

(e) Rule of construction

Nothing in this section may be construed to authorize the modification of or the imposition of limits on the portfolios of any agency or institution led by an official specified in subsection (b).

(Pub. L. 116-224, title II, §202, Dec. 18, 2020, 134 Stat. 1087.)

§ 4263. United States leadership in international FORA

In implementing the policy described in section 4261 of this title, the President shall direct the United States representatives to appropriate international bodies and conferences (including the United Nations Environment Programme, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, the Group of 7, the Group of 20, the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), and the Our Ocean Conference) to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States, consistent with the broad foreign policy goals of the United States, to advocate that each such body—

(1) commit to significantly increasing efforts to promote investment in well-designed post-consumer materials management and plastic waste elimination and mitigation projects and services that increase access to safe post-consumer materials management and mitigation services, in partnership with the private sector and consistent with the constraints of other countries;

(2) address the post-consumer materials management needs of individuals and communities where access to municipal post-consumer materials management services is historically impractical or cost-prohibitive;

(3) enhance coordination with the private sector—

(A) to increase access to solid waste and post-consumer materials management services;

(B) to utilize safe and affordable alternatives to disposable plastic products, to the extent practicable;

(C) to encourage and incentivize the use of recycled content; and

(D) to grow economic opportunities and develop markets for recyclable, compostable, reusable, and repurposed plastic waste materials and post-consumer materials and other efforts that support the circular economy;

(4) provide technical assistance to foreign regulatory authorities and governments to remove unnecessary barriers to investment in otherwise commercially-viable projects related to—

(A) post-consumer materials management;

(B) the use of safe and affordable alternatives to disposable plastic products; or

(C) beneficial reuse of solid waste, plastic waste, post-consumer materials, plastic products, and refuse;

(5) use clear, accountable, and metric-based targets to measure the effectiveness of such projects; and

(6) engage international partners in an existing multilateral forum (or, if necessary, establish through an international agreement a new multilateral forum) to improve global cooperation on—

(A) creating tangible metrics for evaluating efforts to reduce plastic waste and marine debris;

(B) developing and implementing best practices at the national and subnational levels of foreign countries, particularly countries with little to no solid waste or post-consumer materials management systems, facilities, or policies in place for—

(i) collecting, disposing, recycling, and reusing plastic waste and post-consumer materials, including building capacity for improving post-consumer materials management; and

(ii) integrating alternatives to disposable plastic products, to the extent practicable;

(C) encouraging the development of standards and practices, and increasing recycled content percentage requirements for disposable plastic products;

(D) integrating tracking and monitoring systems into post-consumer materials management systems;

(E) fostering research to improve scientific understanding of—

(i) how microfibers and microplastics may affect marine ecosystems, human health and safety, and maritime activities;

(ii) changes in the amount and regional concentrations of plastic waste in the ocean, based on scientific modeling and forecasting;

(iii) the role rivers, streams, and other inland waterways play in serving as conduits for mismanaged waste traveling from land to the ocean;

(iv) effective means to eliminate present and future leakages of plastic waste into the environment; and

(v) other related areas of research the United States representatives deem necessary;

(F) encouraging the World Bank and other international finance organizations to prioritize efforts to reduce plastic waste and combat marine debris;

(G) collaborating on technological advances in post-consumer materials management and recycled plastics;

(H) growing economic opportunities and developing markets for recyclable, compostable, reusable, and repurposed plastic waste and post-consumer materials and other efforts that support the circular economy; and

(I) advising foreign countries, at both the national and subnational levels, on the development and execution of regulatory policies, services, including recycling and reuse of plastic, and laws pertaining to reducing the creation and the collection and safe management of—

(i) solid waste;

(ii) post-consumer materials;

- (iii) plastic waste; and
- (iv) marine debris.

(Pub. L. 116–224, title II, §203, Dec. 18, 2020, 134 Stat. 1089.)

§ 4264. Enhancing international outreach and partnership of United States agencies involved in marine debris activities

(a) Findings

Congress recognizes the success of the marine debris program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Trash-Free Waters program of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(b) Authorization of efforts to build foreign partnerships

The Under Secretary and the EPA Administrator shall work with the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to build partnerships, as appropriate, with the governments of foreign countries and to support international efforts to combat marine debris.

(Pub. L. 116–224, title II, §204, Dec. 18, 2020, 134 Stat. 1091.)

§ 4265. Consideration of marine debris in negotiating international agreements

In negotiating any relevant international agreement with any country or countries after December 18, 2020, the President shall, as appropriate—

- (1) consider the impact of land-based sources of plastic waste and other solid waste from that country on the marine and aquatic environment; and
- (2) ensure that the agreement strengthens efforts to eliminate land-based sources of plastic waste and other solid waste from that country that impact the marine and aquatic environment.

(Pub. L. 116–224, title II, §206, Dec. 18, 2020, 134 Stat. 1091.)

SUBCHAPTER III—IMPROVING DOMESTIC INFRASTRUCTURE TO PREVENT MARINE DEBRIS

§ 4281. Strategy for improving post-consumer materials management and water management

(a) In general

Not later than 1 year after December 18, 2020, the EPA Administrator shall, in consultation with stakeholders, develop a strategy to improve post-consumer materials management and infrastructure for the purpose of reducing plastic waste and other post-consumer materials in waterways and oceans.

(b) Release

On development of the strategy under subsection (a), the EPA Administrator shall—

- (1) distribute the strategy to States; and
- (2) make the strategy publicly available, including for use by—
 - (A) for-profit private entities involved in post-consumer materials management; and
 - (B) other nongovernmental entities.

(Pub. L. 116–224, title III, §301, Dec. 18, 2020, 134 Stat. 1092.)

§ 4282. Grant programs

(a) Post-consumer materials management infrastructure grant program

(1) In general

The EPA Administrator may provide grants to States to implement the strategy developed under section 4281(a) of this title and—

- (A) to support improvements to local post-consumer materials management, including municipal recycling programs; and
- (B) to assist local waste management authorities in making improvements to local waste management systems.

(2) Applications

To be eligible to receive a grant under paragraph (1), the applicant State shall submit to the EPA Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the EPA Administrator may require.

(3) Contents of applications

In developing application requirements, the EPA Administrator shall consider requesting that a State applicant provide—

- (A) a description of—
 - (i) the project or projects to be carried out using grant funds; and
 - (ii) how the project or projects would result in the generation of less plastic waste;
- (B) a description of how the funds will support disadvantaged communities; and
- (C) an explanation of any limitations, such as flow control measures, that restrict access to reusable or recyclable materials.

(4) Report to Congress

Not later than January 1, 2023, the EPA Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

- (A) a description of the activities carried out under this subsection;
- (B) estimates as to how much plastic waste was prevented from entering the oceans and other waterways as a result of activities funded pursuant to this subsection; and
- (C) a recommendation on the utility of evolving the grant program into a new waste management State revolving fund.

(b) Drinking water infrastructure grants

(1) In general

The EPA Administrator may provide competitive grants to units of local government, Indian Tribes, and public water systems (as defined in section 300f of title 42) to support improvements in reducing and removing plastic waste and post-consumer materials, including microplastics and microfibers, from drinking water or sources of drinking water, including planning, design, construction, technical assistance, and planning support for operational adjustments.