

sustained and reliable protection of ground water quality.

**(2) Innovative program grants**

The Administrator may also award a grant pursuant to this subsection for innovative programs proposed by a State for the prevention of ground water contamination.

**(3) Allocation of funds**

The Administrator shall, at a minimum, ensure that, for each fiscal year, not less than 1 percent of funds made available to the Administrator by appropriations to carry out this section are allocated to each State that submits an application that is approved by the Administrator pursuant to this section.

**(4) Limitation on grants**

No grant awarded by the Administrator may be used for a project to remediate ground water contamination.

**(d) Amount of grants**

The amount of a grant awarded pursuant to paragraph (1) shall not exceed 50 percent of the eligible costs of carrying out the ground water protection program that is the subject of the grant (as determined by the Administrator) for the 1-year period beginning on the date that the grant is awarded. The State shall pay a State share to cover the costs of the ground water protection program from State funds in an amount that is not less than 50 percent of the cost of conducting the program.

**(e) Evaluations and reports**

Not later than 3 years after August 6, 1996, and every 3 years thereafter, the Administrator shall evaluate the State ground water protection programs that are the subject of grants awarded pursuant to this section and report to the Congress on the status of ground water quality in the United States and the effectiveness of State programs for ground water protection.

**(f) Authorization of appropriations**

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1997 through 2003.

(July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title XIV, §1429, as added Pub. L. 104-182, title I, §131, Aug. 6, 1996, 110 Stat. 1672.)

**§ 300h-9. Secure geologic storage permitting**

**(a) Definitions**

In this section:

**(1) Administrator**

The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

**(2) Class VI well**

The term “Class VI well” means a well described in section 144.6(f) of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).

**(b) Authorization of appropriations for geologic sequestration permitting**

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator for the permitting of Class VI

wells by the Administrator for the injection of carbon dioxide for the purpose of geologic sequestration in accordance with the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.) and the final rule of the Administrator entitled “Federal Requirements Under the Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program for Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) Geologic Sequestration (GS) Wells” (75 Fed. Reg. 77230 (December 10, 2010)), \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

**(c) State permitting program grants**

**(1) Establishment**

The Administrator shall award grants to States that, pursuant to section 1422 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300h-1), receive the approval of the Administrator for a State underground injection control program for permitting Class VI wells for the injection of carbon dioxide.

**(2) Use of funds**

A State that receives a grant under paragraph (1) shall use the amounts received under the grant to defray the expenses of the State related to the establishment and operation of a State underground injection control program described in paragraph (1).

**(3) Authorization of appropriations**

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this subsection \$50,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(Pub. L. 117-58, div. D, title III, §40306, Nov. 15, 2021, 135 Stat. 1002.)

**Editorial Notes**

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Safe Drinking Water Act, referred to in subsec. (b), is title XIV of act July 1, 1944, as added Dec. 16, 1974, Pub. L. 93-523, §2(a), 88 Stat. 1660, which is classified generally to subchapter XII (§300f et seq.) of chapter 6A of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 201 of this title and Tables.

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and not as part of the Public Health Service Act which comprises this chapter.

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries**

WAGE RATE REQUIREMENTS

For provisions relating to rates of wages to be paid to laborers and mechanics on projects for construction, alteration, or repair work funded under div. D or an amendment by div. D of Pub. L. 117-58, including authority of Secretary of Labor, see section 18851 of this title.

PART D—EMERGENCY POWERS

**§ 300i. Emergency powers**

**(a) Actions authorized against imminent and substantial endangerment to health**

Notwithstanding any other provision of this subchapter the Administrator, upon receipt of information that a contaminant which is present in or is likely to enter a public water system

or an underground source of drinking water, or that there is a threatened or potential terrorist attack (or other intentional act designed to disrupt the provision of safe drinking water or to impact adversely the safety of drinking water supplied to communities and individuals), which may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to the health of persons, and that appropriate State and local authorities have not acted to protect the health of such persons, may take such actions as he may deem necessary in order to protect the health of such persons. To the extent he determines it to be practicable in light of such imminent endangerment, he shall consult with the State and local authorities in order to confirm the correctness of the information on which action proposed to be taken under this subsection is based and to ascertain the action which such authorities are or will be taking. The action which the Administrator may take may include (but shall not be limited to) (1) issuing such orders as may be necessary to protect the health of persons who are or may be users of such system (including travelers), including orders requiring the provision of alternative water supplies by persons who caused or contributed to the endangerment, and (2) commencing a civil action for appropriate relief, including a restraining order or permanent or temporary injunction.

**(b) Penalties for violations; separate offenses**

Any person who violates or fails or refuses to comply with any order issued by the Administrator under subsection (a)(1) may, in an action brought in the appropriate United States district court to enforce such order, be subject to a civil penalty of not to exceed \$15,000 for each day in which such violation occurs or failure to comply continues.

(July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title XIV, §1431, as added Pub. L. 93-523, §2(a), Dec. 16, 1974, 88 Stat. 1680; amended Pub. L. 99-339, title II, §204, June 19, 1986, 100 Stat. 660; Pub. L. 104-182, title I, §113(d), Aug. 6, 1996, 110 Stat. 1636; Pub. L. 107-188, title IV, §403(2), June 12, 2002, 116 Stat. 687.)

**Editorial Notes**

AMENDMENTS

2002—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 107-188, in first sentence, inserted “, or that there is a threatened or potential terrorist attack (or other intentional act designed to disrupt the provision of safe drinking water or to impact adversely the safety of drinking water supplied to communities and individuals), which” after “drinking water”.

1996—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 104-182 substituted “\$15,000” for “\$5,000”.

1986—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 99-339, §204(1), (2), inserted “or an underground source of drinking water” after “to enter a public water system” and “including orders requiring the provision of alternative water supplies by persons who caused or contributed to the endangerment,” after “including travelers”).

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 99-339, §204(3), struck out “willfully” after “person who” and substituted “subject to a civil penalty of not to exceed” for “fined not more than”.

**§ 300i-1. Tampering with public water systems**

**(a) Tampering**

Any person who tampers with a public water system shall be imprisoned for not more than 20

years, or fined in accordance with title 18, or both.

**(b) Attempt or threat**

Any person who attempts to tamper, or makes a threat to tamper, with a public drinking water system be imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or fined in accordance with title 18, or both.

**(c) Civil penalty**

The Administrator may bring a civil action in the appropriate United States district court (as determined under the provisions of title 28) against any person who tampers, attempts to tamper, or makes a threat to tamper with a public water system. The court may impose on such person a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000,000 for such tampering or not more than \$100,000 for such attempt or threat.

**(d) “Tamper” defined**

For purposes of this section, the term “tamper” means—

(1) to introduce a contaminant into a public water system with the intention of harming persons; or

(2) to otherwise interfere with the operation of a public water system with the intention of harming persons.

(July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title XIV, §1432, as added Pub. L. 99-339, title I, §108, June 19, 1986, 100 Stat. 651; amended Pub. L. 104-182, title V, §501(f)(5), Aug. 6, 1996, 110 Stat. 1692; Pub. L. 107-188, title IV, §403(3), June 12, 2002, 116 Stat. 687.)

**Editorial Notes**

AMENDMENTS

2002—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 107-188, §403(3)(A), substituted “20 years” for “5 years”.

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 107-188, §403(3)(B), substituted “10 years” for “3 years”.

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 107-188, §403(3)(C), (D), substituted “\$1,000,000” for “\$50,000” and “\$100,000” for “\$20,000”.

1996—Pub. L. 104-182 made technical amendment to section catchline and subsec. (a) designation.

**§ 300i-2. Community water system risk and resilience**

**(a) Risk and resilience assessments**

**(1) In general**

Each community water system serving a population of greater than 3,300 persons shall conduct an assessment of the risks to, and resilience of, its system. Such an assessment—

(A) shall include an assessment of—

(i) the risk to the system from malevolent acts and natural hazards;

(ii) the resilience of the pipes and constructed conveyances, physical barriers, source water, water collection and intake, pretreatment, treatment, storage and distribution facilities, electronic, computer, or other automated systems (including the security of such systems) which are utilized by the system;

(iii) the monitoring practices of the system;

(iv) the financial infrastructure of the system;