

(d) Authorization of appropriations

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$60,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021.

(e) Savings clause

Nothing in this section affects whether a public water system is responsible for the replacement of a lead service line that is—

- (1) subject to the control of the public water system; and
- (2) located on private property.

(July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title XIV, §1459B, as added Pub. L. 114-322, title II, §2105, Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1720.)

§ 300j-19c. Study on intractable water systems**(a) Definition of intractable water system**

In this section, the term “intractable water system” means a community water system or a noncommunity water system—

- (1) that serves fewer than 1,000 individuals;
- (2) the owner or operator of which—
 - (A) is unable or unwilling to provide safe and adequate service to those individuals;
 - (B) has abandoned or effectively abandoned the community water system or noncommunity water system, as applicable;
 - (C) has defaulted on a financial obligation relating to the community water system or noncommunity water system, as applicable; or
 - (D) fails to maintain the facilities of the community water system or noncommunity water system, as applicable, in a manner so as to prevent a potential public health hazard; and
- (3) that is, as of October 23, 2018—
 - (A) in significant noncompliance with this chapter or any regulation promulgated pursuant to this chapter; or
 - (B) listed as having a history of significant noncompliance with this subchapter pursuant to section 300g-9(b)(1) of this title.

(b) Study required**(1) In general**

Not later than 2 years after October 23, 2018, the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall complete a study that—

- (A) identifies intractable water systems; and
- (B) describes barriers to delivery of potable water to individuals served by an intractable water system.

(2) Report to Congress

Not later than 2 years after October 23, 2018, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report describing findings and recommendations based on the study under this subsection.

(July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title XIV, §1459C, as added Pub. L. 115-270, title II, §2003, Oct. 23, 2018, 132 Stat. 3841.)

§ 300j-19d. Review of technologies**(a) Review**

The Administrator, after consultation with appropriate departments and agencies of the

Federal Government and with State and local governments, shall review (or enter into contracts or cooperative agreements to provide for a review of) existing and potential methods, means, equipment, and technologies (including review of cost, availability, and efficacy of such methods, means, equipment, and technologies) that—

- (1) ensure the physical integrity of community water systems;
- (2) prevent, detect, and respond to any contaminant for which a national primary drinking water regulation has been promulgated in community water systems and source water for community water systems;
- (3) allow for use of alternate drinking water supplies from nontraditional sources; and
- (4) facilitate source water assessment and protection.

(b) Inclusions

The review under subsection (a) shall include review of methods, means, equipment, and technologies—

- (1) that are used for corrosion protection, metering, leak detection, or protection against water loss;
- (2) that are intelligent systems, including hardware, software, or other technology, used to assist in protection and detection described in paragraph (1);
- (3) that are point-of-use devices or point-of-entry devices;
- (4) that are physical or electronic systems that monitor, or assist in monitoring, contaminants in drinking water in real-time; and
- (5) that allow for the use of nontraditional sources for drinking water, including physical separation and chemical and biological transformation technologies.

(c) Availability

The Administrator shall make the results of the review under subsection (a) available to the public.

(d) Authorization of appropriations

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this section \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2019, which shall remain available until expended.

(July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title XIV, §1459D, as added Pub. L. 115-270, title II, §2017, Oct. 23, 2018, 132 Stat. 3856.)

§ 300j-19e. Water infrastructure and workforce investment**(a) Sense of Congress**

It is the sense of Congress that—

- (1) water and wastewater utilities provide a unique opportunity for access to stable, high-quality careers;
- (2) as water and wastewater utilities make critical investments in infrastructure, water and wastewater utilities can invest in the development of local workers and local small businesses to strengthen communities and ensure a strong pipeline of skilled and diverse workers for today and tomorrow; and
- (3) to further the goal of ensuring a strong pipeline of skilled and diverse workers in the

water and wastewater utilities sector, Congress urges—

(A) increased collaboration among Federal, State, and local governments; and

(B) institutions of higher education, apprentice programs, high schools, and other community-based organizations to align workforce training programs and community resources with water and wastewater utilities to accelerate career pipelines and provide access to workforce opportunities.

(b) Innovative water infrastructure workforce development program

(1) Grants authorized

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this section as the “Administrator”), in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall establish a competitive grant program—

(A) to assist the development and utilization of innovative activities relating to workforce development and career opportunities in the water utility sector; and

(B) to expand public awareness about water utilities and connect individuals to careers in the water utility sector.

(2) Selection of grant recipients

In awarding grants under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall, to the extent practicable, select nonprofit professional or service organizations, labor organizations, community colleges, institutions of higher education, or other training and educational institutions—

(A) that have qualifications and experience—

(i) in the development of training programs and curricula relevant to workforce needs of water utilities;

(ii) working in cooperation with water utilities; or

(iii) developing public education materials appropriate for communicating with groups of different ages and educational backgrounds; and

(B) that will address the human resources and workforce needs of water utilities that—

(i) are geographically diverse;

(ii) are of varying sizes; and

(iii) serve urban, suburban, and rural populations.

(3) Use of funds

Grants awarded under paragraph (1) may be used for activities such as—

(A) targeted internship, apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and post-secondary bridge programs for skilled water utility trades that provide—

(i) on-the-job training;

(ii) skills development;

(iii) test preparation for skilled trade apprenticeships;

(iv) advance training in the water utility sector relating to construction, utility operations, treatment and distribution, green infrastructure, customer service, maintenance, and engineering; or

(v) other support services to facilitate post-secondary success;

(B) education programs designed for elementary, secondary, and higher education students that—

(i) inform people about the role of water and wastewater utilities in their communities;

(ii) increase the awareness of career opportunities and exposure of students to water utility careers through various work-based learning opportunities inside and outside the classroom; and

(iii) connect students to career pathways related to water utilities;

(C) regional industry and workforce development collaborations to address water utility employment needs and coordinate candidate development, particularly in areas of high unemployment or for water utilities with a high proportion of retirement eligible employees;

(D) integrated learning laboratories in secondary educational institutions that provide students with—

(i) hands-on, contextualized learning opportunities;

(ii) dual enrollment credit for post-secondary education and training programs; and

(iii) direct connection to industry employers; and

(E) leadership development, occupational training, mentoring, or cross-training programs that ensure that incumbent water and waste water utilities workers are prepared for higher level supervisory or management-level positions.

(4) Authorization of appropriations

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 and 2020.

(Pub. L. 115-270, title IV, § 4304, Oct. 23, 2018, 132 Stat. 3882.)

CODIFICATION

Section enacted as part of the America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018, and not as part of the Public Health Service Act which comprises this chapter.

PART F—ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS TO REGULATE SAFETY OF DRINKING WATER

§ 300j-21. Definitions

As used in this part—

(1) Drinking water cooler

The term “drinking water cooler” means any mechanical device affixed to drinking water supply plumbing which actively cools water for human consumption.

(2) Lead free

The term “lead free” means, with respect to a drinking water cooler, that each part or component of the cooler which may come in contact with drinking water contains not more than 8 percent lead, except that no drinking water cooler which contains any solder, flux, or storage tank interior surface which may come in contact with drinking water shall be considered lead free if the sol-