent increase over fiscal year 2022 and consistent with the bipartisan National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) passed by the House; and \$118.7 billion for VA medical care, a 22 percent increase over fiscal year 2022. The package also includes \$21 billion in emergency supplemental funding to provide the necessary resources to prepare for the next phase of the COVID-19 pandemic and to address other emerging diseases that pose a significant threat to public health.

Upon release, Senator Leahy said, “These bills are an investment in the American people that promote affordable housing, help families put food on the table, support the education and care of our children and young people, combat climate change, improve health care access, and invest in our communities.” He added, “It is my hope that by releasing these bills, and making clear what the priorities of Senate Democrats are, we can take a step closer toward reaching a bipartisan compromise after months of stalled negotiations.”

Senate Appropriations Committee Vice Chairman Richard Shelby (R-AL) responded to the release saying, “Here we go again. Like last year, Senate Democrats have unveiled partisan appropriations bills that spend billions more than even the Administration’s wasteful request.” Highlighting Republican disagreements, he added, “These drafts fail to appropriately allocate resources to our national defense, remove important legacy riders that enjoyed broad, bipartisan support just four months ago, and are filled with poison pills.”

Manchin, Schumer Announce Reconciliation Deal

On Wednesday, July 27, Senator Joe Manchin (D-WV) announced that he had reached an agreement with Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY) on reconciliation legislation dubbed the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022.

While Democrats have indicated they would likely support the agreement that Senator Manchin supported, the tax rate changes proposed in the agreement run contrary to the position previously taken by Sen. Krysten Sinema (D-AZ). She previously expressed opposition to tax rate increases

and pushed for other provisions to raise revenue. She has yet to comment on the agreement, noting that she will be reviewing the text and parliamentary review of the legislation before commenting.

The legislation will raise \$739 billion in new revenue, with \$433 billion going to “energy security and climate change” and an extension of subsidies for the Affordable Care Act. The remaining revenue generated will go to deficit reduction.

According to a summary released with the announcement, the Inflation Reduction Act:

- Enacts historic deficit reduction to fight inflation.
- Lowers energy costs, increases cleaner production, and reduces carbon emissions by roughly 40 percent by 2030.
- Allows Medicare to negotiate drug prices and caps out-of-pocket costs to \$2,000.
- Lowers ACA health care premiums for millions of Americans.
- Makes biggest corporations and ultra-wealthy pay their fair share.

Senator Schumer has submitted the legislative text of the agreement to the Senate parliamentarian for the “Byrd bath” and he hopes the Senate will be in a position to vote on the legislation during the first week of August.

House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) reiterated earlier today that she would bring the House back from the August recess if the Senate passes reconciliation legislation.

Senate Passes Water Resources Development Act

The Senate reached an agreement in July for expedited consideration of the Water Resources Development Act. Under the agreement, the Senate took up the House-passed legislation and substituted the text of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee approved legislation.

Once amended, the legislation was passed on July 28 by a vote of 93-1, with only Senator Mike Braun (R-IN) voting against the legislation.

The legislation will now go back to the House. Congress is expected to conference the legislation before the end of the calendar year. Both the House and Senate bills have advanced this year with broad bi-partisan support.

Supreme Court Rules in Major Climate Case Impacting EPA Authorities

In one of the final cases of the term, the Supreme Court handed down a ruling related to the Environmental Protection Agency’s authority to regulate carbon emissions from existing power plants. In a 6 to 3 opinion, the Supreme Court curbed EPA’s powers to broadly regulate carbon emissions through a narrow reading of the Clean Air Act.

In 2015, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated the Clean Power Plan rule, which addressed carbon dioxide emissions from existing coal- and natural-gas fired power

plants. For authority, the Agency cited Section 111 of the Clean Air Act, which, although known as the New Source Performance Standards program, also authorizes regulation of certain pollutants from existing sources under Section 111(d).

The Supreme Court stayed the Clean Power Plan in 2016, preventing the rule from taking effect. The Trump administration repealed the rule, which never went into effect, in 2019 saying the plan had exceeded the EPA's statutory authority.

In the case, the Court said there is "every reason to 'hesitate before concluding that Congress' meant to confer on EPA the authority it claims under Section 111(d)." The Court held that the EPA's authority did not extend to determining the "best system of emission reduction" as identified in the Clean Power Plan.

The 6-3 ruling interpreting the US Clean Air Act is likely to keep the administration from imposing the type of wide-ranging emissions-cutting plan the EPA tried to put in place when Barack Obama was president. The ruling could have a broad impact and affect other regulatory agencies.

The majority said while the EPA can regulate power plant emissions, the agency can't try to shift power generation away from fossil-fuel plants to cleaner sources, as Obama's Clean Power Plan sought to do. Writing for the court, Chief Justice John Roberts said Congress needs to speak more explicitly to give an agency that much power.

Roberts pointed to the major questions doctrine, saying "we presume that Congress intends to make major policy decisions itself, not leave those decisions to agencies."

The Supreme Court case grew out of a group of legal challenges to the Trump rule. A federal appeals court in Washington said the Trump plan was based on an overly restrictive read of the EPA's authority.

That prompted backers of the Trump rule -- companies including Westmoreland Mining Holdings, and 19 Republican-led states led by West Virginia -- to turn to the nation's highest court. Their appeal said the lower court ruling would let the EPA remake the US electric system, going well beyond what Congress intended when it enacted the Clean Air Act in 1970.

Department of Transportation Proposes Climate Transportation Rule for States

A [proposed rule](#) released by the Biden administration on July 15 would require states and cities to set carbon emission reduction targets for transportation.

The draft rule would require state transportation departments and metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) with National Highway System mileage within their boundaries to both measure their transportation-related emissions and develop reduction targets.

This would build on existing regulations that require those institutions to track other forms of air pollutants. Transportation is the single largest source of carbon emissions.

Under the terms of the rule, both state departments of transportation and MPOs would be required to report their progress on meeting their emissions goals twice a year. The proposal contains no specific requirements for the goals, saying it would allow states and cities to determine which targets “are appropriate for their communities and ... work for their respective climate change and other policy priorities.”

“With today’s announcement, we are taking an important step forward in tackling transportation’s share of the climate challenge, and we don’t have a moment to waste,” Transportation Secretary Pete Buttigieg said in a statement when the rule was unveiled. “Our approach gives states the flexibility they need to set their own emission reduction targets, while providing them with resources from President Biden’s Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to meet those targets and protect their communities.”

The bipartisan infrastructure bill signed into law by President Biden in November put just under \$6.5 billion toward helping local and state governments reduce highway-related emissions. The funds, announced in April, are contingent on recipients developing an emissions reduction strategy.

House Republicans Cite ‘Unchecked’ Inflation’s Impact on Infrastructure Law

House Republicans overseeing transportation are increasingly using the Biden administration’s infrastructure spending — long heralded as a signature success — as a political weapon against the president.

Construction and gasoline price increases have driven up the cost and delayed the start of some infrastructure projects across the country. Transportation and other industry groups, at a roundtable on July 14 hosted by GOP lawmakers on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee cited the rising costs as data this week showed the consumer price index jumped 9.1% from a year earlier, the largest gain in four decades.

Republicans, seeking to wrest control of the House from Democrats in the November midterm elections, have stepped up their criticism of President Joe Biden’s handling of inflation.

“It’s possible and even likely that the bad economic news is going to get worse,” the panel’s Ranking Member, Sam Graves (R-MO) said. “The Biden administration has left inflation completely unchecked.”

The new CPI data doesn’t reflect the last 30 days of decreases in gas prices, Biden said in a statement Wednesday, July 13. He called inflation his “top priority” and urged Congress to move this month on legislation to reduce the costs.

Republicans see streamlining regulations and increasing domestic energy production as solutions. They say they’re limited in what they can do now to rein in the inflation eating away at the increases the infrastructure law.

“The administration refuses to acknowledge how bad inflation is,” Graves told reporters. “Hopefully, we’ll be in a position after November, come next January, to be able to do something about it.”

If the Democrats lose control of the House, Graves is in line to become the panel’s leader.

Only 13 House Republicans voted to pass the infrastructure law, enacted in November after months of negotiation. House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Chair Peter DeFazio (D-OR) said that if the majority of House Republicans “had gotten their way, we would still be waiting for dollar number one to rebuild our crumbling roads and bridges, make long overdue investments in rail, transit and our supply chain, or jump-start stalled projects in communities around America.”

“When Republicans were in power all they did was talk about infrastructure—Democrats delivered and will keep delivering as these long-overdue funds flow out all across the country,” DeFazio said in a statement.

Construction input prices increased 1.9% in June compared with the month before and are up 20.1% from a year ago, according to an Associated Builders and Contractors analysis released Thursday, July 14.

House, Senate Armed Services Panels Diverge on PFAS Policies

Senate legislation to authorize more than \$850 billion for national defense programs in fiscal 2023 omits many PFAS provisions found in a House version that drew numerous industry objections.

The Senate Armed Services Committee released their version of the National Defense Authorization Act on Monday, July 18. Like its House counterpart (H.R. 7900), which was passed on July 14, the Senate’s bill includes provisions addressing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or PFAS, which have contaminated drinking and agricultural waters near many military bases.

Provisions in the Senate bill would increase funding from \$15 million to \$20 million for ongoing studies of PFAS’ health implications.

The bill also would require the Department of Defense to publicly release online information about PFAS’ health effects, the department’s efforts to identify alternatives to PFAS-containing firefighting foams, and treatment technologies.

And the bill would bar the department beginning October 1, 2026, from purchasing personal protective firefighting equipment that civilian or federal firefighters use when that equipment contains intentionally added PFAS. The restriction depends, however, on the availability of substitute chemicals.

The Senate's bill doesn't include many PFAS provisions approved by the House to which dozens of chemical and other trade associations objected. Language in the House measure that is not in the Senate bill would:

- require the Environmental Protection Agency to publish water quality criteria and set industrial discharge limits for certain industrial PFAS users by specific deadlines;
- extend a moratorium on the department's incineration of PFAS while the department develops best practices for disposal;
- require DOD to develop guidance for PFAS disposal emphasizing alternatives to incineration;
- clarify that a Toxic Substances Control Act rule the EPA must issue to collect 10 years of information on PFAS in commerce defines the chemicals broadly as ones containing "at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom;" and
- restrict PFAS-containing products, such as carpets and food packaging, that DOD could purchase.

A coalition of 18 trade associations led by the US Chamber of Commerce and the American Chemistry Council objected to such provisions in the House bill. Imposing the requirements would circumvent the existing regulatory process for PFAS while the procurement restrictions would have "likely catastrophic downstream effects on acquisition and sustainment," especially for parts needed to maintain certain aircraft and other equipment, the chamber said.

President Joe Biden, in a statement of administration policy ahead of House consideration of the bill, also expressed concern with a section on procurement of items that may contain PFAS, citing the possibility of "operational strains."

Energy Department to Fund Initiatives Focused on 'Barriers' to Clean Energy Tech

The Energy Department recently announced it will put money toward addressing challenges of the deployment of clean energy technologies.

These projects, funded through a \$18.4 million commercialization fund, aim to address "barriers, gaps, and root causes" of commercializing these technologies.

While the department selects Technology Commercialization Fund projects each year, the department was taking a "new approach" that doesn't target specific kinds of energy like wind or solar, but rather takes on issues that span different types of energy.

These include projects that target manufacturing, startups, the semiconductor sector and cultivating talent and connections, through the nation's national laboratories.

Energy Secretary Jennifer Granholm said in a statement that bolstering these kinds of technologies will help the government combat climate change.

“Accelerating how quickly we get novel technologies to the marketplace will allow us to deploy the clean energy sources needed to combat climate change, lower energy costs, and keep us on course to reaching President Biden’s decarbonization goals,” she said.

This “new approach” was enabled by language in major energy legislation that became law in 2020.

Senate Republicans Plan to Force Vote on Environmental Permitting Rule

All 50 Senate Republicans on Tuesday kick-started the process of scrubbing the Biden administration’s environmental permitting rule.

The bid comes in the form of a joint resolution of disapproval under the Congressional Review Act (CRA). Under that statute, a simple majority vote in both the House and Senate within 60 legislative days of a rule’s issuance strikes down the regulation. It also blocks the agency from ever issuing a “substantially similar” rule.

The effort faces long odds, largely because Democrats hold a majority in the House and because a CRA resolution requires the signature of the president. But the legislation offers a potential window into GOP priorities if the party recaptures a majority in Congress in November.

The rule, issued by the White House Council on Environmental Quality under the National Environmental Policy Act, turns back some of the changes to the nation’s permitting laws put in place under the Trump administration.

Included in the new rule is a provision requiring agencies to consider the climate change impacts of a proposed project, as well as the consequences of additional pollution in communities that are already overburdened.

Republican senators have argued that the rule would bog down permit applications in paperwork delays and let frivolous lawsuits stop projects—all of which would stymie the goals of the \$1.2 trillion bipartisan infrastructure law, which President Joe Biden has hailed as a generational boost to the nation’s public works.

Sen. Kevin Cramer (R-ND), who co-introduced the resolution, said in a statement that the NEPA rule is “nothing more than new red tape which will delay permits and much needed infrastructure investment.”

Sen. Dan Sullivan (R-AK), the measure’s other cosponsor, said Senate Democrats now face a choice: “Will they capitulate to the far-left radical environmentalists, or will they stand with the American people and the hard-working men and women of this country who build the vital hard infrastructure projects we need? There won’t be any hiding from this vote.”

CEQ Chair Brenda Mallory has repeatedly said the White House is committed to helping build projects that are needed to meet the infrastructure law’s goals, but to do so in a careful way that takes environmental concerns into account.

The White House also [issued a new permitting action plan](#) in May that sets clear timelines for projects to be reviewed and permitted, create dashboards so the public can track where projects stand, and hire more federal permitting and reviewing staff.

House Panel Advances Tech Privacy Protection Legislation

Comprehensive privacy legislation for the first-time recently advanced out of a House committee, giving momentum to a long-sought measure that still faces several hurdles to becoming law.

The House Energy and Commerce Committee approved the bipartisan, bicameral American Data Protection and Privacy Act (H.R. 8152) 53-2, teeing it up for a floor vote as consumers and industry alike call on Congress to take action. Consumer Protection Subcommittee Chair Jan Schakowsky (D-IL) told reporters she is hoping for a floor soon, citing conversations with House leadership.

“This legislation is our best hope at protecting Americans’ privacy and data security, while also providing certainty to American businesses,” Chair Frank Pallone (D-NJ) said during the markup. The measure would require companies to collect the least amount of data possible to provide services, and would implement special protections for kids and allocate enforcement responsibilities to the Federal Trade Commission.

The bill continues to face pushback from California lawmakers who worry it may undermine their state law. The California Privacy Protection Agency, tasked with enforcing the state law, has voiced concern with the bill as well.

The panel adopted changes in an amendment offered by Pallone and ranking member Cathy McMorris Rodgers (R-WA), in part to appease Californians. The modified language would give the California agency express authority to enforce the federal law in the same way as it would otherwise enforce the California Consumer Privacy Act.

But it wasn’t enough. While the bill made it through the panel, California lawmakers made clear they wouldn’t vote for it as-is on the House floor.

“Without additional changes, it will not have my support on the floor,” Rep. Doris Matsui (D-CA) said. “That’s what I’ll be voting for today, additional discussion, because we are not there yet.”

The panel rejected Rep. Anna Eshoo’s (D-CA) amendment to replace language preempting state laws with a “preservation” clause that says a state law isn’t inconsistent with a federal law if it offers greater protection.

“I recognize that this law would be an improvement for much of the country, but I can’t say the same for my constituents and all Californians,” said Eshoo, one of two California Democrats who voted against the bill.

Schakowsky suggested not all Californians needed to be on board for the bill to pass the House. “I think we have the votes to pass the bill. We’d like to do it with strong Democratic support, and hopefully we’ll even get most of the Californians,” she said.

On July 28, the California Privacy Protection Agency Board voted unanimously to oppose the legislation as currently drafted over concerns that it will significantly weaken Californians' privacy protections by pre-empting the California Consumer Privacy Act and other state privacy laws. The Board also voted to oppose any bill that similarly threatens crucial privacy protections for Californians but, via a third motion, left room for the Agency to support federal privacy legislation that provides a "true floor" that allows states to implement stronger protections.

The bill’s path in the Senate is unclear. Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Chair Maria Cantwell (D-WA), who has her own privacy legislation, opposed the original House bill and hasn’t taken a public position on the amended version approved by the panel.

Biden Announces Executive Climate Actions, Forgoes Climate Emergency

President Joe Biden announced executive actions to confront climate change, including plans to steer federal dollars to heat-ravaged communities. He held off on an emergency decree that would allow him to marshal sweeping powers against global warming. White House officials are still weighing a separate declaration that climate change is a national emergency — a step that would unlock broad executive authority to propel clean-energy construction, restrict oil drilling and curb the transport of fossil fuels.

“Everything is on the table. It’s just not going to be this week on that decision,” White House Press Secretary Karine Jean-Pierre told reporters Tuesday, referring to the emergency declaration.

If President Biden declares a national climate emergency, the Pentagon is likely to get a sudden influx of money to start working on its long list of resilience and adaptation projects.

The declaration of a national emergency could empower the Pentagon, under the National Emergencies Act, to start military construction projects that aren’t otherwise authorized by Congress, and that are deemed necessary to support the armed forces.

Details on how much money would be released are unclear. But observers say any amount could make a meaningful dent in the nation’s emissions, because the Defense Department is one of the world’s biggest energy consumers. The Pentagon releases some 56 million tons of carbon per year, according to McKinsey & Co.—an amount greater than entire nations like Libya, Hungary, Sweden, and Portugal.

President Biden did announce new offshore areas for wind farms and emergency funding for infrastructure projects. The administration will also move to boost availability of efficient home cooling systems and fund extreme heat cooling stations, among other efforts outlined Wednesday.

The announcement came before Senator Joe Manchin (D-WV) and Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY) announced they had reached an agreement on reconciliation legislation that contains a climate component. Further administrative actions are likely on hold while the reconciliation bill, dubbed the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, moves through Congress.

Democratic Lawmakers Resist Calls to Expand Court

The Supreme Court's ruling striking down *Roe v. Wade*, along with other decisions this term that infuriated Democrats, are fueling a fresh round of calls to reform the court.

But Democratic lawmakers are largely steering clear of such talk for fear of looking radical ahead of a midterm election where the strategy is to paint Republicans as extremists.

Sen. Ed Markey (D-MA), a leading Senate progressive, on Tuesday seized on the court's recent decisions to renew his call to expand the court.

"We need to repeal the filibuster so that we can expand the Supreme Court to reclaim the two stolen seats on a now illegitimate court, which are stealing the rights of the American people," Markey declared at a local event covered by the Boston Herald.

Sen. Elizabeth Warren (D-MA) on Tuesday also called for the abolition of the Senate filibuster to make it easier to reform the court.

"The United States Supreme Court is out of control and Congress needs to react quickly," she said.

But Markey and Warren are in a very small minority among Democratic lawmakers in Congress calling for adding seats to the high court. They and Sen. Tina Smith (R-MN) are the only three sponsors of legislation introduced by Markey last year to expand the Supreme Court from nine to 13 seats.

Sen. Maggie Hassan (D NH), a vulnerable Democrat up for reelection in November, she has "concerns" about expanding the court and thinks Democrats should be more focused on winning races in order to protect abortion rights in the Senate.

Democratic leaders have either avoided or dismissed talk of adding seats to the court, where Republican appointees now hold a 6-3 majority. Five of those six are considered very conservative: Justices Samuel Alito, Clarence Thomas, Brett Kavanaugh, Neil Gorsuch and Amy Coney Barrett

Schumer last month declined to say what reforms he might endorse after a draft opinion of the abortion decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* leaked.

"We cannot have a right-wing court run America. How that changes, we'll see," he said.

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President Biden's staff over the weekend made clear that he does not support expanding the court, despite growing pressure from liberal activists.

"That is something that the president does not agree with," White House press secretary Karine Jean-Pierre told reporters Saturday.

Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) last year said she did not support legislation to expand the court and didn't plan on bringing any bill to do so to the House floor.

But Pelosi also hedged, saying it's "not out of the question" it could be considered more seriously in the future.

Democratic strategists say candidates should keep the focus on the court's rulings instead of making themselves targets by calling for court expansion, which most Americans don't support.

An NPR-PBS News-Marist poll of 941 adults around the nation found that while 56 percent of respondents oppose overturning *Roe v. Wade* and 56 percent worry that the court could undermine rights to contraception and same-sex marriage, a majority — 54 percent — do not want more justices added to the court.

Democratic lawmakers have also discussed placing term limits on the justices or imposing a judicial code of ethics on justices to limit the influence of special interest groups.

Any of the proposals, however, would require ending the Senate's filibuster rule to get around Republican opposition, and Sens. Joe Manchin (D-WV) and Kyrsten Sinema (D-AZ) have repeatedly said this Congress that they won't support changing the filibuster rule.

Bill Number	Sponsors	Title and/or Summary	Summary/Status	Latest Action
Status of individual bills included below	Various	FY23 Appropriations Bills	The House and Senate Appropriations Committee Deadlines have all passed as of the end of May for lawmakers to submit programmatic, language, and Community Project Funding / Congressionally Directed Spending Requests.	<p>The House Appropriations Committee completed markups of its versions of the FY23 bills in June. The House passed the first 12 bills in July in a minibuss appropriations package along party lines.</p> <p>The Senate Appropriations Committee released their “draft” FY23 bills on Thursday, July 28. The Committee is not scheduled to mark up any of the Senate bills due to disagreements over the topline spending amount and split between defense and non-defense spending.</p>
H.R. 8295 / S. ____	Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) / Sen. Patty Murray (D-WA)	Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023	This bill provides FY23 appropriations to the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education; and related agencies.	<p>The legislation was reported out of committee on June 30, 2022.</p> <p>The Senate bill was released on July 28, 2022.</p>
H.R. 8294 / S. ____	Rep. David Price (D-NC) / Senator Brian Schatz (D-HI)	Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023	This bill provides FY23 appropriations to the Department of Transportation (DOT), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and several related agencies.	<p>The legislation was reported out of committee on June 30, 2022. The legislation passed the House on July 20, 2022 in a package with 5 other appropriations bills.</p> <p>The Senate bill was released on July 28, 2022.</p>
H.R. 8262 / S. ____	Rep. Chellie Pingree (D-ME) / Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR)	Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023	This bill provides FY23 appropriations for the Department of the Interior, the EPA, the Forest Service, the Department of Health and Human Services, and several related agencies. Funding for the US Fish and Wildlife Service is included in the legislation along with the Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds.	<p>The legislation was reported out of committee on June 28, 2022. The legislation passed the House on July 20, 2022 in a package with 5 other appropriations bills on the Transportation-HUD bill.</p> <p>The Senate bill was released on July 28, 2022.</p>
H.R. 8256 / S. ____	Rep. Matt Cartwright (D-PA) / Sen. Jeanne Shaheen (D-NH)	Commerce, Justice, and Science Appropriations Act, 2023	This bill provides FY23 appropriations to the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice (DOJ), the science agencies, and several related agencies. This bill provides funding for the CBDG program.	<p>The legislation was reported out of committee on June 28, 2022.</p> <p>The Senate bill was released on July 28, 2022.</p>

H.R. 8255 / S. ____	Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-OH) / Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)	Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023	This bill provides FY23 appropriations for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers civil works projects, Interior's Bureau of Reclamation (including WaterSMART funding), and the Department of Energy. The bill also provides appropriations to several independent agencies, including the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.	The legislation was reported out of committee on June 28, 2022. The legislation passed the House on July 20, 2022 in a package with 5 other appropriations bills on the Transportation-HUD bill. The Senate bill was released on July 28, 2022.
H.R. 8239 / S. ____	Rep. Sanford Bishop (D-GA) / Sen. Tammy Baldwin (D-WI)	Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023	This bill provides FY23 appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Fund, the Food and Nutrition Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, and other related agencies.	The legislation was reported out of committee on June 27, 2022. The legislation passed the House on July 20, 2022 in a package with 5 other appropriations bills on the Transportation-HUD bill. The Senate bill was released on July 28, 2022.
H.R. 8238 / S. ____	Rep. Debbie Wasserman Schultz (D-FL) / Sen. Martin Heinrich (D-NM)	Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023	This bill provides FY23 appropriations for DOD military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), and several related agencies including the American Battle Monuments Commission, the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, Cemeterial Expenses of the Army, and the Armed Forces Retirement Home.	The legislation was reported out of committee on June 27, 2022. The legislation passed the House on July 20, 2022 in a package with 5 other appropriations bills on the Transportation-HUD bill. The Senate bill was released on July 28, 2022.
H.R. 8257 / S. ____	Rep. Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA) / Sen. Chris Murphy (D-CT)	Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2023	This bill provides FY2023 appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security.	The legislation was reported out of committee on June 23, 2022. The Senate bill was released on July 28, 2022.
H.R.5118	Rep. Joe Neguse (D-CO)	Legislative vehicle for the Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act	This legislation addresses programs and grants related to wildfire risks, ecological restoration, droughts, and environmental justice. The legislative package — which includes more than 40 bills — would also: - Authorize billions of dollars of funding for federal agencies, including the Agriculture and Interior departments, to implement various forest management, water, and climate programs. - Expand federal disaster relief assistance, research efforts related to the effects of wildfire on public health.	The House Rules Committee packaged a number of existing bills together to create the Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act during the week of July 25. The legislation is expected to pass on Friday, July 29.

H.R.5376	President Joe Biden / Congressional Democrats	Build Back Better Act / Inflation Reduction Act of 2022	The Build Back Better Act (as passed by the House) proposes spending nearly \$2 trillion over a 10-year period, with certain programs expiring after only a year or two to keep the total cost of the bill down.	Efforts to pass the legislation in 2021 through reconciliation were unsuccessful even after the House passed a modified version of the legislation. Senate Democrats unveiled a new reconciliation package on in late July. The new legislation will raise \$739 billion in new revenue, with \$433 billion going to “Energy Security and Climate Change” and an “Affordable Care Act Extension”. The remaining revenue generated will go to deficit reduction. The Senate hopes to consider it in early August.
H.R.7776	Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-OR) / Sen. Thomas Carper (D-DE)	Water Resources Development Act of 2022	This bill authorizes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to carry out activities concerning water resources development projects, water supply and wastewater infrastructure, flood control, navigation, or ecosystem restoration, such as shoreline restoration. In addition, it modifies the process used to deauthorize certain inactive water resources development projects.	The House passed the legislation under a suspension of the Rules on June 8, 2022 by a vote of 384-37. The Senate took up the House-passed bill, substituted their own text (from S.4136), and passed it by a vote of 93-1 on 7/28/2022.
S. 29 / H.R. 2008	Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) / Rep. Angie Craig (D-MN)	Local Water Protection Act	A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to nonpoint source management, and for other purposes.	The Senate legislation was introduced on January 22, 2021 and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. The legislation in the House was introduced on March 18, 2021 and passed the House under suspension of the rules on June 15.
H.R 1563	Rep. Mike Garcia (R-CA)	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	The legislation would 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. The legislation would extend 4007 authorities through January 1, 2028.	Introduced on March 3, 2021 and was referred to the House Committees on Natural Resources and Science, Space, and Technology.

S.984 / H.R.2238	Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR) / Rep. Alan Lowenthal (D-CA)	Break Free from Plastic Pollutions Act	The comprehensive legislation would require corporations to take responsibility for pollution, incentivize corporations to make reusable products and items that can be recycled, create a nationwide beverage container refund program, and other items to promote recycling and other investments in U.S. domestic recycling.	Introduced on March 25, 2021 and referred to the House Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, Transportation, and Foreign Affairs.
H.R. 866	Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA)	FISH Act	This bill gives the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) the sole authority to protect endangered or threatened species that are anadromous species (species of fish that spawn in fresh or estuarine waters and that migrate to ocean waters) or catadromous species (species of fish that spawn in ocean waters and migrate to fresh waters). Currently, the FWS shares this authority with the National Marine Fisheries Service.	Introduced on February 5, 2021 and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.
H.R.1881	Rep. John Garamendi (D-CA)	To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act with respect to permitting terms, and for other purposes.	The legislation would extend permit terms for publicly owned water infrastructure projects under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) from 5 years to a maximum of 10 years.	Introduced on March 12, 2021 and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.
H.R. 1015	Rep. Grace Napolitano (D-CA)	Water Recycling Investment and Improvement Act	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. Additionally, the bill increases through FY2025 the authorization of appropriations for the program and otherwise revises provisions related to program funding.	Introduced on February 11, 2021 and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

S.4231	Sens. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Mark Kelly (D-AZ), and Krysten Sinema (D-AZ)	Support To Rehydrate the Environment, Agriculture, and Municipalities Act or "STREAM" Act	This legislation would authorize additional funding for water infrastructure; expedites recycling, desalination and non-federal storage projects with less than \$250 million in federal funding by allowing Interior to approve projects; eliminates the WIIN Act requirement that the Appropriations Committee must not only appropriate storage, recycling, and desal funding but approve funding awards for specific projects; and expedites future federal storage projects where Reclamation notifies Congress of completed feasibility studies each year to set up an orderly process to authorize projects.	<p>Sens. Feinstein, Kelly, and Sinema introduced the legislation on May 17, 2022.</p> <p>The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water & Power held a hearing on the legislation on Wednesday, May 25.</p>
H.R. 737	Rep. David Valadao (R-CA)	RENEW WIIN Act	Extends the authorities under the WIIN Act of 2016 providing operational flexibility, drought relief, and other benefits to the State of California.	Introduced on February 2, 2021 and referred the House Committee on Natural Resources. 10 members of the CA delegation have cosponsored the legislation.
H.R. 2515	Rep. Garret Graves (R-LA)	Building U.S. Infrastructure through Limited Delays and Efficient Reviews (BUILDER) Act	The legislation modernizes the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and aims to make infrastructure project reviews more efficient, reduce project costs, and spur economic recovery.	<p>Introduced on April 14, 2021 and was referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.</p> <p>The legislation's 46 cosponsors are all Republican, including members of GOP leadership.</p>
H.R. 939	Rep. Doug LaMalfa (R-CA)	Combustion Avoidance along Rural Roads (CARR) Act	The bill exempts wildfire mitigation activities conducted within 300 feet of a road from all laws governing environmental review of proposed agency actions or protection of endangered or threatened species.	Introduced on February 8, 2021 and was referred to the House Committees on Natural Resources and Agriculture.
H.R.3267	Rep. Brendan Boyle (D-PA)	Protect Drinking Water from PFAS Act	The bill amends the Safe Drinking Water Act to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to publish a maximum contaminant level goal and promulgate a national primary drinking water regulation for total per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	The legislation was introduced on May 17, 2021 and referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R.3293	Rep. Lisa Blunt Rochester (D-DE)	Low-Income Water Customer Assistance Programs Act	The legislation would amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish programs to assist low-income households in maintaining access to drinking water and wastewater services.	The legislation was introduced on May 18, 2021 and referred to the relevant committees. The legislation has passed out of the House Energy and Commerce Committee by a vote of 32-24 and now moves on to consideration on the House floor.
S. 953	Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR)	Water for Conservation and Farming Act	The legislation would create a Reclamation fund of \$300M to support water recycling projects, water-use efficiency projects and dam safety projects; the WaterSMART program to increase water supply reliability by funding infrastructure and conservation projects; establishes a grant program for any Reclamation States, Tribes, nonprofit conservation organizations, irrigation or water districts, and regional and local authorities to complete habitat restoration projects that improve watershed health and mitigate climate change; among other actions.	Introduced on March 24, 2021 and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.
H.R. 3286	Rep. Raul Ruiz (D-CA)	Emergency Order Assurance, Safety, and Inspection of water Systems (Emergency OASIS Act)	The legislation would require the EPA to establish regulations to flush a drinking water system if contaminants were present in the system for longer than six months, or if water stood motionless in the system for longer than six months.	Introduced on May 17, 2021 and referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.
H.R. 3622 / S. 1907	Rep. Chris Pappas (D-NH) / Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY)	Clean Water Standards for PFAS Act	The legislation would require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to develop effluent limitations guidelines and standards and water quality criteria for PFAS under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, to provide Federal grants to publicly owned treatment works to implement such guidelines and standards	Introduced in the House on May 28, 2021, and in the Senate on May 27, 2021. The legislation in the House is bipartisan.
S. 2168 / S.2567	Sen. Mike Braun (R-IN) / Sen. Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV)	Define WOTUS Act / Navigable Waters Protection Act of 2021	The legislation would amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to modify the definition of navigable waters, and to make the definition of the "waters of the United States" permanent.	These bills were introduced in June and July of 2021 in response to the EPA's announcement earlier in June of its intent to rewrite the Navigable Waters Protection rule.

H.R. 3814 / S. 717	Rep. Liz Cheney (R-WY) / Sen. Mike Lee (R-UT)	Undoing NEPA's Substantial Harm by Advancing Concepts that Kickstart the Liberation of the Economy Act (UNSHACKLE Act)	The legislation combines the following five stand-alone NEPA reform bills on agency process, state expansion, legal changes, and data reporting into one comprehensive text. - NEPA Agency Process Accountability Act - NEPA Accountability and Enforcement Act - NEPA State Assignment Expansion Act - NEPA Legal Reform Act - NEPA Data Transparency Act	The Senate legislation was introduced on March 11, 2021 and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. The House legislation was introduced on June 11, 2021 and referred to the House Committees on Natural Resources; Judiciary; Transportation and Infrastructure; and Energy and Commerce.
H.R. 4647 / S. 2430	Rep. Jared Huffman (D-CA) / Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)	Water Conservation Rebate Tax Parity Act	The legislation would amend federal tax law so that homeowners wouldn't pay income tax on rebates from water utilities for water conservation and water runoff management improvements	The House legislation was introduced on July 22, 2021 and referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. The legislation in the Senate was introduced on July 22, 2021 and referred to the Senate Committee on Finance.
S.2454	Sen. Alex Padilla (D-CA)	Water Reuse and Resiliency Act	The legislation would authorize \$1 billion over five years for the EPA's Pilot Program for Alternative Water Source Projects grants program. This is an increase from the \$125 million over five years authorized for the program in the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act passed by the Senate in April.	The legislation was introduced on July 22, 2021 and referred to the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.
H.R.4915	Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA)	Water Supply Permitting Coordination Act	The legislation would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to coordinate Federal and State permitting processes related to the construction of new surface water storage projects on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture and to designate the Bureau of Reclamation as the lead agency for permit processing.	The legislation was introduced on August 3, 2021 and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.
H.R. 4976	Rep. Elissa Slotkin (D-MI)	Ensuring PFAS Cleanup Meets or Exceeds Stringent Standards Act	The legislation directs the Secretary of Defense to ensure that removal and remedial actions relating to PFAS contamination result in levels meeting or exceeding certain standards.	The legislation was introduced in the House on August 6, 2021 and was referred to the House Committees on Armed Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Energy and Commerce.

S.2372 / H.R.2773	Sen. Heinrich, Martin (D-NM) / Representative Debbie Dingell (D-MI)	Recovering America's Wildlife Act of 2021	<p>The legislation would fund conservation efforts for more than 12,000 species of wildlife and plants in need of assistance by providing \$1.3 billion in dedicated annual funding for proactive, on-the-ground efforts across the country, ensure wildlife recovery efforts will be guided by the Congressionally-mandated State Wildlife Action Plans, which identify specific strategies to restore the populations of species of greatest conservation need, accelerate the recovery of 1,600 U.S. species already listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act, and include improvements to ensure funds are appropriately targeted to the areas of greatest need and facilitate additional investments in protecting at-risk plant species.</p> <p>In the Senate, RAWA also directs fees and penalties assessed for environmental violations to help fund RAWA, using fee and penalty amounts that aren't already targeted for existing environmental funds.</p>	<p>The legislation was introduced on July 15, 2021 and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. It was reported favorably out of Committee on April 27 and placed on the Senate calendar.</p> <p>The House bill was introduced on April 22. The House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife held a hearing on the legislation on July 29, 2021. On January 19, the legislation passed out of the House Natural Resources Committee by a vote of 29-15. It passed the House on June 14, 2022 by a vote of 231-190.</p> <p>The House and Senate hope to come to an agreement on the legislation prior to the end of the Congress.</p>
H.R.4602 / S.3956	Rep. Alan Lowenthal (D-CA) / Rep. Lisa McClain (R-MI) and Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR) / Sen. Susan Collins (R-ME)	WIPPES Act	The legislation would direct the Federal Trade Commission to issue regulations requiring certain products to have "Do Not Flush" labeling	<p>The legislation was introduced on July 21, 2021 and referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce. Rep. Lowenthal introduced the stand-alone bill after introducing a similar amendment to the House's infrastructure bill.</p> <p>The Senate bill was introduced on March 30, 2022.</p>
H.R.6591	Rep. Lisa McClain (R-MI) / Rep. Alan Lowenthal (D-CA)	PIPES Act	The legislation would require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to publish a rule that establishes standards for the flushability of disposable nonwoven wipes.	The legislation was introduced on February 3, 2022 and was referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 2806 / H.R. 3534	Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) / Rep. Jimmy Panetta (D-CA)	Wildfire Emergency Act of 2021	Amongst other things, the legislation authorizes \$250 million over 5 years for up to 20 Forest Service projects of 100,000 acres or greater; Establish a new \$100 million grant program to assist critical facilities like hospitals and police stations become more energy efficient and better adapted to function during power shutoffs; Establishes one or more Prescribed Fire Centers to coordinate research and training of foresters and forest managers in the western United States in the latest methods and innovations in prescribed fire (controlled burns) practices.	<p>The Senate legislation was introduced on September 22, 2021 and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.</p> <p>The House bill was introduced on May 25, 2021 and was referred to the Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry.</p>
S. 3011 / H.R. 5735	Sen. John Cornyn (R-TX) / Rep. Dusty Johnson (R-SD)	State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Fiscal Recovery, Infrastructure, and Disaster Relief Flexibility Act	The legislation provides additional flexibility for States, Tribes, and units of local government to spend their allocations of the COVID Relief Funds on certain infrastructure projects, including water, wastewater, and broadband infrastructure projects. The bill also allows these funds to be used to provide emergency relief from natural disasters. There is a cap—the greater of \$10 million or 30% of the funds—on how much of the COVID money can be spent on these new purposes.	<p>The legislation was introduced on October 19, 2021 and passed the Senate by unanimous consent that day.</p> <p>Senator Alex Padilla (D-CA) is an original cosponsor of the legislation.</p> <p>The act was introduced in the House on October 26 and referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Reform.</p>
H.R. 6461 / S. 3531	Rep. Scott Peters (D-CA) / Sen. Chris Coons (D-DE)	National Climate Adaptation and Resilience Strategy Act	<p>The legislation creates a Chief Resilience Officer, among other positions, that will assist the President to streamline the federal response to climate hazards that threaten human health, safety, and critical infrastructure.</p> <p>The act also calls for a Climate Adaptation and Resilience Strategy that outlines the federal government’s response to climate hazards such as sea level rise, drought, biodiversity loss, and coastal bank erosion.</p>	<p>The legislation was introduced in the House on January 20, 2022 and referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.</p> <p>The legislation was introduced in the Senate on January 20, 2022, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs.</p>

H.R. 6396	Rep. Earl Blumenauer (D-OR)	Climate RESILIENCE Act	<p>The act amends FEMA's disaster definition to include extreme temperature events, like heat waves and freezes; changes FEMA's definitions and cost share eligibility requirements for disadvantaged communities and underserved communities; includes a focus on resiliency planning and investments; provides both financial and non-financial technical assistance for hazard mitigation planning, as well as for grant applications for small impoverished and disadvantaged communities; and expands Pre-Disaster Mitigation Assistance funding to address FEMA's oversubscription issues.</p>	<p>The legislation was introduced in the House on January 13, 2022 and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.</p> <p>The legislation has 32 cosponsors, including 8 members of the California delegation.</p>
H.R.6492	Rep. Pramila Jayapal (D-WA)	Climate Resilience Workforce Act	<p>The bill establishes a climate resilience workforce in communities most affected by the climate crisis. It also funds the development of regional, state, local, and community-based climate resilience action plans.</p> <p>The legislation creates an Office of Climate Resilience within the White House, starts new workforce development programs, and removes barriers to employment in climate resilience jobs based on immigration status and prior involvement with the criminal justice system.</p>	<p>The legislation was introduced in the House on January 25, 2022 and referred to the Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry.</p> <p>The legislation has 38 cosponsors, including 9 members of the California delegation.</p>
H.R. 6989	Rep. Ted Lieu (D-CA)	Housing for All Act of 2022	<p>This legislation would address affordable housing shortages across the country by investing in hotel conversions to permanent housing with services; investing in the Eviction Protection Grant Program; investing in mobile crisis intervention teams; investing in libraries that support people experiencing homelessness; investing in programs that offer a safe place to park and facilitate access to rehousing and essential services; and investing in transit-oriented development and infill development.</p>	<p>The legislation was introduced in the House on March 8, 2022 and referred to the Subcommittee on Highways and Transit.</p> <p>The legislation has 14 cosponsors, including 12 members of the California delegation.</p>

S. 623	Sen. Marco Rubio (R-FL)	Sunshine Protection Act of 2021	This bill makes daylight saving time the new, permanent standard time, effective November 5, 2023.	The legislation passed the Senate on March 15, 2022 and sent to the House.
S. 4081 / H.R. 8018	Sen. Tammy Baldwin (D-WI) / Rep. Chellie Pingree (D-ME)	Healthy H2O Act	The bill provides grants for water testing and treatment technology directly to individuals, non-profits and local governments in rural communities. Grants, provided by the USDA, would allow the purchase and installation of point-of-use or point-of-entry water quality improvement systems that remove or significantly reduce contaminants from drinking water.	<p>The legislation was introduced in the Senate on April 26, 2022 and referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.</p> <p>The bill was introduced in the House on June 9, 2022 and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture.</p>
H.R. 7696 / S. 4161	Rep. Chris Pappas (D-NH) / Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY)	Clean Water Standards for PFAS 2.0 Act of 2022	The bill would further regulate PFAS by setting deadlines for the EPA to develop water quality criteria and limits on industrial PFAS discharges into water and to water treatment plants. The bill would also authorize \$200 million per year in grants to assist Publicly Owned Treatment Works with program implementation, which would be appropriated through Fiscal Years 2022-2026.	<p>The legislation was introduced in the House on May 10, 2022 and referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.</p> <p>The legislation was introduced in the Senate on May 9, 2022 and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.</p>
S.1179 / H.R.2552	Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)	Canal Conveyance Capacity Restoration Act	This bill authorizes the Bureau of Reclamation to provide financial assistance for various projects in California to mitigate the sinking or settling of the ground (i.e., subsidence mitigation), specifically for projects related to the Friant-Kern Canal, the Delta-Mendota Canal, and certain parts of the San Luis Canal/California Aqueduct.	<p>This legislation was introduced on April 15, 2021 in the Senate. The House Companion bill was introduced the same day.</p> <p>The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water & Power held a hearing on the legislation on Wednesday, May 25.</p> <p>The House Natural Resources Committee has not yet considered the legislation.</p>