116TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R._____

Making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

M._________ introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on ________________

A BILL

Making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Take Responsibility for Workers and Families Act”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents is as follows:

DIVISION A—THIRD CORONAVIRUS PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020
of regulations by the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, a multiemployer plan shall not be treated as failing to meet the requirements of any such provision prior to the issuance of final regulations or other guidance to carry out such provision if such plan is operated in accordance with a reasonable, good faith interpretation of such provision.

SEC. 106. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Unless otherwise specified, the amendments made by this division shall apply to plan years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

DIVISION W—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 199991. HOME ENERGY AND WATER SERVICE CONTINUITY.

Any entity receiving financial assistance pursuant to [this Act] shall, to the maximum extent practicable, establish or maintain in effect policies to ensure that no home energy service or public water system service to an individual or household, which is provided or regulated by such entity, is disconnected or interrupted during the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act. For purposes of this section, the term “home energy service” means a service to provide home energy, as such term is defined in section 2604 of
the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, and electric service, as that term is used in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, and the term “public water system” has the meaning given that term in section 1401 of the Safe Drinking Water Act. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require forgiveness of outstanding debt owed to an entity or to absolve an individual of any obligation to an entity for service.

SEC. 199992. LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLD DRINKING WATER AND WASTEWATER ASSISTANCE.

(a) Authorization of Appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated $1,500,000,000 to the Secretary to carry out this section. Such sums shall remain available until expended.

(b) Low-income Household Drinking Water and Wastewater Assistance.—The Secretary shall make grants to States and Indian Tribes to assist low-income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes, that pay a high proportion of household income for drinking water and wastewater services.

(c) Use of LIHEAP Resources.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary, States, and Indian Tribes, as applicable, shall use the existing processes, procedures, policies, and systems in place to carry out the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, as the Secretary
determines appropriate, including by using the application and approval process under such Act to the maximum extent practicable.

(d) ALLOTMENT.—

(1) FACTORS.—The Secretary shall allot amounts appropriated pursuant to this section to a State or Indian Tribe taking into account—

(A) the percentage of households in the State, or under the jurisdiction of the Indian Tribe, that are low-income, as determined by the Secretary;

(B) the average State or Tribal drinking water and wastewater service rates; and

(C) the extent to which the State or Indian Tribe has been impacted by the public health emergency.

(2) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 15 days after determining an amount to allot to each State or Indian Tribe pursuant to paragraph (1), and prior to making grants under this section, the Secretary shall notify Congress of such allotment amounts.

(e) DETERMINATION OF LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS.—
(1) MINIMUM DEFINITION OF LOW-INCOME.—In determining whether a household is considered low-income for the purposes of this section, a State or Indian Tribe shall—

(A) ensure that, at a minimum, all households within 150 percent of the Federal poverty line are included as low-income households; and

(B) consider households that have not previously received assistance under the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 in the same manner as households that have previously received such assistance.

(2) HOUSEHOLD DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS.—States and Indian Tribes shall—

(A) to the maximum extent practicable, seek to limit the income history documentation requirements for determining whether a household is considered low-income for the purposes of this section; and

(B) for the purposes of income eligibility, accept proof of job loss or severe income loss dated after February 29, 2020, such as a layoff or furlough notice or verification of application of unemployment benefits, as sufficient to dem-
onstrate lack of income for an individual or household.

(f) APPLICATIONS.—Each State or Indian Tribe desiring to receive a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary, in such form as the Secretary shall require.

(g) STATE AGREEMENTS WITH DRINKING WATER AND WASTEWATER PROVIDERS.—To the maximum extent practicable, a State that receives a grant under this section shall enter into agreements with community water systems, municipalities, nonprofit organizations associated with providing drinking water and wastewater services to rural and small communities, and Indian Tribes, to assist in identifying low-income households and to carry out this section.

(h) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—A State or Indian Tribe that receives a grant under this section may use up to 15 percent of the granted amounts for administrative costs.

(i) FEDERAL AGENCY COORDINATION.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall coordinate with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and consult with other Federal agencies with authority over the provision of drinking water and wastewater services.
(j) Audits.—The Secretary shall require each State and Indian Tribe receiving a grant under this section to undertake periodic audits and evaluations of expenditures made by such State or Indian Tribe pursuant to this section.

(k) Reports to Congress.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the results of activities carried out pursuant to this section—

(1) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section; and

(2) upon disbursement of all funds appropriated pursuant to this section.

(l) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Community water system.—The term “community water system” has the meaning given such term in section 1401 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f).

(2) Indian tribe.—The term “Indian Tribe” means any Indian Tribe, band, group, or community recognized by the Secretary of the Interior and exercising governmental authority over a Federal Indian reservation.

(3) Municipality.—The term “municipality” has the meaning given such term in section 502 of...
the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1362).

(4) Public Health Emergency.—The term “public health emergency” means the public health emergency described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act.

(5) Secretary.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(6) State.—The term “State” means a State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

SEC. 199993. DELAY OF STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE SALE.

(a) Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015.—Section 404 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (42 U.S.C. 6239 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e), by striking “2020” and inserting “2022”; and

(2) in subsection (g), by striking “2020” and inserting “2022”.

(b) Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020.—Title III of division C of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94) is amend-