

## Calendar No. 125

116TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. 1689

To permit States to transfer certain funds from the clean water revolving fund of a State to the drinking water revolving fund of the State in certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

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### IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 23 (legislative day, MAY 22), 2019

Mr. BOOKER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works

JUNE 19, 2019

Reported by Mr. BARRASSO, without amendment

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## A BILL

To permit States to transfer certain funds from the clean water revolving fund of a State to the drinking water revolving fund of the State in certain circumstances, 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. TRANSFER AUTHORITY.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

5 (1) lead is a toxic chemical that—

1 (A) is particularly harmful to young chil-  
2 dren; and

3 (B) can cause reduced intelligence  
4 quotients, attention disorders, and other serious  
5 health problems;

6 (2) excessive and harmful levels of lead have  
7 been found in water systems across all 50 States  
8 and those water systems serve drinking water to mil-  
9 lions of people in the United States;

10 (3) hundreds of the water systems described in  
11 paragraph (2) are water systems that provide drink-  
12 ing water to schools or day care centers;

13 (4) not all States have sufficient funds in the  
14 drinking water revolving fund of that State to ad-  
15 dress the threat to public health from heightened ex-  
16 posure to lead in drinking water; and

17 (5) some States have available funds in the  
18 clean water revolving fund of that State that could  
19 be used to provide additional resources to help ad-  
20 dress lead in drinking water.

21 (b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

22 (1) CLEAN WATER REVOLVING FUND.—The  
23 term “clean water revolving fund” means a State  
24 water pollution control revolving fund established

1 under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Con-  
2 trol Act (33 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.).

3 (2) DRINKING WATER REVOLVING FUND.—The  
4 term “drinking water revolving fund” means a State  
5 drinking water treatment revolving loan fund estab-  
6 lished under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking  
7 Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12).

8 (c) AUTHORITY.—In addition to the transfer author-  
9 ity in section 302(a) of the Safe Drinking Water Act  
10 Amendments of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 300j–12 note; Public  
11 Law 104–182), and notwithstanding section 1452(d) of  
12 the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(d)),  
13 during the 1-year period beginning on the date of enact-  
14 ment of this Act, if a State, in consultation with the Ad-  
15 ministrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, de-  
16 termines that available funds in the clean water revolving  
17 fund of the State are necessary to address a threat to pub-  
18 lic health as a result of heightened exposure to lead in  
19 drinking water, the State may transfer an amount equal  
20 to not more than 5 percent of the cumulative clean water  
21 revolving fund Federal grant dollars to the State to the  
22 drinking water revolving fund of the State. Funds trans-  
23 ferred pursuant to this subsection shall be used by the  
24 State to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients

- 1 in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest
- 2 loans, or grants (or any combination of these).



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