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(Original Signature of Member)

116TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**H. R.** \_\_\_\_\_

To prohibit implementation of a rule defining “waters of the United States”  
under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes.

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**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself and Mrs. NAPOLITANO) introduced the following  
bill; which was referred to the Committee on

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**A BILL**

To prohibit implementation of a rule defining “waters of  
the United States” under the Federal Water Pollution  
Control Act, 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,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Clean Water for All  
5 Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. PURPOSES.**

7 The purposes of this Act are to—

1           (1) reaffirm Congress’ commitment to “restore  
2           and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological  
3           integrity of the Nation’s waters”, as enacted  
4           through the Federal Water Pollution Control Act  
5           Amendments of 1972, more commonly known as the  
6           Clean Water Act, by a 10-to-1 margin over the veto  
7           of President Richard M. Nixon;

8           (2) overturn the Trump administration’s Dirty  
9           Water Rule, which eliminates Clean Water Act pro-  
10          tections for countless rivers, streams, lakes, and wet-  
11          lands that have been protected by the Clean Water  
12          Act for decades under regulations established by the  
13          Corps of Engineers under the Reagan administra-  
14          tion in 1986, and implemented by Republican and  
15          Democratic administrations alike; and

16          (3) restore bipartisan Clean Water Act protec-  
17          tions over the Nation’s network of streams, lakes,  
18          rivers, and wetlands that are necessary for sus-  
19          taining life, are critical to the economic and environ-  
20          mental health of the Nation, and are essential for  
21          the well-being of farmers, small businesses, commu-  
22          nities, and the Nation’s way of life.

23   **SEC. 3. FINDINGS.**

24          Congress finds the following:

1           (1) Access to clean water is a fundamental  
2           right; it is necessary to sustain life and the economic  
3           and environmental health and well-being of cities,  
4           towns, and communities.

5           (2) Americans rely on the Nation's network of  
6           streams and rivers, and the bodies of water into  
7           which they flow, for human and environmental  
8           health, as well as the economic health of cities,  
9           towns, and communities.

10          (3) This network of streams and rivers, includ-  
11          ing the intermittent and ephemeral streams that  
12          constitute more than two-thirds of all streams in the  
13          conterminous United States, feed the public drinking  
14          water systems of approximately 117 million Ameri-  
15          cans.

16          (4) The Environmental Protection Agency's  
17          own comprehensive review of peer-reviewed scientific  
18          publications stated that "the scientific literature un-  
19          equivocally demonstrates that streams, individually  
20          or cumulatively, exert a strong influence on the in-  
21          tegrity of downstream waters" and that the connec-  
22          tions between streams and downstream waters are  
23          critical to the health of downstream waters, includ-  
24          ing where the upstream waters serve as the primary  
25          source of water for the downstream waters, and the

1        myriad other chemical, physical, and biological con-  
2        nections.

3            (5) Americans also rely on wetlands, including  
4        non-floodplain wetlands, to capture and store excess  
5        water, nutrients, and materials from stormwater or  
6        runoff, preventing or reducing pollution to down-  
7        stream waters, and lessening the potential for down-  
8        stream flooding.

9            (6) There is overwhelming scientific evidence,  
10       which has been reviewed and confirmed by the Envi-  
11       ronmental Protection Agency's Science Advisory  
12       Board, that there are no streams or rivers safe to  
13       pollute or degrade, and that wetlands, both individ-  
14       ually and cumulatively, have a direct and consequen-  
15       tial impact on the quality of downstream waters and  
16       on the health and safety of downstream commu-  
17       nities.

18           (7) Restoring the protection of the network of  
19       streams, rivers, lakes, and wetlands, and other  
20       waters of the United States, is necessary to restore  
21       and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological  
22       integrity of all waters in the United States.

23           (8) Recent events demonstrate how increased  
24       pollution in and degradation of streams, rivers,  
25       lakes, and wetlands, and other waters of the United

1 States, can cause catastrophic harm to communities’  
2 health and economic strength, such as—

3 (A) the 2014 harmful algal bloom in west-  
4 ern Lake Erie, which resulted in a three-day  
5 shutdown of the drinking water supply of To-  
6 ledo, Ohio, affecting approximately 500,000  
7 people;

8 (B) the 2014 chemical spill into the Elk  
9 River in Charleston, West Virginia, causing the  
10 city to shut down its municipal drinking water  
11 supply for approximately 300,000 people for  
12 several days;

13 (C) outbreaks of blue-green algae and red  
14 tide in the State of Florida in 2018 and 2019,  
15 causing widespread harm to businesses, rec-  
16 reational opportunities, local economies, and the  
17 local environment;

18 (D) recent flooding events, including along  
19 the Mississippi and Missouri River watersheds,  
20 and in communities, such as Houston, Texas,  
21 demonstrate how destruction of critical wet-  
22 lands and degradation of watersheds can exac-  
23 erbate the severity and duration of flood events  
24 and increase the financial impacts to local com-

1           munities, homeowners, farmers, economies, and  
2           businesses; and

3           (E) worsening drought conditions and fre-  
4           quency have highlighted the importance of  
5           source water protection, reclamation, and recy-  
6           cling to ensure communities, farmers, and small  
7           businesses have sufficient quantities and quality  
8           of water resources for current and future needs.

9           (9) Congress has recently recognized the impor-  
10          tance of comprehensive approaches to protect critical  
11          waterbodies, such as the Chesapeake Bay, the Great  
12          Lakes, Lake Pontchartrain, the Long Island Sound,  
13          the Puget Sound, and the San Francisco Bay, and  
14          national estuaries, which depend on protection of the  
15          entire watersheds of these waterbodies to reduce lev-  
16          els of pollution and prevent further degradation of  
17          rivers, streams, and wetlands that feed and maintain  
18          these critical waterbodies.

19          (10) Despite the overwhelming, bipartisan sup-  
20          port for clean water and the overwhelming scientific  
21          evidence on the interconnectivity of rivers, streams,  
22          lakes, wetlands, and other waters of the United  
23          States, following calls by corporate polluters to  
24          weaken the Clean Water Act, the Trump administra-  
25          tion finalized its Dirty Water Rule, also known as

1 the “Navigable Waters Protection Rule”, to radically  
2 narrow decades-old regulations established by Presi-  
3 dent Ronald Reagan.

4 (11) According to Environmental Protection  
5 Agency documents, the Trump administration’s  
6 Dirty Water Rule would—

7 (A) eliminate Clean Water Act protections  
8 on between 18 to 71 percent of the Nation’s  
9 stream and river miles that were protected  
10 under the Reagan-era regulations;

11 (B) eliminate Federal protections on over  
12 half of the Nation’s wetlands in the continental  
13 United States that were protected under the  
14 Reagan-era regulations; and

15 (C) result in approximately 16,000 existing  
16 Clean Water Act permitted facilities (including  
17 industrial facilities and sewage treatment sys-  
18 tems) that may be allowed to discharge pollut-  
19 ants without Federal oversight under the Clean  
20 Water Act.

21 (12) In addition to the adverse human and en-  
22 vironmental health impacts of the Trump adminis-  
23 tration’s Dirty Water Rule, this effort will also have  
24 lasting adverse economic impacts on American fami-

1 lies, on farmers and other small businesses, and on  
2 the national, regional, and local economies.

3 (13) Additionally, America’s wildlife-watching,  
4 hunting, fishing, and \$887 billion outdoor recreation  
5 economy all depend upon access to clean water.

6 (14) In some rural communities, river recre-  
7 ation, hunting, fishing, and related activities gen-  
8 erate the largest share of the local economy; the  
9 streams and wetlands that will lose Federal protec-  
10 tions under this rule include waters that provide es-  
11 sential aquatic habitat for the fish, waterfowl, and  
12 wildlife that sustain this way of life.

13 (15) The Trump administration’s own docu-  
14 ment entitled “Economic Analysis for the Navigable  
15 Waters Protection Rule: Definition of ‘Waters of the  
16 United States’”, dated January 22, 2020, recog-  
17 nizes the potential adverse impacts of its Dirty  
18 Water Rule on local economies, individual house-  
19 holds, and public health, including—

20 (A) an increase in the discharge of pollut-  
21 ants from point sources to newly unprotected  
22 rivers, streams, lakes, and wetlands, including  
23 “reduced protection for aquatic ecosystems and  
24 public health and welfare”;



1 (B) a degradation of water quality in riv-  
2 ers, streams, and lakes “as a result of pollution  
3 loadings from newly non-jurisdictional waters”  
4 that will adversely affect the environment, will  
5 increase the costs of drinking water treatment  
6 and reservoir maintenance, and will negatively  
7 affect recreational opportunities for downstream  
8 waters, such as fishing and swimming;

9 (C) a “loss of wetlands and streams with-  
10 out corresponding mitigation”;

11 (D) an increased risk for communities  
12 from flooding, both in terms of the magnitude  
13 of potential floods as well as the duration of  
14 flooding events; and

15 (E) an increased risk in the frequency and  
16 duration of oil and chemical spills and the ad-  
17 verse consequences of such spills on human and  
18 environmental health and local communities.

19 (16) Despite recognizing the potential adverse  
20 impacts of the Trump administration’s Dirty Water  
21 Rule on local economies, individual households, and  
22 the public health, the Trump administration has re-  
23 peatedly refused to quantify these impacts to Con-  
24 gress and the American people.

1           (17) With many communities living with unsafe  
2       waters and increased risks from extreme weather,  
3       flooding, and drought, now is not the time to cut  
4       back on the protection of clean water, as would  
5       occur with implementation of the Trump administra-  
6       tion’s Dirty Water Rule.

7           (18) The American people demand more, not  
8       less, protection for clean water.

9       **SEC. 4. PROHIBITION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF RULE.**

10       The Administrator of the Environmental Protection  
11   Agency and the Secretary of the Army may not implement  
12   or enforce the final rule entitled “The Navigable Waters  
13   Protection Rule: Definition of ‘Waters of the United  
14   States’”, published in the Federal Register on April 21,  
15   2020 (85 Fed. Reg. 22250), and such rule shall have no  
16   force or effect.

17       **SEC. 5. REGULATIONS.**

18       (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the  
19   date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the  
20   Environmental Protection Agency and the Secretary of the  
21   Army shall promulgate a regulation defining “waters of  
22   the United States” for all purposes under the Federal  
23   Water Pollution Control Act, in accordance with this sec-  
24   tion.

1 (b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subsection (a),  
2 the Administrator and the Secretary shall ensure that—

3 (1) the rulemaking process includes an oppor-  
4 tunity for public comment on the proposed regula-  
5 tion lasting no fewer than 180 days and at least one  
6 public hearing allowing for in-person presentations  
7 by the public;

8 (2) the promulgated definition of “waters of the  
9 United States” includes categories of water bodies  
10 that affect the physical, chemical, or biological integ-  
11 rity of traditionally navigable and interstate waters,  
12 based on the best available scientific evidence; and

13 (3) implementation of the Federal Water Pollu-  
14 tion Control Act using such definition will prevent  
15 any—

16 (A) degradation of surface water quality;

17 (B) increased contaminant levels in drink-  
18 ing water sources;

19 (C) increased flooding-related risks to  
20 human life or property; and

21 (D) disproportionate adverse impacts on  
22 minority or low-income populations.