

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1689

AN ACT

To permit States to transfer certain funds from the clean water revolving fund of a State to the drinking water revolving fund of the State in certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. TRANSFER AUTHORITY.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

3 (1) lead is a toxic chemical that—

4 (A) is particularly harmful to young chil-
5 dren; and

6 (B) can cause reduced intelligence
7 quotients, attention disorders, and other serious
8 health problems;

9 (2) excessive and harmful levels of lead have
10 been found in water systems across all 50 States
11 and those water systems serve drinking water to mil-
12 lions of people in the United States;

13 (3) hundreds of the water systems described in
14 paragraph (2) are water systems that provide drink-
15 ing water to schools or day care centers;

16 (4) not all States have sufficient funds in the
17 drinking water revolving fund of that State to ad-
18 dress the threat to public health from heightened ex-
19 posure to lead in drinking water; and

20 (5) some States have available funds in the
21 clean water revolving fund of that State that could
22 be used to provide additional resources to help ad-
23 dress lead in drinking water.

24 (b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

25 (1) CLEAN WATER REVOLVING FUND.—The
26 term “clean water revolving fund” means a State

1 water pollution control revolving fund established
2 under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Con-
3 trol Act (33 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.).

4 (2) DRINKING WATER REVOLVING FUND.—The
5 term “drinking water revolving fund” means a State
6 drinking water treatment revolving loan fund estab-
7 lished under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking
8 Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12).

9 (c) AUTHORITY.—In addition to the transfer author-
10 ity in section 302(a) of the Safe Drinking Water Act
11 Amendments of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 300j–12 note; Public
12 Law 104–182), and notwithstanding section 1452(d) of
13 the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(d)),
14 during the 1-year period beginning on the date of enact-
15 ment of this Act, if a State, in consultation with the Ad-
16 ministrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, de-
17 termines that available funds in the clean water revolving
18 fund of the State are necessary to address a threat to pub-
19 lic health as a result of heightened exposure to lead in
20 drinking water, the State may transfer an amount equal
21 to not more than 5 percent of the cumulative clean water
22 revolving fund Federal grant dollars to the State to the
23 drinking water revolving fund of the State. Funds trans-
24 ferred pursuant to this subsection shall be used by the
25 State to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients

- 1 in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest
- 2 loans, or grants (or any combination of these).

Passed the Senate September 9, 2019.

Attest:

Secretary.

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