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CLEAN WATER RULE

#CleanWaterRules



www.epa.gov/cleanwaterrule

WHY CLEAN WATER IS IMPORTANT

Clean water is vital to our health, communities, and economy. We need clean water upstream to have healthy communities downstream. The health of rivers, lakes, bays, and coastal waters depend on the streams and wetlands where they begin. Streams and wetlands provide many benefits to communities by trapping floodwaters, recharging groundwater supplies, filtering pollution, and providing habitat for fish and wildlife. People depend on clean water for their health: About 117 million Americans -- one in three people -- get drinking water from streams that were vulnerable to pollution before the Clean Water Rule. Our cherished way of life depends on clean water: healthy ecosystems provide wildlife habitat and places to fish, paddle, surf, and swim. Our economy depends on clean water: manufacturing, farming, tourism, recreation, energy production, and other economic sectors need clean water to function and flourish.

WHAT IS THE CLEAN WATER RULE

Protection for about 60 percent of the nation's streams and millions of acres of wetlands has been confusing and complex as the result of Supreme Court decisions in 2001 and 2006. The Clean Water Rule protects streams and wetlands that are scientifically shown to have the greatest impact on downstream water quality and form the foundation of our nation's water resources. EPA and the U.S. Army are ensuring that waters protected under the Clean Water Act are more precisely defined, more predictable, easier for businesses and industry to understand, and consistent with the law and the latest science. The Clean Water Rule:

The Clean Water Act protects the nation's waters. A Clean Water Act permit is only needed if these waters are going to be polluted or destroyed.

- **Clearly defines and protects tributaries that impact the health of downstream waters.** The Clean Water Act protects navigable waterways and their tributaries. The rule says that a tributary must show physical features of flowing water -- a bed, bank, and ordinary high water mark -- to warrant protection. The rule provides protection for headwaters that have these features and science shows can have a significant connection to downstream waters.
- **Provides certainty in how far safeguards extend to nearby waters.** The rule protects waters that are next to rivers and lakes and their tributaries because science shows that they impact downstream waters. The rule sets boundaries on covering nearby waters for the first time that are physical and measurable.
- **Protects the nation's regional water treasures.** Science shows that specific water features can function like a system and impact the health of downstream waters. The rule protects prairie potholes, Carolina and Delmarva bays, pocosins, western vernal pools in California, and Texas coastal prairie wetlands when they impact downstream waters.
- **Focuses on streams, not ditches.** The rule limits protection to ditches that are constructed out of streams or function like streams and can carry pollution downstream. So ditches that are not constructed in streams and that flow only when it rains are not covered.
- **Maintains the status of waters within Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems.** The rule does not change how those waters are treated and encourages the use of green infrastructure.