FY 2019
EPA Budget in Brief

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Budget in Brief

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EPA's Mission

The mission of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect human health and the environment. This mission resonates with all Americans; we can all agree that we want our future generations to inherit a cleaner, healthier environment that supports a thriving economy. In carrying out its mission, the EPA works to ensure that all Americans are protected from exposure to hazardous environmental risks where they live, learn, work, and enjoy their lives. The Agency guides national efforts to reduce environmental risks, based upon on-going research and scientific analysis.

EPA's FY 2019 Budget maintains core environmental protection with respect to statutory and regulatory obligations. This budget provides the direction and resources to return the EPA to its core mission of protecting human health and the environment. This can be accomplished by engaging with state, local, and tribal partners to create and implement sensible regulations that also work to enhance economic growth.

This strategy will be realized through the creation of three, new overarching strategic goals that guide EPA's approach to protect human health and the environment:

- **Goal 1 – Core Mission**: Deliver real results to provide Americans with clean air, land, and water, and ensure chemical safety.

- **Goal 2 – Cooperative Federalism**: Rebalance the power between Washington and the states to create tangible environmental results for the American people.

- **Goal 3 – Rule of Law and Process**: Administer the law, as Congress intended, to refocus the Agency on its statutory obligations under the law.

The EPA works to ensure our future generations will inherit a better and healthier environment. Environmental stewardship while growing our economy is essential to the American way of life and key to economic success and competitiveness. Regulation and policy will incorporate robust input from the public through formal and informal mechanisms to seek full understanding of the impacts of proposed policy on public health, the environment, the economy, jobs, families, and our communities.

The EPA is proud to be a good steward of taxpayer resources and to efficiently deliver environmental protection. To learn more about how the Agency accomplishes its mission, including information on the organizational structure and regional offices, please visit: http://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/.

FY 2019 Annual Performance Plan

The EPA's FY 2019 Annual Performance Plan and Budget[1] of $6.146 billion represents a $2.58 billion, or 23.2% reduction from the Agency's FY 2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution (ACR) level. This resource level and the Agency requested 12,250.3 FTE will enable EPA to support our highest priorities and fulfill our critical mission for the American people.

[1] The Budget includes the addendum to the President's FY 2019 Budget to account for the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018.

A major component of our FY 2019 budget request is funding for drinking water and clean water infrastructure as well as for Brownfields and Superfund projects. Resources also are focused on efforts to improve and protect air quality and to ensure the safety of chemicals. This budget ensures that federal funding supports the highest priority national work. With the understanding that environmental protection is a shared responsibility, funds are provided to our state and tribal partners through programs such as the Multipurpose Grants to implement core mission work in a flexible manner. This budget also provides essential resources to equip EPA in delivering vital emergency response services in environmental disasters.

The FY 2019 Budget, along with the FY 2018-2022 Strategic Plan and the Agency Reform Plan, highlight actions that will enable EPA to reduce costs and more effectively utilize limited resources. The Agency will work across all of our programs to unite varied interests and stakeholders to focus attention and leverage federal, state, local, and non-governmental resources in a coordinated effort to address the nation's greatest environmental challenges.

FY 2018-2019 Agency Priority Goals

The budget highlights EPA's six FY 2018-2019 Agency Priority Goals[2] (APGs) that advance EPA priorities and the Agency's FY 2018-2022 Strategic Plan.

Improve air quality by implementing pollution control measures to reduce the number of non-attainment areas. By September 30, 2019, EPA, in close collaboration with states, will reduce the number of nonattainment areas to 138 from a baseline of 166.

Empower communities to leverage EPA water infrastructure investments. By September 30, 2019, EPA will increase by $16 billion the non-federal dollars leveraged by EPA water infrastructure finance programs (Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds and the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act).

Accelerate the pace of cleanups and return sites to beneficial use in their communities. By September 30, 2019, EPA will make an additional 102 Superfund sites and 1,368 Brownfields sites ready for anticipated use (RAU).

Meet new statutory requirements to improve the safety of chemicals in commerce. By September 30, 2019, EPA will complete in accordance with statutory timelines (excluding statutorily-allowable extensions): 100% of required EPA-initiated Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) risk evaluations for existing chemicals; 100% of required TSCA risk management actions for existing chemicals; and 80% of TSCA pre-manufacture notice final determinations.

Increase environmental law compliance rate. Through September 30, 2019, EPA will increase compliance by reducing the percentage of Clean Water Act (CWA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permittees in significant noncompliance with their permit limits to 21% from a baseline of 24%.

Accelerate permitting-related decisions. By September 30, 2019, EPA will reduce by 50% the number of permitting-related decisions that exceed six months.

[2] Agency Priority Goals reflect the top near-term Agency priorities that advance progress towards the three overarching Strategic Plan Goals.

FY 2019 Funding Priorities

Infrastructure

The infrastructure of the Nation is not limited to roads and bridges. The infrastructure needs of our communities are broader and include making improvements to drinking water and waste water infrastructure as well as cleaning up contaminated land. In FY 2019, EPA will work in a focused manner to make infrastructure and public health protection investments in communities, by working with and through our state and tribal partners.

A priority for the Agency is modernizing the outdated water infrastructure on which the American public depends. This budget supports the President's commitment to infrastructure repair and replacement and would allow states, municipalities, and private entities to finance high priority infrastructure investments. The FY 2019 budget includes $2.3 billion for the State Revolving Funds (SRF) and $20 million for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program.

Clean and safe drinking water is critical to the health of communities. While most small systems consistently provide safe and reliable drinking water, many small systems face challenges with aging infrastructure, increasing costs and decreasing rates bases, making the drinking water SRF an important source of funding for these communities. This SRF funding also supports efforts across the country to eradicate lead pipes that may leach into the nation's drinking water supply. The budget maintains funding for the drinking water SRF to support this priority to reduce lead exposure, and ensure small and disadvantaged communities have access to clean and safe water.

With $20 million in FY 2019 WIFIA appropriations, EPA could potentially provide up to $2 billion in credit assistance, which, when combined with other funding sources, could spur up to an estimated $4 billion in total infrastructure investment.[3] The WIFIA program is designed to offer credit assistance with flexible terms in order to attract private participation, encourage new revenue streams for infrastructure investment, and allow public agencies to get more projects done. This makes the WIFIA program credit assistance a powerful new tool to help address a variety of existing and new water infrastructure needs.

Given that EPA's infrastructure investments are catalysts for economic growth and environmental protection, the Agency will support private and public investment in economic revitalization that improve environmental outcomes across the country. EPA will identify opportunities to link infrastructure and community assistance program resources to spur similar, non-Agency investments with the goal of enhancing the collective impact those resource have in communities. Through the combined work of the SRFs and WIFIA, EPA will ensure that it is serving disadvantaged communities, leveraging private investment to improve the economy, and protecting human health and the environment.

Improving Air Quality

In FY 2019, the EPA will perform activities in support of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and implementation of stationary source regulations to support state, local, and tribal air quality programs. The Agency will continue its Clean Air Act (CAA) mandated responsibilities to administer the NAAQS and will provide a variety of technical assistance, training, and information to support state clean air plans. The EPA will continue to prioritize statutorily mandated responsibilities and court-ordered actions. A focus will be placed on states achieving attainment, looking for improved processes for (State

[3] This approximation is based on notional calculations. Subsidy cost is determined on a loan-by-loan basis.

Implementation Plans) SIPS and implementation options. In addition, the EPA will continue to conduct risk assessments, to determine whether the Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) rules appropriately protect public health.

In FY 2019, the Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification program will focus its efforts on certification decisions. The Agency will perform its compliance oversight functions on priority matters, where there is evidence to suggest noncompliance, and conduct testing activities for pre-certification confirmatory testing for emissions and fuel economy for passenger cars.

The Budget includes a proposal to authorize the EPA to establish user fees for entities that participate in the ENERGY STAR program. By administering the ENERGY STAR program through the collection of user fees, the EPA would continue to provide a trusted resource for consumers and businesses who want to purchase products that save them money and help protect the environment.

Air monitoring, which provides information to states used to develop clean air plans, for research, and for the public, will continue to be a focus of the Agency. In FY 2019, the EPA will provide grants to state, local, and tribal air pollution control agencies to manage and implement their air quality programs. We will work with our state and tribal partners to rapidly approve their implementation plans for attaining air quality standards to reduce contaminants that cause or exacerbate health issues.

This budget supports implementation of Executive Order 13783, Promoting Energy Independence and Economic Growth, which directs all agencies to identify, and propose measures to suspend, revise or rescind regulatory barriers that impede progress towards energy independence. EPA will continue to take appropriate deregulatory actions and work to speed up the environmental permitting process to advance this effort.

Clean and Safe Water

The EPA will continue to provide scientific water quality criteria information, review and approve state water quality standards, and review and approve state lists of impaired waters. In FY 2019, the Agency will continue to work with states and other partners on Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) as required by the Clean Water Act, as well as on other waterbody restoration plans for listed impaired waterbodies. The EPA also will continue to implement and support core water quality programs that control point-source discharges through permitting and pre-treatment programs.

The EPA will continue to partner with states, drinking water utilities, and other stakeholders to identify and address current and potential sources of drinking water contamination. These efforts are integral to the sustainable infrastructure efforts as source water protection can reduce the need for additional drinking water treatment and associated costs. In FY 2019, the Agency will continue to emphasize efforts on small and rural community water systems. EPA also will coordinate and support protection of the nation's critical water infrastructure from terrorist threats and all-hazard events.

Revitalizing Land

The cleanup and reuse of contaminated lands often can play an important role in economically revitalizing a community. The EPA's cleanup programs, including Superfund and Brownfields, protect human health and the environment and also return sites to productive use, which is important to the economic well-being of communities. Working collaboratively with partners across the country, the EPA engages with communities in site cleanup decisions, fosters employment opportunities in communities during and after

remedy construction, promotes the redevelopment of blighted areas, and protects human health and the environment.

The FY 2019 budget includes $864.7 million to fund EPA's cleanup programs. In FY 2019, particular emphasis will be placed on the Agency's top priority list of Superfund sites.[4] These sites are targeted for immediate and intense action to accelerate clean-up and promote site reuse, while addressing risks to human health and the environment. The Agency will accelerate cleanup by re-prioritizing some resources to focus on remedial actions, construction completions, ready-for-reuse determinations, and National Priorities List (NPL) site deletions. Further, the Agency will focus efforts to clean up and propel development at Superfund sites that offer the greatest expected redevelopment and commercial potential, as outlined in the recently released Superfund Redevelopment Focus List[5], and will promote additional private investment in cleanup activities as recommended by the Superfund Task Force[6].

The EPA also will invest in communities through Brownfields grants so communities can realize their own visions for environmental health, economic growth, and job creation. In FY 2017, grants awarded by the Brownfields program have led to over 69,200 acres of idle land made ready for productive use and over 129,240 jobs and $24.7 billion leveraged.[7] In addition, EPA will continue to work with industry to prevent new releases from occurring through the accident prevention training, regulation, and inspections. The FY 2019 Budget includes a proposal that would authorize EPA to collect and use fees to provide on-site compliance assistance to oil and chemical facilities seeking to use this service.

Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals

In FY 2019 resources will support the Agency's significant continuing and new responsibilities under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for ensuring that new and existing chemicals are evaluated in a timely manner and that any unreasonable risks are addressed. The EPA will work aggressively to complete the 10 chemical risk evaluations initiated in December 2016, continue prioritization efforts to identify future chemicals for evaluation and evaluate new chemicals before they are allowed to commercialize. In addition to fees, $58.6 million is requested in FY 2019 for the TSCA Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program to support this high priority work. EPA will focus on meeting its statutory requirements and mandatory deadlines of TSCA and ensuring our reviews are efficient, effective, and transparent to stakeholders. New chemicals will be evaluated and decisions will be based on best available science and the weight of evidence. For chemicals in commerce, the EPA will maintain an ambitious schedule for initiating and completing chemical risk evaluations and, where risks are identified, for initiating and completing regulatory actions to address those risks. The EPA's toxics program will maintain its 'zero tolerance' goal for preventing the introduction of unsafe new chemicals into commerce. The EPA also will implement the new mandates related to determinations on claims for confidentiality for chemical identities.

In FY 2019, the Agency will continue implementing TSCA activities not amended by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act. The Agency also will provide firm and individual certifications for safe work practices for lead-based paint abatement and renovation and repair efforts, as well as provide for the operation and maintenance of the online Federal Lead-Based Paint program database (FLPP) that supports the processing of applications for training providers, firms and individuals.

[4] https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-sites-targeted-immediate-intense-action
[5] https://www.epa.gov/superfund-redevelopment-initiative/superfund-redevelopment-focus-list
[6] https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-07/documents/superfund_task_force_report.pdf
[7] The EPA's ACRES database (https://cfext.epa.gov/acres/)

Identifying, assessing, and reducing the risks presented by the pesticides on which our society and economy rely is integral to ensuring environmental and human safety. In FY 2019 the EPA will invest resources to improve the compliance of pesticide registrations with the Endangered Species Act. A portion of the funding also will ensure that pesticides are correctly registered and applied in a manner that protects water quality. Chemical and biological pesticides help meet national and global demands for food. They provide effective pest control for homes, schools, gardens, highways, utility lines, hospitals, and drinking water treatment facilities, while also controlling vectors of disease. EPA ensures pesticides available in the U.S. are safe when used as directed. In addition, the Agency is increasing the focus on pollinator health, working with other federal partners, states, and private stakeholder groups to stem pollinator declines and increase pollinator habitat.

Establishing New Fees

EPA is proposing several new fees in FY 2019 to better align appropriated resources to the Agency's core mission, provide dedicated funding sources for specific activities and to better align program costs with beneficiaries. To increase compliance in industry, EPA proposes establishing two new voluntary user fees. These fees will enable EPA to provide compliance assistance services to both Risk Management Plan facilities, and Facility Response Plan and Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure facilities. EPA also is proposing to establish Energy Star as a fee-funded program in FY 2019 to ensure the important work of the program continues. In addition, EPA will continue to work with OMB and other Agencies to review potential areas where fee-funding may be an appropriate mechanism to reduce the burden on taxpayers.

EPA Reform Plan

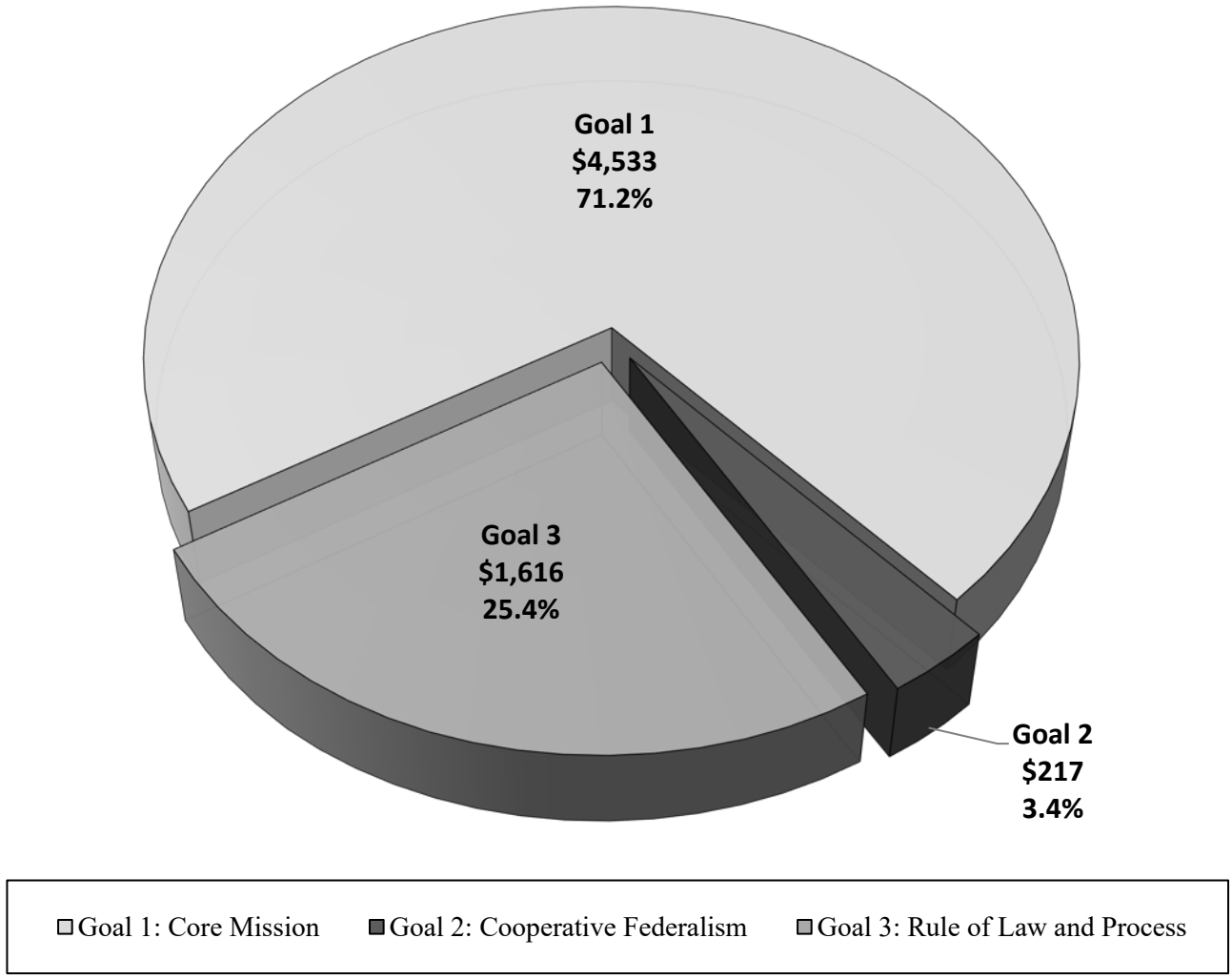
The Budget includes EPA's Reform Plan to implement the goals of Executive Order 13781: *Comprehensive Plan for Reorganizing the Executive Branch*. The plan includes a series of projects focused on improving how we provide services and engage our customers. Projects include streamlining EPA's permit review process, deploying a Lean Management System, and reducing the reporting burden on the regulated community. More information is available in the Congressional Justification appendix.

Eliminated Programs

Programs and activities eliminated in the FY 2019 Budget total $598.5 million compared to FY 2018 Annualized CR levels. Details are found in [https://www.epa.gov/planandbudget/fy2019]. The Administration is committed to creating a leaner, more accountable, less intrusive, and more effective Government.

Environmental Protection Agency's FY 2019 Budget by Goal

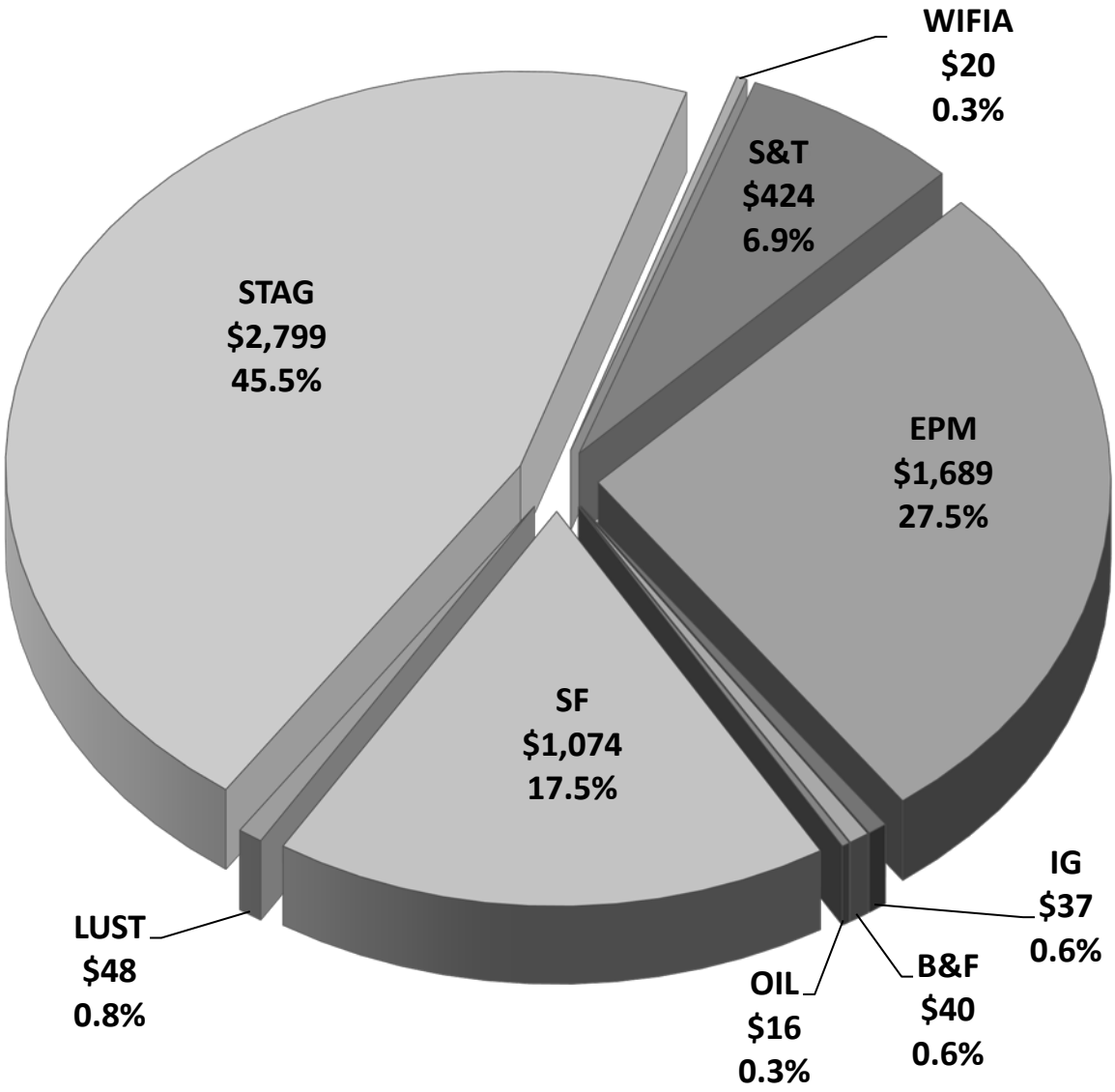
Total Agency: $6,146 Million
(Dollars in Millions)



Notes: Total Agency budget includes a proposed $220.4 million cancellation of funds that is not reflected in chart totals.
Totals may not add due to rounding.

Environmental Protection Agency's FY 2019 Budget by Appropriation

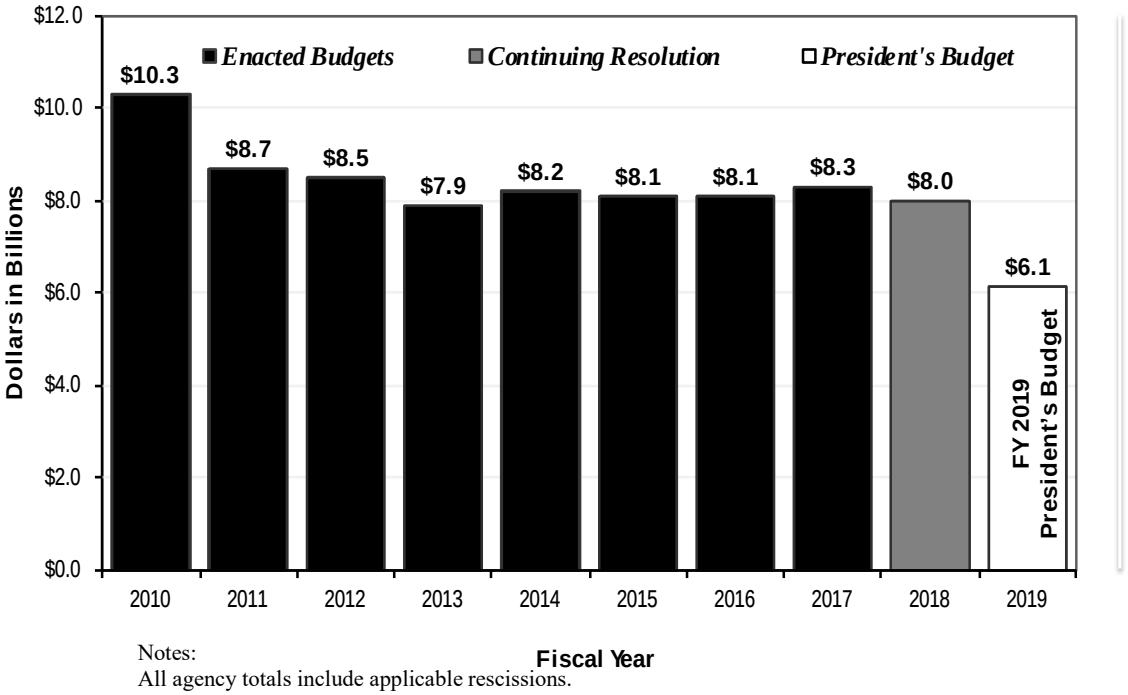
Total Agency: $6,146 Million
(Dollars in Millions)



- Science & Technology (S&T)
- Environmental Programs & Management (EPM)
- Inspector General (IG)
- Buildings & Facilities (B&F)
- Inland Oil Spill Programs (OIL)
- Hazardous Substance Superfund (SF)
- Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST)
- State & Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
- Water Infrastructure Finance & Innovation Program (WIFIA)

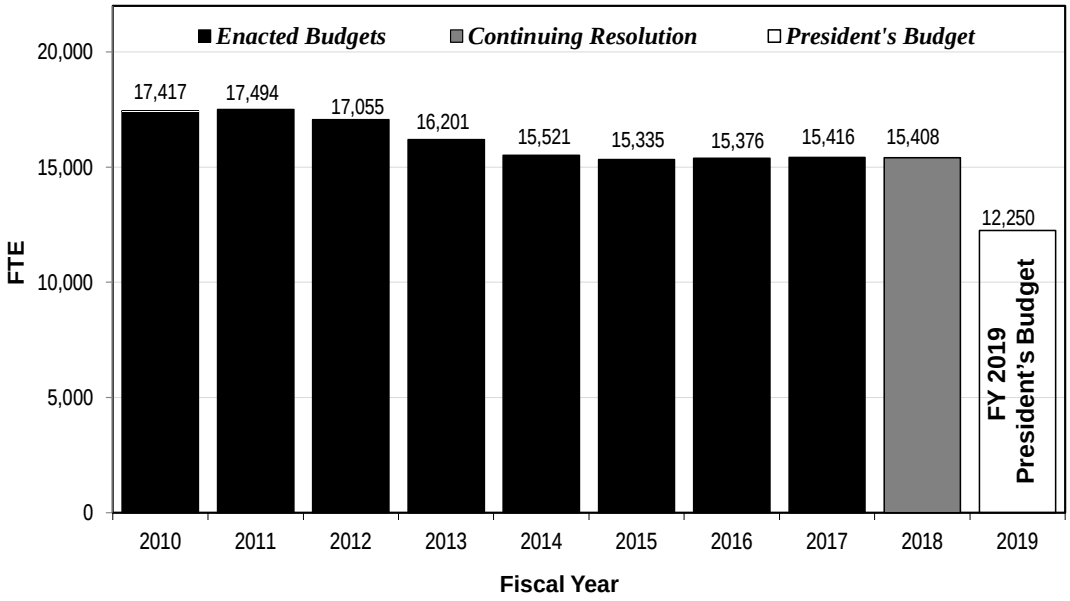
Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding.
In FY 2019, the E-Manifest system will be fully funded through user fees.
Totals and percentages include a proposed $220.4 million cancellation of funds.

EPA's Enacted Budget FY 2010 to 2019



Notes:
All agency totals include applicable rescissions.
FY 2013 Enacted excludes Hurricane Sandy Relief supplemental funding.
FY 2018 is reported at the Annualized Continuing Resolution funding level.
FY 2019 President's Budget Request includes a proposed $220.4 M cancellation of funds.

EPA's FTE Ceiling History FY 2010 to 2019*

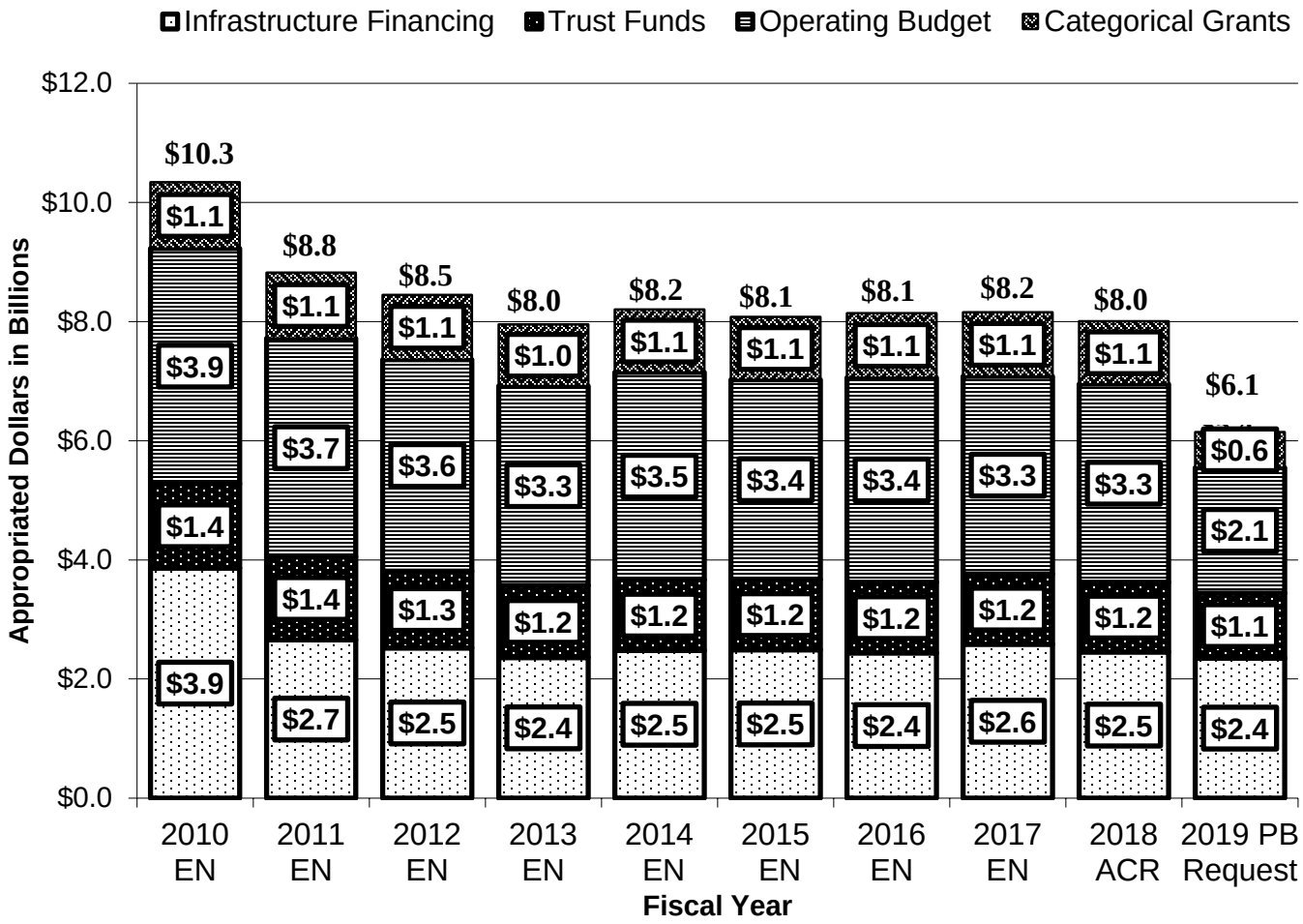


* FTE (Full Time Equivalent) = one employee working full time for a full year (52 weeks X 40 hours = 2,080 hours), or the equivalent number of hours worked by several part-time or temporary employees.

Reimbursable FTE are included.

Environmental Protection Agency's Resources by Major Category

(Dollars in Billions)



EN – Enacted, ACR – Annualized Continuing Resolution, PB – President's Budget

Notes:
Totals may not add due to rounding
FY 2010 Enacted reflects a $40 M rescission to prior year funds
FY 2011 Enacted reflects a 0.2% rescission and $140 M rescission to prior year funds
FY 2012 Enacted reflects a 0.16% rescission and $50 M rescission to prior year funds
FY 2013 Enacted reflects operating levels after sequestration, excludes Hurricane Sandy Relief supplemental appropriation of $608 M and reflects a 0.2% rescission and $50 M rescission to prior year funds
FY 2014 Enacted does not have a rescission
FY 2015 Enacted reflects a $40 M rescission to prior year funds
FY 2016 Enacted reflects a $40 M rescission to current year funds
FY 2017 Enacted reflects a $90 M rescission to current year funds
FY 2018 is reported at the Annualized Continuing Resolution funding level
FY 2019 President's Budget Request includes a proposed $220.4 M cancellation of funds

Goal 1: Core Mission

Strategic Goal: Deliver real results to provide Americans with clean air, land, and water, and ensure chemical safety.

Core Mission	FY 2017 Enacted Budget	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Delta FY 2019 - FY 2018
1.1 Improve Air Quality	$764,367	$759,177	$409,589	($349,588)
1.2 Provide Clean and Safe Water	$3,662,587	$3,640,714	$2,866,257	($774,457)
1.3 Revitalize Land and Prevent Contamination	$1,267,005	$1,258,401	$1,095,896	($162,505)
1.4 Ensure Safety of Chemicals in the Marketplace	$234,727	$233,135	$161,645	($71,490)
Goal 1 Total	**$5,928,686**	**$5,891,427**	**$4,533,387**	**($1,358,040)**
Total Workyears	**7,200.5**	**7,200.5**	**5,809.4**	**(1,391.1)**

Note: Totals do not include proposed Agency-wide cancellation of funds.

Introduction

Pollution comes in many forms with myriad impacts on human health and the environment. With the goal of clean and safe air, water, and land for all Americans, as well as safe chemicals, Congress enacted a range of environmental statutes that spell out EPA's core responsibilities. Our Nation has come a long way since EPA was established in 1970. We have made great progress in making rivers and lakes safe for swimming and boating, reducing the smog that clouded city skies, cleaning up lands that were once used as hidden chemical dumps, and providing Americans greater access to information on the safety of the chemicals all around us. Today we can see enormous progress—yet we still have important work to do.

In FY 2019, the Agency will work with states and tribes to more rapidly take action on their implementation plans for attaining air quality standards, reducing contaminants that can cause or exacerbate health issues. We will work with our state and tribal partners to provide for clean and safe water by updating aging infrastructure, both for drinking water and wastewater systems. The Agency will focus on advancing the cleanup of Superfund and Brownfields sites, and will use a list of top priority sites to make progress on Superfund sites of particular concern. EPA's top priority for ensuring the safety of chemicals in the marketplace is the implementation of the new Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, which modernizes the Toxic Substances and Control Act (TSCA) by creating new standards and processes for assessing chemical safety within specific deadlines. These efforts will be supported by strong compliance assurance and enforcement in collaboration with our state and tribal partners, up-to-date training for partners, and use of the best available science and research to address current and future environmental hazards, develop new approaches, and improve the foundation for decision making. In FY 2019, EPA also proposes two new voluntary user fees programs to improve regulatory compliance in industry, and one new user fee to fund the ENERGY STAR program.

The Agency will collaborate more efficiently and effectively with other federal agencies, states, tribes, local governments, communities, and other partners and stakeholders to address existing pollution and prevent future problems. EPA will directly implement federal environmental laws in Indian country where eligible tribes have not taken on program responsibility.

With our partners, we will pay particular attention to vulnerable populations. Children and the elderly, for example, may be at significantly greater risk from elevated exposure or increased susceptibility to the harmful effects of environmental contaminants. Some low-income and minority communities may face greater risks because of proximity to contaminated sites or because fewer resources are available to avoid exposure to pollutants. Tribal ways of life such as traditional subsistence hunting, fishing, and gathering also may increase exposure to contaminants and increase risks. Much work remains and, together with our partners, we will continue making progress in protecting human health and the environment.

Agency Priority Goals

The budget highlights EPA's FY 2018-2019 Agency Priority Goals (APGs) that advance EPA priorities and the Agency's FY 2018-2022 Strategic Plan. Four of the six APGs support Goal 1:

- APG-1: Improve air quality by implementing pollution control measures to reduce the number of nonattainment areas. By September 30, 2019, EPA, in close collaboration with states, will reduce the number of nonattainment areas to 138 from a baseline of 166.

- APG-2: Empower communities to leverage EPA water infrastructure investments. By September 30, 2019, EPA will increase by $16 billion the non-federal dollars leveraged by EPA water infrastructure finance programs (Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds and the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act).

- APG-3: Accelerate the pace of cleanups and return sites to beneficial use in their communities. By September 30, 2019, EPA will make an additional 102 Superfund sites and 1,368 Brownfields sites ready for anticipated use (RAU).

- APG-4: Meet new statutory requirements to improve the safety of chemicals in commerce. By September 30, 2019, EPA will complete in accordance with statutory timelines (excluding statutorily-allowable extensions): 100% of required EPA-initiated Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) risk evaluations for existing chemicals; 100% of required TSCA risk management actions for existing chemicals; and 80% of TSCA pre-manufacture notice final determinations.

FY 2019 Activities

***Objective 1: Improve Air Quality*. Work with states and tribes to accurately measure air quality and ensure that more Americans are living and working in areas that meet high air quality standards.**

As part of its mission to protect human health and the environment, EPA is dedicated to working in partnership with states to reduce the number of nonattainment areas in the United States. From 1970 to 2016, aggregate national emissions of the six criteria air pollutants[1] were reduced 73 percent, while Gross Domestic Product grew by over 253 percent.[2] Despite this progress, in 2016, more than 120 million people (about 40 percent of the U.S. population based on 2010 census data) lived in counties with monitored air quality that did not meet standards for at least one criteria pollutant. EPA works in cooperation with states,

[1] The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six common air pollutants including carbon monoxide, lead, ground-level ozone, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide.

[2] https://gispub.epa.gov/air/trendsreport/2017/#growth_w_cleaner_air

tribes, and local governments to design and implement air quality standards and programs. EPA relies on partnerships with other federal agencies, academia, researchers, industry, other organizations, and the public to achieve improvements in air quality and reduce public health risks.

EPA requests $410 million and 1,235.8 FTE in FY 2019 to improve air quality. This strategic objective is supported by core air program work highlighted below.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) Implementation
EPA's criteria pollutant program is critical to continued progress in reducing public health risks and improving the quality of the environment. However, listening to and working with state and tribal partners to set and implement standards is key. The criteria pollutant program sets NAAQS which are then implemented by state, local and tribal air agencies who have primary responsibility under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for developing clean air plans.

In FY 2019, EPA will continue to prioritize key activities in support of attainment of the NAAQS. The Agency will address its CAA responsibilities by collaborating with and providing technical assistance to states and tribes to develop implementation plans for attaining the NAAQS and visibility requirements; reviewing state/tribal implementation plans; taking federal oversight actions such as approving state implementation plan/tribal implementation plan (SIP/TIP) submittals consistent with statutory obligations; developing regulations and guidance to implement standards; and addressing transported air pollution. EPA will focus on ways to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the SIP/TIP process, including the Agency's own review process, with a goal of maximizing timely processing of state/tribal-requested implementation plan actions to help move more quickly to attainment.

Air Toxics
The air toxics program develops and implements national emission standards for stationary and mobile sources and works with state, tribal and local air agencies to address air toxics problems in communities. EPA reviews air toxics emissions standards, required every eight years under the CAA, to determine if additional emission control technologies exist and, if so, EPA proposes more effective emission control technologies based on these reviews.

In FY 2019, EPA will continue to prioritize CAA and court-ordered obligations and will tier its work with an emphasis on meeting court-ordered deadlines to align with priorities and capacity. EPA will continue to conduct risk assessments to determine whether the Maximum Achievable Control Technology rules appropriately protect public health as required by Section 112 of the CAA.

Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification Program
EPA develops, implements, and ensures compliance with national emission standards to reduce mobile source related air pollution from light-duty cars and trucks, heavy-duty trucks and buses, nonroad engines and vehicles, and from their fuels. The program also evaluates new emission control technology and provides information to state, tribal, and local air quality managers on a variety of transportation programs.

In FY 2019, the budget requests $75.1 million for the Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification program, which will focus its efforts on prioritizing certification decisions to ensure that manufacturers are able to enter their engines and vehicles into commerce once their products have been certified. The Agency will continue to perform its compliance oversight functions on priority matters, where there is evidence to suggest noncompliance. EPA will continue to conduct testing activities for pre-certification confirmatory testing for emissions and fuel economy for passenger cars.

Atmospheric Protection Program (Previously the Climate Protection Program in FY 2017 Enacted)
EPA implements the U.S. Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, which requires mandatory greenhouse gas emissions reporting from large industrial source categories in the U.S., covering a total of 41 sectors and approximately 8,000 reporters. The data are shared with industry stakeholders, state and local governments, the research community, and the public to better understand emissions, inform opportunities, and communicate progress of actions. They also inform the annual Greenhouse Gas Inventory, a U.S. treaty obligation. In addition, EPA will work to complete the annual Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Emissions and Sinks. In FY 2019, the budget requests $13.5 million to continue to implement the Atmospheric Protection program.

ENERGY STAR Fee Proposal
The FY 2019 budget request includes a proposal to authorize the EPA to administer the ENERGY STAR program through the collection of user fees. By administering the ENERGY STAR program through the collection of user fees, EPA would continue to provide a trusted resource for consumers and businesses who want to purchase products that save them money and help protect the environment. Entities participating in the program would pay a fee that would offset the costs for managing and administering the program. Through an upfront FY 2019 appropriation of $46 million to ensure continuous operation of the ENERGY STAR program, fee collections would begin after EPA undertakes a rulemaking process to determine what aspects of the program could be covered by fees and the level of fees, and to ensure that a fee system would not discourage entities from participating in the program or result in a loss of environmental benefits. The fee collections would provide funding to replace to the extent allowable the upfront appropriation to cover, expenses to develop, operate, and maintain the ENERGY STAR program.

Radiation
The Agency measures and monitors ambient radiation and radioactive materials and assesses radioactive contamination in the environment. The Agency supports federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations under the National Response Framework (NRF) and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP).

The Agency also has specific statutory responsibilities to protect the public from harmful radiation under its radiation protection program through its federal guidance and standard-setting activities, including: regulatory oversight at the Department of Energy's Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP);[3] the regulation of airborne radioactive emissions; and the development and determination of appropriate methods to measure radioactive releases and exposures under CAA Section 112.

In FY 2019, EPA's Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT) will maintain essential readiness to support federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations under the NRF and NCP. EPA will design and conduct essential training and exercises to enhance the RERT's ability to fulfill EPA's responsibilities and improve overall radiation response preparedness. The Agency also will continue to operate RadNet, the Agency's fixed ambient environmental radiation monitoring network for the U.S.

Grants for State, Local and Tribal Air Quality Management
For FY 2019, EPA requests $161 million to provide federal support for grants to state and local air quality management agencies and tribes where applicable, to manage and implement air quality control programs. In FY 2019, states will continue to be responsible for SIPs, which provide a blueprint for the programs and activities that states carry out to attain and maintain the NAAQS and comply with visibility obligations. States also will operate and maintain their existing monitoring networks at baseline levels to provide high quality data used to develop and maintain clean air plans, for research, and for the public.

[3] Additional information at: http://www.epa.gov/radiation/wipp/background.html.

Objective 2: Provide for Clean and Safe Water. **Ensure waters are clean through improved water infrastructure and, in partnership with states and tribes, sustainably manage programs to support drinking water, aquatic ecosystems, and recreational, economic, and subsistence activities.**

Providing support to ensure safe drinking water in communities, protecting surface water, and increasing water infrastructure project investment are high priorities for the EPA. The nation's water resources are the lifeblood of our communities, supporting our economy and way of life. Across the country, we depend upon reliable sources of clean and safe water. Just a few decades ago, many of the nation's rivers, lakes, and estuaries were grossly polluted, wastewater sources received little or no treatment, and drinking water systems provided very limited treatment to water coming through the tap. Now over 90 percent of the population served by community water systems receives safe drinking water, and formerly impaired waters have been restored and now support recreational and public health uses that contribute to healthy economies.

EPA will continue to provide loans and grants to states and tribes to improve infrastructure. Given that investment in infrastructure is necessary for economic growth and environmental protection and that EPA investments are catalyst for both, EPA's efforts will be used to support private and public investment in economic revitalization and improved environmental outcomes across the country. This requires that EPA strengthen its infrastructure programs (e.g., the drinking water SRF, clean water SRF, WIFIA) to better align EPA investments with each other and with other investments in pursuit of economic revitalization and improved environmental outcomes. At the same time, EPA will ensure that it is serving disadvantaged communities, leveraging private investment to improve the economy, and protecting human health and the environment.

In FY 2019, EPA will focus resources on supporting the modernization of outdated drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure; creating incentives for new water technologies and innovation; and funding the core requirements of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The Agency will look to provide states and tribes with flexibility to best address their particular priorities. FY 2019 resources requested include $2.9 billion and 1,530.5 FTE to support this objective**.** This strategic objective is supported by core water program work highlighted below.

Water Infrastructure Investments

We have made significant progress since enactment of the CWA, SDWA, and Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act over 40 years ago. However, serious water quality and water infrastructure challenges remain. Many communities need to improve and maintain both drinking water and wastewater infrastructure and develop the capacity to comply with new and existing standards. Tens of thousands of homes, primarily in tribal and disadvantaged communities and the territories, lack access to basic sanitation and drinking water.

A top priority for EPA is modernizing the outdated water infrastructure on which the American public depends. These funding levels are for critical drinking water and wastewater infrastructure and further the President's ongoing commitment to infrastructure repair and replacement. These resources would also allow states, municipalities, and private entities to continue to finance high priority infrastructure investments that achieve or maintain compliance and protect human health and the environment. The FY 2019 budget requests $2.3 billion for the State Revolving Funds and $20 million for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program. WIFIA is expected to leverage significant funding for infrastructure and could provide up to $2 billion in direct credit assistance, which, when combined with other funding sources, could help to spur up to $4 billion in total infrastructure investment.[4]

[4] This approximation is based on notional calculations. Subsidy cost is determined on a loan-by-loan basis.

EPA's water infrastructure programs also benefit from a close relationship with states, municipal, and tribal governments, as well as industry and other public groups. In addition to EPA's long-standing partnerships through the State Revolving Funds (SRFs), the new Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) credit program is working with both public and private eligible borrowers to fund vital infrastructure projects. WIFIA is an innovative and flexible financing mechanism and, as demonstrated by the first round of applications and selected projects, the program encourages a wide variety of finance approaches.[5]

Categorical Grants to States and Tribes
Protecting the nation's water from pollution and contaminants relies on cooperation between EPA, states and tribes. States and tribes are best positioned to implement localized solutions to protect their waters. EPA will work with states, territories, tribes, and local communities to better safeguard human health; maintain, restore, and improve water quality; and make America's water systems sustainable and secure, supporting new technology and innovation wherever possible.

In addition to the SRFs, in FY 2019, EPA requests funding for the following categorical grants that support state and tribal implementation of the CWA and the SDWA: Public Water System Supervision, Pollution Control (Sec. 106), Underground Injection Control, and Wetlands Program Development Grants. EPA will work with states and tribes to target the funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to best address their particular priorities. Funding for the categorical grants to states and tribes to support core water programs is $265 million, including an additional $27 million for the new Multipurpose Grant program, which can be used for any required statutory responsibility.

Safe Drinking Water
For FY 2019, EPA requests $84 million for Drinking Water Programs, including drinking water programs funded under the Science and Technology appropriation. EPA will work to reduce lead risks by developing proposed revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule and to develop regulations to implement the Water Infrastructure Improvement for the Nation Act and the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act. EPA also will continue to work with states and tribes to protect underground sources of drinking water from injection of fluids. In addition, EPA will continue work with states to develop the next generation Safe Drinking Water Information System tool used by the majority of state drinking water programs. The tool will provide the following benefits: improvements in program efficiency and data quality, greater public access to drinking water data, facilitation of electronic reporting, reductions in reporting burdens on laboratories and water utilities, reductions in data management burden for states, and ultimately reduction in public health risk.

Clean Water
For FY 2019, EPA requests $175 million for Surface Water Protection and $18 million for Wetlands. The FY 2019 budget supports the following core Surface Water Protection program components: water quality criteria, standards and technology-based effluent guidelines; National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System; water monitoring; Total Maximum Daily Loads; watershed management; water infrastructure and grants management; core wetlands programs and CWA Section 106 program management.

Homeland Security
In FY 2019, EPA will coordinate and support protection of the nation's critical water infrastructure from terrorist threats and all-hazard events. Under this homeland security mission, EPA will train on an annual basis over 2,500 water utilities, state officials, and federal emergency responders to become more resilient to any natural or manmade incident that could endanger water and wastewater services. EPA will continue

[5] https://www.epa.gov/wifia/wifia-fy-2017-letters-interest-and-selected-projects

to develop the most efficient mechanisms for detecting and addressing harmful substances in the water distribution system. In addition, EPA will fulfill its obligations under Executive Order (EO) 13636 – *Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity* – which designates EPA as the lead federal agency responsible for cybersecurity in the water sector. In FY 2019, EPA will conduct nationwide, in-person training sessions in cybersecurity threats and countermeasures for about 200 water and wastewater utilities.

Objective 3: Revitalize Land and Prevent Contamination. **Provide better leadership and management to properly clean up contaminated sites to revitalize and return the land back to communities.**

EPA works to improve the health and livelihood of all Americans by cleaning up and returning land to productive use, preventing contamination, and responding to emergencies. In FY 2019, the Agency is prioritizing the accelerated pace of cleanups and reuse while addressing risks to human health and the environment. Collaborating with and effectively leveraging efforts of other federal agencies, industry, states, tribes, and local communities, EPA uses its resources to enhance the livability and economic vitality of neighborhoods in and around hazardous waste sites. EPA partners with states, tribes and industry to prevent and reduce exposure to contaminants. Superfund and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) provide legal authority for EPA's work to protect and restore the land. The Agency and its partners use Superfund authority to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites, allowing land to be returned to productive use. Under RCRA, EPA works in partnership with states and tribes to address risks associated with the generation, transportation, treatment, storage or disposal of waste, and to clean up contamination at active sites.

EPA collaborates with international, state, tribal, and local governments to reach its goals while considering the effects of decisions on communities. EPA engages communities to help them understand and address risks posed by intentional and accidental releases of hazardous substances into the environment and to ensure that communities have an opportunity to participate in environmental decisions that affect them. EPA's efforts are guided by scientific data, tools, and research that alert us to emerging issues and inform decisions on managing materials and addressing contaminated properties.

For FY 2019, EPA requests $1.10 billion and 2,045.5 FTE to support this objective, EPA will focus on implementing core programs where a federal presence is required by the statute. This strategic objective is supported by core land program work; highlights include:

Cleaning Up Contaminated Sites
EPA's cleanup programs (i.e., Superfund Remedial, Superfund Federal Facilities, Superfund Emergency Response and Removal, RCRA Corrective Action, Underground Storage Tank and Brownfields) work cooperatively with state, tribal, and local partners to take proactive steps to facilitate the cleanup and revitalization of contaminated properties. Cleanup programs protect both human health and the environment and return sites to productive use, which is important to the economic well-being of communities. To this end, EPA has established four strategic measures within the FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan to make additional Superfund, Brownfields, RCRA Corrective Action and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) sites ready for anticipated use. For FY 2019, EPA requests $865 million to fund EPA's cleanup programs.

Superfund Remedial
One of EPA's top priorities is accelerating progress on Superfund sites. EPA convened a Superfund Task Force that identified 42 recommendations to streamline and improve the Superfund process. These

recommendations and other innovative ideas will be considered and applied to Superfund sites with priority given to addressing sites on the National Priorities List (NPL).[6]

Building on recommendations from the Superfund Task Force Report, the Agency will continue to help communities clean up and revitalize once productive properties by: removing contamination; enabling economic development; taking advantage of existing infrastructure; and maintaining, and improving quality of life. There are multiple benefits associated with cleaning up contaminated sites: reducing mortality and morbidity risk; preventing and reducing human exposure to contaminants; improving nearby property values; making land available for commercial, residential, industrial, or recreational reuse; and promoting community economic development. For example, research shows that residential property values within three miles of Superfund sites increased between 18.7 to 24.4 percent when sites were cleaned up and deleted from the NPL.[7]

Superfund Removal

Working collaboratively with partners across the country, EPA engages with communities in site cleanup decisions, fosters employment opportunities in communities during and after remedy construction, and promotes the redevelopment of blighted areas. Over the last 10 years (FY 2007 – FY 2016), EPA completed or oversaw over 3,655 Superfund removal actions across the country. This work is all performed as part of the overarching effort to clean up contaminants and protect human health and the environment. Superfund properties are often reused as commercial facilities, retail centers, government offices, residential areas, industrial and manufacturing operations, parks, and recreational areas. The reuse of a site often can play a role in economically revitalizing a community. As of FY 2017, EPA data shows that at 487 Superfund sites in reuse, approximately 6,622 businesses are generating $43.6 billion in sales and employ more than 156,352 people who earn a combined income of $11.2 billion.[8]

In the case of a national emergency, EPA's Superfund Emergency Response and Removal program is charged with preventing limiting, mitigating, or containing chemical, oil, radiological, biological, or hazardous materials released during and in the aftermath of an incident. Typical situations requiring emergency response and removal actions vary greatly in size, nature, and location, and include chemical releases, fires or explosions, natural disasters, and other threats to people from exposure to hazardous substances. EPA's 24-hour-a-day response capability is a cornerstone element of the National Contingency Plan.[9]

RCRA Corrective Action

EPA works in partnership with states, having authorized 44 states and one territory to directly implement the RCRA Corrective Action program[10]. This program is responsible for overseeing and managing cleanups at active RCRA sites. States have requested EPA participate in work sharing under this program and, consequently, the Agency serves as lead or support for a significant number of complex and challenging cleanups in both non-authorized and authorized states.

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[6] Please see the Superfund Task Force Recommendations at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-07/documents/superfund_task_force_report.pdf

[7] Gamper-Rabindran, Shanti and Christopher Timmons. 2013. "Does cleanup of hazardous waste sites raise housing values? Evidence of spatially localized benefits," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 65(3): 345-360.

[8] For more information on Redevelopment Economics and in depth case studies see www.epa.gov/superfund-redevelopment-initiative/redevelopment-economics-superfund-sites.

[9] For additional information, refer to: https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/national-oil-and-hazardous-substances-pollution-contingency-plan-ncp-overview.

[10] State implementation of the RCRA Corrective Action program is funded through the STAG (Program Project 11) and matching State contributions

Underground Storage Tanks

The Underground Storage Tank (UST) program has achieved significant success in addressing releases since the beginning of the program. End of year FY 2017 data shows that, of the approximately 538,000 releases reported since the beginning of the UST program in 1988, more than 469,000 (or 87 percent) have been cleaned up. Approximately 68,000 releases remain that have not reached cleanup completion. EPA is working with states to develop and implement specific strategies and activities applicable to their particular sites to reduce the UST releases remaining to be cleaned up.[11] The important work of this program is demonstrated by a 2017 study found that high profile UST releases decrease nearby property values by 2 to 6 percent. However, once cleanup is completed, property values rebound by a similar margin.[12] A total of $50.9 million is being requested in FY 2019 for Underground Storage Tank direct cleanup and state cooperative agreements.

Brownfields

By awarding Brownfields grants, EPA is making investments in communities so that they can realize their own visions for environmental health, economic growth, and job creation. Approximately 129 million people (roughly 40 percent of the U.S. population) live within three miles of a Brownfields site that receives EPA funding.[13] As of the end of FY 2017, grants awarded by the program have led to over 69,200 acres of idle land made ready for productive use and over 129,240 jobs and $24.7 billion leveraged. In FY 2019, the Agency will continue to make additional brownfields sites ready for anticipated use (RAU) through performance goals established under the FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan.[14] A 2017 study found that housing property values increased 5 to 15.2 percent near brownfield sites when cleanup was completed.[15]

Preserving Land

Preventing the release of contamination can be one of the most cost-effective ways of providing Americans with clean land. With our state and tribal partners, EPA works to prevent releases of contamination, allowing the productive use of facilities and land and contributing to communities' economic vitality.

Chemical Facility Safety

The FY 2019, EPA requests $10.0 million for the State and Local Prevention and Preparedness program. EPA plays a valuable role in working with states and communities to build the capacity to prevent, prepare for, and respond to emergencies at chemical facilities. The program establishes a structure composed of federal, state, local, and tribal partners who work together with industry to protect emergency responders, local communities, and property from chemical risks through advanced technologies, community and facility engagement, and improved safety systems. In FY 2019, the program will inspect Risk Management Plan facilities to ensure compliance with accident prevention and preparedness activities.

State and Local Prevention and Preparedness Fee Proposal

The budget includes a new fee proposal in the State and Local Prevention and Preparedness program to better support compliance assistance work for RMP facilities. The new voluntary fee and service will

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[11] Sullivan, K. A. and A. Kafle. Do more frequent inspections improve compliance? Evidence from underground storage tank facilities in Louisiana. Office of Communications, Partnerships and Analysis (OCPA) Working Paper No. 2017-05. May 2017. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-06/documents/olem_ocpa_working_paper_do_more_frequent_inspections_improve_compliance.pdf

[12] Guignet, Dennis, Robin Jenkins, Matthew Ranson, and Patrick Walsh, "Contamination and Incomplete Information: Bounding Implicit Prices using High-Profile Leaks," *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management,* Forthcoming.

[13] U.S. EPA, Office of Land and Emergency Management Estimate 2017. Data collected includes: (1) site information as of the end of FY16; and (2) census data from the 2011-2015 American Community Survey.

[14] The EPA's ACRES database.

[15] Haninger, K., L. Ma, and C. Timmins. 2017. The Value of Brownfield Remediation. *Journal of the Association of Environmental and Resource Economists, 4(1): 197-241*

provide support for facilities in complying with EPA regulations via an on-site walk-through and assistance. Authorizing language for the new fee collection accompanies the budget submission.

RCRA Waste Management
The FY 2019 budget provides $41.9 million to the RCRA Waste Management program. States have primary responsibility for almost all of the efforts related to permitting hazardous waste units (such as incinerators and landfills) at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. In FY 2019, permits for these activities will be issued, updated, or maintained. EPA directly implements the entire RCRA program in two states and provides leadership, work-sharing, and support to the states and territories authorized to implement the permitting program. In addition, EPA reviews and approves Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) cleanup, storage, and disposal activities as this federal authority is not delegable to state programs.

Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest
On October 5, 2012, the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act was enacted, requiring EPA to develop and maintain a hazardous waste electronic manifest system. The system is designed to, among other functions, assemble and maintain the information contained in the estimated five million manifest forms accompanying hazardous waste shipments across the nation annually. When fully implemented, the electronic hazardous waste manifest program will reduce the reporting burden for industry by approximately $75 million annually. In addition, the e-Manifest system will improve knowledge of waste generation and final disposition, enhanced access to manifest information, and provide greater transparency for the public about hazardous waste shipments. In FY 2019, EPA will operate the E-Manifest system and the Agency will collect and utilize fees for the operation of the system and necessary program expenses.

Oil Spill Prevention Preparedness and Response
Inland oil spills can threaten human health, cause severe environmental damage, and create financial loss to industry and the public. The Oil Spill program helps protect the American people by effectively preventing, preparing for, responding to, and monitoring inland oil spills. EPA serves as the lead responder for cleanup of all inland zone spills, including transportation-related spills, and provides technical assistance and support to the U.S. Coast Guard for coastal and maritime oil spills. In FY 2019, EPA requests a total of $12.3 million for the Oil Spill Prevention, Preparedness and Response program.

Oil Spill Prevention, Preparedness and Response Fee Proposal
The budget includes a new fee proposal in the Oil Spill Prevention, Preparedness, and Response program to better support compliance assistance work for Facility Response Plan (FRP) and Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) facilities. The new voluntary fee and service will provide support for facilities in complying with EPA regulations via an on-site walk-through and assistance. Authorizing language for the new fee collection accompanies the budget submission.

Homeland Security
Terrorist attacks, industrial accidents, and natural disasters can result in acutely toxic chemical, biological or radiological (CBR) contamination causing sickness or death, disruption of drinking water and wastewater services, economic hardship in communities, and even shutdown of urban areas. EPA's Homeland Security work is an important component of the Agency's prevention, protection, and response activities. The FY 2019 budget includes $31.8 million to maintain Agency capability to respond to incidents that may involve harmful CBR substances. Resources also will allow the Agency to develop and maintain expertise and operational readiness for all phases of consequence management following a CBR incident and sustain specialty equipment such as the Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology (ASPECT) plane and Portable High-throughput Integrated Laboratory Identification (PHILIS) units.

Objective 4: Ensure Safety of Chemicals in the Marketplace. **Effectively implement the Toxics Substances Control Act (TSCA), and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), to ensure new and existing chemicals and pesticides are reviewed for their potential risks to human health and the environment and actions are taken when necessary.**

Chemicals and pesticides released into the environment as a result of their manufacture, processing, use, or disposal can threaten human health and the environment. EPA gathers and assesses information about the risks associated with chemicals and pesticides and implements risk management strategies when needed. EPA's research efforts will help advance the Agency's ability to assess chemicals more rapidly and accurately. In FY 2019, the EPA request for Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals in the Marketplace is $161.6 million and 997.6 FTE.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
In 2016, TSCA was amended by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act. These amendments give EPA significant new, as well as continuing, responsibilities for ensuring that chemicals in or entering commerce do not present unreasonable risks to human health and the environment, including unreasonable risks to potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulations. EPA works to ensure the safety of: (1) existing chemicals (those already in use when TSCA was first enacted in 1976 and those that have entered commerce following new chemical review by EPA), by obtaining and evaluating chemical data and by taking regulatory action where appropriate, to prevent any unreasonable risk posed by their use; and (2) new chemicals by reviewing and taking action on new chemical notices submitted by industry, including Pre-Manufacture Notices, to ensure that no unreasonable risk will be posed by such chemicals upon their entry into U.S. commerce.

EPA is on track to complete risk evaluations for an initial set of ten chemicals in accordance with statutory timelines. The Agency published Scoping Documents for these evaluations on schedule in June 2017. On the new chemicals front, the Agency has eliminated a backlog of 300 new chemical cases under review when TSCA was amended on June 22, 2016 as well as a smaller number of cases submitted thereafter. In FY 2019, increased resources will support the Agency's significant continuing and new responsibilities under the TSCA for ensuring that new and existing chemicals are evaluated in a timely manner and that any unreasonable risks are addressed.

Implementation of the 2016 amendments to TSCA is one of EPA's top priorities. In FY 2019, $58.6 million is proposed to be allocated to the TSCA Chemical Risk Review and Reduction Program. EPA will use these resources to meet the statutory requirements and deadlines of TSCA, as amended. The Act also authorized a sustainable source of funding for EPA to carry out its new responsibilities. The Agency will now be able to collect user fees from chemical manufacturers and processers to defray 25 percent of its costs for administering certain sections[16] of TSCA, as amended.[17] The funded activities also will support the Agency's efforts to meet the strategic targets set out in EPA's FY 2018-2022 Strategic Plan.

In FY 2019, the Agency will initiate risk management actions to address any unreasonable risks identified by the completed chemical risk evaluations and will finalize those actions within two years, with the possibility of an extension of up to two additional years, as required by law. Risk management actions may include prohibiting or restricting the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce or commercial use of a chemical, and imposing requirements on labeling or recordkeeping. EPA also will carry out the new

[16] The costs of implementing TSCA (as amended) Sections 4, 5 and 6 are defrayable up to the statutory caps, as are the costs of collecting, processing, reviewing and providing access to and protecting from disclosure, as appropriate, chemical information under Section 14.
[17] The authority to assess fees is conditioned on appropriations for the CRRR Program, excluding fees, being held at least equal to the amount appropriated for FY 2014.

fast-track process to address certain Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic chemicals within the period prescribed by law.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI)
EPA's success in carrying out its mission to protect human health and the environment is contingent on collecting timely, high-quality and relevant information. The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) program supports EPA's mission, and its chemical safety program in particular, by annually releasing to the public data reported by industrial and federal facilities on the quantity of toxic chemicals they release and other waste management (e.g., recycling) and pollution prevention practices. These data pertain to over 650 toxic chemicals from approximately 20,000 industrial and federal facilities. The TRI Program is a primary source of toxic chemical release data for communities, non-governmental organizations, industrial facilities, academia and government agencies. The Agency supports these activities through targeted enhancements to its systems for managing information flows and scientific tools and models.

Pesticides
The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) is the primary federal law governing oversight of pesticide manufacture, distribution, and use in the United States. FIFRA requires EPA to register pesticides based on a finding that they will not cause unreasonable adverse effects on people and the environment, taking into account the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of the uses of the pesticides. Each time the law was amended, Congress has strengthened FIFRA's safety standards while continuing to require consideration of pesticide benefits.

Every 15 years, EPA reevaluates pesticides that were previously registered to ensure that they meet current standards. EPA's Pesticides program remains on track to meet the statutory completion date for this 15-year Registration Review period, October 1, 2022. Forward planning serves to ensure that, through 2022, EPA will complete all FIFRA mandated decisions for the Pesticides Registration Review Program. At the end of FY 2017, 239 interim or final decisions of a known universe of 725 cases were completed. Through PRIA, the program continues to ensure that new products meet U.S. safety standards, expediting the licensing of new products so they are available in the marketplace for use in agricultural, consumer and public health pest control needs.

In addition to FIFRA, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) governs the maximum allowable level of pesticides in and on food grown and sold in the United States. The legal level of a pesticide residue on a food or food item is referred to as a tolerance. FFDCA requires that the establishment, modification, or revocation of tolerances be based on a finding of a "reasonable certainty of no harm." Whereas FIFRA is a risk-based statute that allows for consideration of the benefits of pesticide use in determining whether to register a pesticide, FFDCA is a risk-only statute, and benefits cannot be used in determining whether the tolerance meets the safety standard. When evaluating the establishment, modification, or revocation of a tolerance, EPA tries to harmonize the tolerance with the maximum residue levels set by other countries to enhance the trade of agricultural commodities.

EPA's pesticide licensing program evaluates new pesticides before they reach the market and ensures that pesticides already in commerce are safe when used in accordance with the label as directed by FIFRA, FFDCA, and the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA). EPA is responsible for licensing (registering) new pesticides and periodically reevaluating (registration review) older pesticides to protect consumers, pesticide users, workers who may be exposed to pesticides, children, and other sensitive populations, while considering the benefits associated with the use of the pesticide.

In FY 2019, $93.3 million is provided to support EPA's Pesticide registration review and registration program. Identifying, assessing, and reducing the risks presented by the pesticides on which our society and economy relies is integral to ensuring environmental and human safety. Chemical and biological

pesticides help meet national and global demands for food. They provide effective pest control for homes, schools, gardens, highways, hospitals, and drinking water treatment facilities, while also controlling vectors of disease. The Pesticides program ensures that the pesticides available in the U.S. are safe when used as directed.

The program places priority on reduced risk pesticides that, once registered, will result in increased societal benefits. In FY 2019, appropriated funding will be augmented by approximately $48 million in Pesticides registration and maintenance user fees, as authority to collect fees is expected to be reauthorized by PRIA IV legislation which is currently being considered by Congress.

In FY 2019, EPA will continue to review and register new pesticides, new uses for existing pesticides, and other registration requests in accordance with all statutory requirements. In addition, the Agency will be reviewing, under the registration review program, pesticides that are already in the market against current scientific standards for human health. EPA's FY 2019 activities will continue to involve increased efforts on comprehensive risk assessments to protect the environment.

The Agency also will continue to invest resources to improve the compliance of pesticide registrations with the Endangered Species Act. A portion of the funding also will ensure that pesticides are correctly registered and applied in a manner that protects water quality. EPA will continue registration and registration review requirements for antimicrobial pesticides. Additionally, the Pesticides program continues to focus on pollinator health, working with other federal partners, states, and private stakeholder groups to stem pollinator declines and increase pollinator habitat.

Together, these activities and programs will minimize exposure to pesticides, maintain a safe and affordable food supply, address public health issues, and minimize property damage that can occur from insects, pests and microbes. The Agency's worker protection, certification, and training programs will encourage safe pesticide application practices. EPA also will continue to emphasize reducing exposures from pesticides used in and around homes, schools, and other public areas.

Goal 2: Cooperative Federalism

Strategic Goal: Rebalance the power between Washington and the states to create tangible environmental results for the American people.

Cooperative Federalism	FY 2017 Enacted Budget	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Delta FY 2019 – FY 2018
2.1 Enhance Shared Accountability	$302,882	$300,825	$215,148	($85,677)
2.2 Increase Transparency and Public Participation	$15,997	$15,888	$2,000	($13,888)
Goal 2 Total	**$318,879**	**$316,713**	**$217,148**	($99,565)
Total Workyears	**1,228.1**	**1,228.1**	**831.0**	(397.1)

Note: Totals do not include proposed Agency-wide cancellation of funds.

Introduction:

The idea that environmental protection is a shared responsibility between the states, tribes, and the federal government is embedded in our environmental laws, which in many cases provide states and tribes the opportunity and responsibility for implementing environmental protection programs. More than 45 years after the creation of EPA and the enactment of a broad set of federal environmental protection laws, most states, and to a lesser extent territories and tribes, are authorized to implement environmental programs within their jurisdictions in lieu of EPA-administered federal programs. Specifically, states have assumed more than 96 percent of the delegable authorities under federal law.[1] EPA retains responsibility for directly implementing federal environmental programs in much of Indian country where eligible tribes have not taken on program responsibility. There are also programs that by statute may not be delegated to the states or tribes. Recognizing these evolving responsibilities, EPA will facilitate constructive dialogue with states and tribes to ensure maximum utilization of resources. EPA will adapt its practices to reduce duplication of effort with authorized states and tribes, and tailor its oversight of delegated programs.

Cooperative federalism – the relationship between states, tribes and EPA – is not just about who makes decisions, but about how decisions are made and a sense of shared accountability to provide positive environmental results. EPA understands that improvements to protecting human health and the environment cannot be achieved by any actor operating alone, but only when the states, tribes, and EPA, in conjunction with affected communities, work together in a spirit of trust, collaboration, and partnership. Effective environmental protection is best achieved when EPA and its state and tribal partners work from a foundation of transparency, early collaboration – including public participation – and a spirit of shared accountability for the outcomes of this joint work. This foundation involves active platforms for public participation, including building the capacity of the most vulnerable community stakeholders to provide input. With these public participation opportunities, the beneficiaries of environmental protection – the American people – will be able to more meaningfully engage through their communities, their local governments, and their state and tribal governments. Including the public's voice in EPA's policy, regulatory, and assistance work, particularly the voices of the most vulnerable to environmental and public health challenges among us, is essential to meeting their needs as the Agency implements its statutory responsibilities.

[1] Environmental Council of the States (ECOS) Paper, "Cooperative Federalism 2.0," June 2017

EPA also recognizes that meeting the needs of states, tribes, local governments, and communities, and achieving environmental improvements cannot be done in isolation from economic growth. Opportunities for prosperous economic growth and clean air, water, and land are lost without effective infrastructure investments that align with community needs. This is especially true for infrastructure investments that repair existing systems; support revitalization of existing communities and buildings; and lead to the cleanup and redevelopment of previously-used sites and buildings. A prime example of cooperative federalism leading to development in communities is EPA's State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs. The revolving nature of the Drinking Water and Clean Water SRF funds and substantial state contributions have greatly multiplied the federal investment. EPA estimates that for every federal dollar contributed thus far the nation has received close to three dollars of investment in water infrastructure. EPA will optimize and align its relevant programs to catalyze other resources, support beneficial infrastructure investments, and meet community needs for thriving economies and improved environmental and human health outcomes.

FY 2019 Activities

Objective 1: Enhance Shared Accountability. **Improve environmental protection through shared governance and enhanced collaboration with state, tribal, local, and federal partners using the full range of compliance assurance tools.**

In the spirit of cooperative federalism, EPA and its partners have made enormous progress in protecting air, water, and land resources. EPA recognizes that states and tribes vary in the environmental challenges that they face due to variations in geography, population density, and other factors. EPA will maximize the flexibilities provided by law to take each state's unique situation into account when making regulatory and policy decisions. Multipurpose Grants are an example of this commitment to cooperative federalism. These grants will allow flexibility for our state and tribal partners by allowing them to target funds to their highest priority statutory responsibilities. EPA also directly implements the majority of federal environmental programs in Indian country. The Agency actively works with tribes to develop their capacity to administer environmental programs and to enable tribes that choose to implement federal environmental laws and programs for their lands. The unique relationship among EPA and its co-regulators is the foundation of the nation's environmental protection system; each organization fulfills a critical role based on its expertise, abilities, and responsibilities in protecting and improving human health and the environment.

EPA recognizes the advances states and tribes have made in implementing environmental laws and programs. This Administration will undertake a series of initiatives to rethink and assess where we are and where we want to be with respect to shared governance. These initiatives will clarify the Agency's statutory roles and responsibilities and tailor state and tribal oversight to maximize our return on investment and reduce burden on states and tribes, while ensuring continued progress in meeting environmental laws.

In addition, EPA, with its state, tribal, and local partners, ensures consistent and fair enforcement of federal environmental laws and regulations. The Agency works jointly with its co-regulators to protect human health and the environment, using a full set of compliance assurance tools, such as compliance assistance and monitoring; electronic reporting; traditional enforcement; grants to states and tribes; and tribal capacity building. EPA is building on progress made using E-Enterprise for the Environment, a plat form for transformative change that operationalizes cooperative federalism principles. EPA's E-Enterprise partnership with states and tribes modernizes the way we do the business of environmental protection.

EPA directly implements the majority of federal environmental programs in Indian country. The Agency actively works with tribes to develop their capacity to administer environmental programs and to enable tribes that choose to implement federal environmental laws and programs for their lands. Consistent with

the 1984 Indian Policy and EPA policies on consultation and treaty rights[2], EPA will work on a government-to-government basis to build tribal capacity to implement federal programs through delegations, authorizations, and primacy designations to enable tribes to meaningfully participate in the Agency's policy making, standard setting, and direct implementation activities under federal environmental statutes. For FY 2019, EPA requests $217 million and 831 FTE to help enhance EPA's shared accountability and build cooperative federalism.

Shared Governance

To develop a future model of shared governance that takes into account the progress states and tribes have made in protecting human health and the environment, the Agency will undertake an analysis of EPA's statutory roles and responsibilities to determine the Agency direction in light of priorities. The Agency will work with states and tribes to find approaches to shared governance, which provide flexibility and streamline oversight of state and tribal programs. As part of this process, the Agency will seek to understand which approaches currently are working well for state, tribal and local co-regulators. EPA will pilot new approaches to oversight (e.g., permit reviews) where we have the legal flexibility to do so and streamline those processes by which EPA reviews and approves state and tribal actions. EPA will continue to work with states and tribes through E-Enterprise, focused on how we work and plan together, agree on priorities, and allocate roles and responsibilities to update processes and programs. Through shared governance – engaging early and meaningfully with states and tribes – the Agency will use E-Enterprise to deliver streamlined processes as well as accessible, reliable information and data that benefit co-regulators and the regulated community.

Compliance Assurance

The Agency will look for cost-effective ways to enhance the compliance assurance tool box in collaboration with its state, tribal, local, federal, and industry partners. For example, the E-Enterprise Web Portal offers a platform or gateway for making shared services available to states, tribes, and EPA to transact business (e.g., e-permitting and reporting). It also provides information for the regulated community (e.g., compliance assistance information). Tools and services are designed to enhance efficiency, reduce burden on the regulated community, and improve environmental outcomes. EPA will expand its compliance assistance work by continuing to partner with third-party organizations and federal agencies to support the 17 existing web-based, sector-specific compliance assistance centers[3] and developing new centers. In general, an expanded and modernized compliance assurance tool box will enhance EPA's ability to tailor compliance assurance approaches to the differing needs and challenges among states and regulated entities. EPA is also working closely with states and tribes to develop new compliance tools and approaches to make programs more effective and efficient in promoting compliance and remedying violations. Some of the Agency's ongoing collaborative efforts with the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS) include[4] producing webinars to help identify new compliance approaches that EPA could pilot and evaluate; increasing availability of training; and preparing for advances in pollution monitoring technology.[5]

A key component of EPA's overall compliance assurance program is compliance monitoring. Compliance monitoring allows the regulatory agencies to detect noncompliance and promote compliance with the nation's environmental laws. Effective targeting of compliance monitoring plays a central role in achieving

[2] "EPA Policy for the Administration of Environmental Programs on Indian Reservations," "EPA Policy on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribes," and "EPA Policy on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribes: Guidance for Discussing Tribal Treaty Rights."

[3] For more information on compliance assistance centers, see https://www.epa.gov/compliance/compliance-assistance-centers.

[4] For more information on OECA's collaboration with ECOS via E-Enterprise, see Article: Advanced Monitoring Technology: Opportunities and Challenges. A Path Forward for EPA, States, and Tribes.

[5] For more information on a broader range of collaborations between OECA and ECOS, see Compendia of Next Generation Compliance Examples in Water, Air, Waste, and Cleanup Programs.

the goals EPA has set for protecting human health and the environment. EPA, state, and tribal inspectors often provide regulated entities with compliance assistance during the inspection process. On a national level, EPA works closely with individual states, tribes, and state and tribal associations to develop, modernize, and implement national compliance monitoring strategies to ensure a level playing field for regulated entities across the country. EPA principally focuses compliance monitoring activities, such as field inspections, electronic reporting, and data analysis tools, for those programs that are not delegated to states and tribes. The Agency provides monitoring, program evaluations, and capacity building to support and complement authorized state, tribal, and local government programs. The Agency will work with its state and tribal partners to enhance compliance monitoring tools and increase the use of Lean practices. Through E-Enterprise for the Environment, EPA, states, tribes, and territories will collaborate to develop smart mobile tools to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of state, tribal, and EPA inspectors, and support advanced monitoring technology. The FY 2019 budget requests includes $87.4 million and 428.7 FTE to fund EPA's compliance monitoring activities.

International Partnerships

To achieve the Agency's domestic environmental and human health objectives, the EPA will work with international partners to address international sources of pollution, as well as the impacts of pollution from the United States on other countries and the global environment. Pollution impacts air, water, food crops, and food chains, and can accumulate in foods such as fish. In FY 2019, EPA will continue to engage both bilaterally and through multilateral institutions to improve international cooperation to prevent and address the transboundary movement of pollution. This budget includes $4.2 million to support the International Sources of Pollution program. EPA efforts will include working with international partners to strengthen environmental laws and governance to more closely align with U.S. standards and practices and to help level the playing field for U.S. industry.

***Objective 2: Increase Transparency and Public Participation*. Listen to and collaborate with impacted stakeholders and provide effective platforms for public participation and meaningful engagement.**

EPA will strengthen its community-driven approach, which emphasizes public participation to better partner with states, tribes, and communities and to maximize the support and resources of the entire Agency to create tangible environmental results. The Agency will deploy its collective resources and expertise to collaborate with states, tribes, and communities and support locally-led, community-driven solutions to improved environmental protection and economic growth. EPA will increase transparency with industry, environmental groups and other stakeholders; and facilitate public participation, emphasizing cooperation and collaboration, especially at the early stages of Agency actions. This will provide a more comprehensive understanding of community needs.

The Agency also will coordinate better across its programs and with federal partners to ensure mutual efforts are aligned, including consideration of vulnerable groups and communities in decisions, and will reflect community needs in its actions and investments, recognizing that the needs of rural communities may not be the same as urban areas. Increasing transparency and public participation in EPA's work with other agencies will enhance the Agency's ability to partner with states, tribes, and local governments and increase responsiveness to the needs of their most vulnerable communities. EPA will serve as a convener and leverage resources with new and existing partners to deliver services more efficiently and effectively. The Agency also will engage with regulated entities to identify reforms to more efficiently and effectively meet the nation's environmental goals.

EPA will meet community needs through public participation, building community capacity through grants, technical assistance, partnering, and meaningful engagement. The Agency will leverage recommendations provided by federal advisory committees, such as the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council

(NEJAC), LGAC, and Children's Health Protection Advisory Committee (CHPAC), and focus on partnerships representing vulnerable populations, such as youth, the elderly, and low-income communities. The SRFs are one example of how the Agency provides needed financing to such populations, particularly small and rural communities. In support of this aspect of our work, we are requesting continued flexibility for subsidization of SRF loan to communities. Specifically, the Agency will engage with the focus communities identified by EPA regions to understand each community's goals and identify its environmental priorities and needs, recognizing that rural communities and more urban areas may have different priorities.

To further integrate and implement community environmental considerations within EPA programs, the Agency will create tools to facilitate incorporation of community understanding, needs, and concerns across program activities and advance more systematic incorporation of existing tools and needs, such as use of the Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool (EJSCREEN) and EnviroAtlas. EPA will develop a cross-Agency communities team to lead regional involvement in and resourcing of community-based environmental work through a fully-integrated resource platform.

The Agency will work to coordinate across the federal government, with EPA regional offices partnering with federal agencies in focus communities to deliver services more efficiently and effectively. Such partnerships will leverage resources and expertise from across EPA and a range of outside partners to advance economic revitalization through the environmental and health goals of communities. The Agency also will continue leadership of and involvement in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Community Solutions Taskforce to better access and leverage resources from across federal agencies, and will strengthen coordination with the Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice to better integrate EPA priorities and support and engage communities. In addition, EPA will support and align its work with the activities and priorities of the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children.

EPA also will focus on enhancing the FOIA process. The complexity and volume of electronic documents required to be searched, collected, and reviewed has increased over time. The Agency will ensure that it can support the timely searching and collection of electronically-stored information for purposes of responding to FOIA requests and other information needs in a cost-effective, sustainable manner.

Goal 3: Rule of Law and Process

Strategic Goal: Administer the law, as Congress intended, to refocus the Agency on its statutory obligations under the law

Rule of Law and Process	FY 2017 Enacted Budget	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Delta FY 2019 - FY 2018
3.1 Compliance with the Law	$404,590	$401,843	$364,326	($37,517)
3.2 Create Consistency and Certainty	$69,370	$68,898	$60,366	($8,532)
3.3 Prioritize Robust Science	$481,358	$478,088	$255,046	($223,042)
3.4 Streamline and Modernize	$38,318	$38,058	$29,021	($9,037)
3.5 Improve Efficiency and Effectiveness	$907,635	$901,470	$907,053	$5,583
Goal 3 Total	**$1,901,271**	**$1,888,357**	**$1,615,812**	**($272,545)**
Total Workyears	**6,979.5**	**6,979.5**	**5,609.9**	**(1,789.4)**

Note: Totals do not include proposed Agency-wide cancellation of funds.

Introduction

EPA will seek to reinvigorate the rule of law and process as it administers the environmental laws as Congress intended, and to refocus the Agency on its core statutory obligations. To accomplish this, EPA will work cooperatively with states and tribes to ensure compliance with the law, as well as to create consistency and certainty for the regulated community. Of course, EPA will continue to take civil or criminal enforcement action against violators of environmental laws.

A robust enforcement program is critically important for addressing violations and promoting deterrence, and supports the Agency's mission of protecting human health and the environment. Ensuring compliance with the law also ensures consistency and certainty for the regulated community so the Agency has a complete understanding of the impact of proposed actions on human health, the environment, and the economy, and a clear path and timeline to achieve that compliance. EPA's policies and rules will reflect common sense, consistent with the Agency's statutory authorities, and provide greater regulatory and economic certainty for the public. EPA will enforce the rule of law in a timely manner and take action against those that violate environmental laws to the detriment of human health or the environment.

One of EPA's highest priorities must be to create consistency and certainty for the regulated community. Consistency in how the laws and regulations are applied across the country is part of that process. EPA will undertake a variety of efforts to ensure that consistency in application of laws and regulations is evaluated and addressed, while respecting the unique circumstances of each state and tribe. EPA recognizes the importance of applying rules and policies consistently as well as creating certainty by meeting the statutory deadlines that are required for EPA's actions. The rule of law must also be built on the application of robust science that is conducted to help the Agency meet its mission and support the states and tribes in achieving their environmental goals. Research, in conjunction with user-friendly applications needed to apply the science to real-world problems, will help move EPA and the states forward in making timely decisions based on sound science.

Carrying out this goal requires that EPA improve the efficiency of its internal business and administrative operations. First, streamlining EPA's business operations, specifically the permitting processes established by the different environmental statutes, is key to ensuring economic growth, human health, and environmental protection. EPA will begin to modernize its permitting practices to increase the timeliness of reviews and decisions, while working more collaboratively, transparently, and cost effectively to achieve the Agency's mission. The second part of improving internal operations includes reducing EPA's overhead and creating more efficient and effective administrative processes (e.g. contracting) that allow EPA to accomplish its core mission work.

Agency Priority Goals

The budget highlights EPA's FY 2018-2019 Agency Priority Goals that advance EPA priorities and the Agency's FY 2018-2022 Strategic Plan. Two of the six APGs support Goal 3.

- APG-5: Increase environmental law compliance rate. Through September 30, 2019, EPA will increase compliance by reducing the percentage of Clean Water Act (CWA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permittees in significant noncompliance with their permit limits to 21% from a baseline of 24%.

- APG-6: Accelerate permitting-related decisions. By September 30, 2019, EPA will reduce by 50% the number of permitting-related decisions that exceed six months.

FY 2019 Activities

Objective 1: Compliance with the Law. **Timely enforce environmental laws to increase compliance rates and promote cleanup of contaminated sites through the use of all of EPA's compliance assurance tools, especially enforcement actions to address environmental violations.**

For decades, the protections mandated by federal environmental laws have been essential to the growth of American prosperity. Noncompliance with those laws diminishes shared prosperity and unfairly tilts the field of economic competition in favor of those that skirt the law. To carry out its mission to protect human health and the environment, EPA, in collaboration with state and tribal partners, relies on a strong national compliance assurance and cleanup enforcement program. An effective enforcement program is key to ensuring that the ambitious goals of the nation's environmental statutes are realized.

In FY 2019, EPA's enforcement priorities remain focused on cleaning up hazardous waste sites and addressing the most significant violations consistent with EPA's statutory authorities. EPA takes the overwhelming majority of its enforcement actions in programs that are: (1) not delegable to a state or tribe; (2) in states or tribes that have not sought authorization to implement a delegable program; or (3) in states or tribes that do not have the resources or expertise, or that seek assistance from the Agency—and these actions are taken in coordination with the states and tribes. For states and tribes with authorized programs, EPA, states, and tribes share enforcement responsibility, with primary enforcement responsibility residing with the state[1] or tribe. Further, EPA is responsible for addressing violations that occur in Indian country in the absence of an approved program.

[1] See e.g., ECOS Resolution 98-9, U.S. EPA Enforcement in Delegated States (revised September 28, 2016), describing the EPA and state roles in enforcement in authorized states: "WHEREAS, U.S. EPA and the States have bilaterally developed policy agreements which reflect those roles and which recognize the primary responsibility for enforcement action resides with the

Even in states or tribes authorized to implement a program, EPA serves a critical role in addressing serious national noncompliance problems, such as those affecting multiple states or tribes, and in serving as a backstop for instances when a state or tribe does not timely or appropriately address serious noncompliance. EPA also may assist a state or tribe in remedying noncompliance problems when the state or tribe is unable to address the problem because it lacks the capability or resources, such as in actions against other federal or state agencies. For some serious violations, the Agency and states or tribes may decide that the best approach is a joint enforcement action. Further, EPA will take immediate action when there is an environmental emergency, such as an oil spill or chemical accident. Through the State Review Framework, EPA periodically reviews authorized state compliance monitoring and enforcement programs, using criteria agreed upon by states, to evaluate performance against national compliance monitoring or enforcement program standards. When states do not achieve standards, the Agency works with them to make progress. However, EPA may also take a lead implementation role when authorized states have a documented history of failure to make progress toward meeting national standards.

In all of its work, EPA's enforcement program strives to address noncompliance in an efficient and timely manner, applying a broad range of enforcement and compliance tools to achieve the goal of reducing noncompliance.

Civil Enforcement

The overall goal of EPA's civil enforcement program is to maximize compliance with the nation's environmental laws and regulations to protect human health and the environment. The Agency works closely with the U.S. Department of Justice, states, tribes, territories, and local agencies to ensure consistent and fair enforcement of all major environmental statutes. To that end, the budget includes up to $20 million to be transferred to the Department of Justice for environmental compliance legal support. EPA will seek to strengthen environmental partnerships with its state and tribal partners, encourage regulated entities to correct violations rapidly, ensure that violators do not realize an economic benefit from noncompliance, and pursue enforcement to deter future violations. EPA requests $143.5 million and 857.1 FTE for the Civil Enforcement program in FY 2019.

EPA recognizes that significant environmental progress has been made over the years, much of it due to enforcement efforts by EPA, states, tribes, and local communities. To maximize compliance, the Agency will refocus efforts toward areas with significant noncompliance issues and where enforcement can address the most substantial impacts to human health and the environment. EPA also recognizes the role of states and tribes as the primary implementers, where authorized by EPA to implement the federal statutes, and will focus compliance assurance and enforcement resources on direct implementation responsibilities, addressing the most significant violations, and assisting authorized states and tribes in meeting national standards. Providing this compliance assistance helps to ensure a level playing field. EPA is responsible for direct implementation for programs that are not delegable or where a state or tribe has not sought or obtained the authority to implement a particular program (or program component). Examples of non-delegable programs include the CAA mobile source program, pesticide labeling and registration under FIFRA, virtually all compliance assurance and enforcement in Indian country, and enforcement of the federal Superfund cleanup program. Additionally, the enforcement of portions of various other laws, including RCRA, the CWA, and stratospheric ozone under the CAA are non-delegable. EPA also will pursue enforcement actions at federal facilities where significant violations are discovered; will ensure that federal facilities are held to the same standards as the private sector; and will provide technical and scientific support to states and tribes with authorized programs.

States, with U.S. EPA taking enforcement action principally where the State requests assistance, is unwilling or unable to take timely and appropriate enforcement actions, or in actions of national interest, or in actions involving multiple state jurisdictions."

Criminal Enforcement
In FY 2019, EPA requests $48.2 million to support the Criminal Enforcement program. EPA's Criminal Enforcement program enforces the nation's environmental laws through targeted investigation of criminal conduct committed by individual and corporate defendants that threaten public health and the environment. EPA will collaborate and coordinate with the U.S. Department of Justice and state, tribal, and local law enforcement counterparts to ensure that the Agency responds to violations as quickly and effectively as possible. EPA enforces the nation's environmental laws through targeted investigation of criminal conduct committed by individual and corporate defendants that threatens human health and the environment. The Agency plays a critical role across the country since states and tribes have limited capacity to prosecute environmental crimes. The Agency will focus resources on the most egregious environmental cases (i.e., those presenting significant human health and environmental impacts).

Cleanup Enforcement
Through the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, or Superfund), EPA will facilitate prompt site cleanup and use an "enforcement first" approach that maximizes the participation of liable and viable parties in performing and paying for cleanups. The Agency will protect communities by ensuring that potentially responsible parties (PRPs) conduct cleanups at Superfund sites, preserving federal taxpayer dollars for sites where there are no viable contributing parties, and by recovering costs if the EPA expends Superfund-appropriated dollars to clean up sites. EPA also will address liability concerns that can be a barrier to potential reuse. Addressing the risks posed by Superfund sites and returning them to productive use strengthens the economy and spurs economic growth. In FY 2017, EPA reached a settlement or took an enforcement action at 100 percent of non-federally owned Superfund sites with viable, liable parties before the start of an FY 2017 remedial action. In FY 2017, the Superfund Enforcement program also secured private party commitments exceeding $1.46 billion, a 27 percent increase from FY 2016.

In FY 2019, EPA will focus its resources on the highest priority sites, particularly those that may present an immediate risk to human health or the environment. In accordance with the Superfund Task Force recommendations, the Agency will improve and revitalize the Superfund program to ensure that contaminated sites across the country are remediated to protect human health and the environment and returned to beneficial reuse as expeditiously as possible. At federally-owned sites, EPA also will focus on resolving formal disputes under the federal facility agreements. In FY 2019, EPA requests $150.5 million and 745.3 FTE to fund the Superfund Enforcement program and $6.0 million to fund the Federal Facilities Enforcement program.

Objective 2: Create Consistency and Certainty. **Outline exactly what is expected of the regulated community to ensure good stewardship and positive environmental outcomes.**

The regulatory framework is inherently dynamic. As part of its statutory obligations, EPA is required to publish many regulations within a set timeframe each year that implement environmental programs and assist the Agency in meeting its core mission. These regulations address newly mandated responsibilities as well as updates and revisions to existing regulations. As EPA meets its obligations to protect human health and the environment through regulatory action, it must also meet another key responsibility – minimizing "regulatory uncertainty" that unnecessarily causes businesses and communities to face delays, planning inefficiencies, and compliance complexities that impede environmental protection, economic growth, and development. EPA will employ a set of strategies to reduce regulatory uncertainty while continuing to improve human health and environmental outcomes consistent with the Agency's authorities as established by Congress and while considering unique state, tribal, and local circumstances. These strategies, which reflect EPA's commitment to cooperative federalism and commitment to the rule of law,

also will help advance Agency goals for streamlining and modernizing permitting and enhancing shared accountability. In total, EPA requests $60.4 million in resources to support this objective.

As EPA issues new or revised regulations, businesses and individuals can find it challenging to know which rules apply to them and to adjust their compliance strategies. EPA will reinvigorate its approach to regulatory development and prioritize meeting its statutory deadlines to ensure that expectations for the regulated community and the public are clear and comprehensive and that Agency actions are defensible and consistent with its authorities. The Agency will use new approaches and flexible tools to minimize regulatory uncertainty and will communicate more comprehensively to realize more consistent and better environmental outcomes, while centering work on statutory and regulatory obligations. EPA will strengthen working relationships with industry sectors to better understand their needs and challenges in implementing Agency requirements and with communities to understand their concerns. This knowledge will enable the Agency to develop better policies and regulations to protect human health and the environment in line with the authorities given to EPA by Congress.

In addition, EPA will develop and engage stakeholders in reviewing a draft base catalog of responsibilities that statutes require EPA to perform in programs delegated to states and tribes. In FY 2019, EPA will complete a base catalog and subsequently update as necessary. This will provide EPA a foundation to make decisions that reduce contradictory policy determinations at headquarters and across regions. It also will support EPA cooperative federalism commitments aimed at minimizing duplication and overlap among regions, headquarters, states, and tribes. This effort also leverages another commitment that EPA is making under cooperative federalism—to identify for all environmental media an inventory and timeline for state-led permits that EPA reviews.

The Agency will establish a national network to ensure consistent implementation of policy across all regions. EPA will review regulatory guidance documents to identify key opportunities and will clarify and realign Agency approaches to improve consistency and clarity. EPA will strengthen working relationships with states, tribes, and local communities to transfer knowledge, leveraging its commitments under cooperative federalism, such as the collaboration under E-Enterprise for the Environment. EPA will make available to states and tribes tools or services designed by other federal agencies, states, tribes, or local communities that enhance efficiency, reduce burden on the regulated community, while ensuring protection of human health and the environment.

Objective 3: Prioritize Robust Science. **Refocus the EPA's robust research and scientific analysis to inform policy making.**

EPA will identify, assess, conduct, and apply the best available science to address current and future environmental hazards, develop new approaches, and improve the scientific foundation for environmental protection decisions. EPA conducts problem-driven, interdisciplinary research to address specific environmental risks, and is committed to using science and innovation to reduce risks to human health and the environment, based on needs identified by EPA's program and regional offices as well as state and tribal partners. Specifically, the Agency will strengthen alignment of its research to support EPA programs, regions, states, and tribes in accomplishing their top human health and environmental protection priorities for improved air quality, clean and safe water, revitalized land, and chemical safety. Working closely with ECOS and its subsidiary, the Environmental Research Institute of the States (ERIS), the Agency will strive to connect state research needs with Agency priorities, and work to improve communication of research results. Through the public-private coalition Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council[2], EPA will

[2] For more information on the Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council, go to http://www.itrcweb.org/.

encourage the adoption of innovative technologies and solutions. The Agency also will emphasize the translation of its work products for end user application and feedback.

EPA research will be reviewed by various scientific advisory boards (e.g. Board of Scientific Counselors) that are made up of recognized experts in various scientific, engineering, and social science fields and may be from industry; business; public and private research institutes or organizations; academia; federal, state, tribal, and local governments; nongovernmental organizations; and other relevant interest areas. The Agency recently issued a directive to ensure that the composition of EPA's science committees is based on integrity, diverse geographic makeup, and independence.

Air Quality

EPA's research will advance the science and provide the information critical to improve air quality and to inform stationary source regulations; vehicle and fuel standards and certification; emission inventories; air quality assessments; and domestic ozone actions. The results of agency research to support air quality program priorities will inform EPA programs; state, tribal, and local air programs; communities; and individuals about measures and strategies to reduce air pollution. Researchers will publish peer-reviewed scientific journal articles to disseminate research findings as appropriate and consistent with resource and program needs. Recently, EPA's research led to the development of a Wildfire Smoke Guide[3] for public health officials, as well as an innovative Smoke Sense mobile application[4] for those impacted by wildfires. EPA requests $30.7 million in FY 2019 to conduct air quality research.

Safe and Sustainable Water Resources

EPA will develop innovative, cost-effective solutions to current, emerging, and long-term water resource challenges for complex chemical and biological contaminants. Using a systems approach to develop scientific and technological solutions for protecting human health and aquatic ecosystems, EPA researchers partner with program experts; federal and state agencies; tribes; local communities; academia; nongovernmental organizations; and private stakeholders. For example, EPA's researchers are developing laboratory analytical methods, evaluating chemical toxicity, identifying and estimating human exposure to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), identifying drinking water treatment technologies and providing technical support to EPA regions and states to provide data that can be used to make informed decisions about managing PFAS. In FY 2019, EPA requests $67.3 million for research into Safe and Sustainable Water Resources.

Sustainable and Healthy Communities

EPA requests $64.3 million in FY 2019 to support the Sustainable and Healthy Communities Research Program. EPA will conduct research to support regulatory activities and protocol development for the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and provide on-demand technical support at cleanup sites managed by federal, state or tribal governments, as well as assistance during emergencies. The Agency conducts health, environmental engineering, and ecological research and prepares planning and analysis tools for localities nationwide to use in facilitating regulatory compliance and improving environmental and health outcomes.

Chemical Safety

EPA's Chemical Safety Research program will evaluate and predict impacts from chemical use and disposal and provide states and tribes with information, tools, and methods to make better informed, more timely decisions about the thousands of chemicals in the United States. EPA requests $61.7 million for FY 2019, to produce innovative tools that accelerate the pace of data-driven evaluations, enable knowledge-based decisions that protect human health, and advance the science required to anticipate and solve problems. For

[3] https://www3.epa.gov/airnow/wildfire_may2016.pdf
[4] https://www3.epa.gov/air-research/smoke-sense

example, the new version of the Chemistry Dashboard[5], released in August 2017, includes new lists of toxins, increased amounts of toxicity value data, enhanced performance of searches, and millions of new predicted data points from the Toxicity Estimation Software Tool (TEST). The Chemistry Dashboard provides a one-stop-shop for chemical properties, structure, exposure, and toxicity information that inform chemical exposure and risk evaluations and assessments by the Agency and outside researchers.

Human Health Risk Assessment
EPA also will focus on the science of assessments that inform agency, state, and tribal decisions and policies. These risk assessments provide the research and technical support needed to ensure safety of chemicals in the marketplace, revitalize and return land to communities, provide clean and safe water, and work with states and tribes to improve air quality. EPA's risk assessments will be used to inform national standards, clean-up levels at local sites, and set advisory levels. EPA requests $27.3 million in FY 2019 to support the Human Health Risk Assessment Research Program.

Objective 4: Streamline and Modernize. **Issue permits more quickly and modernize our permitting and reporting systems.**

EPA implements a host of environmental statutes that affect the regulated community. Permitting requirements under these statutes can impose a variety of costs, including direct costs and opportunity costs related to uncertainty, delay, and cancellation. Delays in the review of permits and modifications by federal, state, or tribal permitting authorities can postpone or prevent manufacturers from building, expanding, or beginning operations, even if the affected operations ultimately may be deemed suitable as proposed. Delays can also impact construction of major infrastructure projects. EPA is committed to speeding up reviews of permits and modifications to create certainty for the business community, leading to more jobs, increased economic prosperity, and streamlined permit renewals, which incorporate up-to-date information and requirements more quickly, thereby improving environmental protection. Further, EPA will continue to work toward converting permit applications and reports that rely on paper submissions to electronic processing in order to reduce burden, shorten the wait for decisions, and increase the opportunity for public transparency. To implement this objective, EPA requests a total of $29.0 million in FY 2019.

EPA will systematically collect and report permitting data for each of its permitting programs. The Agency also will employ business process improvement strategies, such as Lean, to improve efficiencies in all permitting processes and meet our commitments. The Agency also will work with states and use Lean techniques to streamline the review of state-issued permits. Solutions may include conducting earlier triage and communications, conducting Agency reviews in parallel with public reviews, and/or focusing reviews where they add the most value.

EPA also will consider where policy changes can improve permitting efficiency without sacrificing environmental results. Examples include expanding the scope of minor permit modifications to reduce the number of permit reviews required, reinvigorating the use of plant-wide applicability limits (PALs) to reduce unnecessary permitting transactions, and increasing states' ability to incorporate federal regulations by reference, enabling them to adjust quickly and efficiently to new regulatory provisions.

EPA will modernize permitting and reporting processes through efforts such as E-Enterprise for the Environment, a shared governance model with EPA, states, and tribes. EPA will work with states and tribes to achieve this objective without overburdening those entities with costly unnecessary reporting systems and technology.

[5] Interactive Chemistry Dashboard accessible here: https://comptox.epa.gov/dashboard/

Objective 5: Improve Efficiency and Effectiveness. **Provide proper leadership and internal operations management to ensure that the Agency is fulfilling its mission.**

To support its mission to protect human health and the environment, EPA will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its business processes. Focus areas will include financial, facility, human resource, contract, grant, and information technology (IT)/information management (IM). These enhancements will improve EPA's future workforce, modernize and streamline its business practices, and take advantage of new collaborative and cost-effective tools and technologies. The Agency will build a modern and secure work environment that will protect critical information and support its efforts to address the environmental problems of the 21st century. EPA will work to alleviate challenges associated with outdated or non-existent policies, tension between centralized and decentralized approaches, myriad federal acquisition and grants requirements, complex processes, and varying levels of expertise across Agency programs. To support this objective, EPA requests a total of $907.1 million and 2,222.5 FTE in FY 2019.

EPA will modernize and improve business processes and operations to promote transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness; enhance collaborative, results-driven partnerships with internal and external business partners; recruit, develop, and maintain a highly-skilled, diverse, and engaged workforce; and improve the capabilities and cost-effectiveness of its IT and IM systems.

EPA will apply Lean principles and will leverage input from customer-focused councils, advisory groups, surveys, workgroups, acquisition partnership initiatives, technical user groups, portfolio reviews, and federal advisory committees to identify business process streamlining opportunities. To improve the efficiency and cost effectiveness of its operations, EPA will standardize and streamline internal business processes in its acquisition and grants processes and systems, and use additional federal and/or internal shared services. When EPA has applied Lean to processes across the Agency, process times were reduced by 50 percent on average.

EPA will ensure its workforce is positioned to accomplish the Agency's mission effectively by providing access to quality training and development opportunities that will improve staff's and managers' skills, knowledge, and performance, and prepare them to capitalize on opportunities that advance progress. EPA will improve its workforce planning and management, strengthen its Senior Executive Service, and focus on developing and maintaining a highly-skilled technical workforce.

EPA also will work to transform and modernize its information systems, tools, and processes to improve how the Agency collaborates both internally and with external stakeholders. EPA will enhance the power of information by delivering on-demand data to the right people at the right time. To enable the Agency, its partners, and the public effectively to acquire, generate, manage, use, and share information – a critical resource in protecting human health and the environment – EPA will improve its IT/IM capabilities and customer experiences. EPA will employ enterprise risk management and financial data analytics to support data management decision making, using the enterprise risk management framework mandated by OMB Circular A-123.

To ensure that critical environmental and human health information is adequately protected, EPA will strengthen its cybersecurity posture. The Agency will focus on implementing two key cybersecurity priorities—the mandated federal-government-wide Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) effort, and the complementary EPA-specific Cyber Risk Mitigation Projects (CRMPs). These two priorities introduce or improve upon dozens of cybersecurity capabilities, enhance the Agency's ability to respond to threats, and improve EPA's privacy posture via the Privacy Act of 1974. EPA will work closely with the Department of Homeland Security and other partners in implementing CDM capabilities.

To better understand complex interactions between pollutants and the environment and address the environmental problems of the 21st century effectively and efficiently, EPA and its partners analyze large volumes of data. EPA will develop a comprehensive data management strategy that addresses the collection, management, and use of data generated both internally and from external partners including states, tribes, grantees, the regulated community, and citizen science. The Agency will deploy new data analysis, data visualization, and geospatial tools in a Cloud-based framework to enable analysis and provide the basis for informed decision making.

Environmental decision making across media programs requires access to high-quality data and analytics. EPA will build shared IT services, maximizing the benefits of our investments and ensuring consistency and scalability in tools and services. EPA programs that receive submissions from outside the Agency, whether from the reporting community, states, tribes, or local governments, will rely increasingly on centrally-developed and maintained information services, decreasing the volume of computer code each program must develop and maintain. Shared services will reduce reporting burden for submitting entities and improve data quality for EPA. EPA programs, states, and tribes must establish a common catalog of shared services and agree to a minimum set of common standards and practices.

The Agency will enhance its extensive information resources by designing an enterprise-wide information architecture that will facilitate the electronic management of data and information, as well as multimodal access, effective searching, and ease of use. The Agency's future information management architecture will support official recordkeeping requirements, as well as daily document management, business processes, information access, and legal needs of EPA employees and organizations, while also being flexible, scalable, and cost effective.

Appendices

Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2019 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification

PROGRAM PROJECTS BY PROGRAM AREA
(Dollars in Thousands)

Science & Technology	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Pres Budget	FY 2019 Pres Budget v. FY 2018 Annualized CR
Clean Air				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	$6,045.0	$7,518.0	$5,739.0	-$1,779.0
Atmospheric Protection Program	$7,050.8	$7,964.0	$0.0	-$7,964.0
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	$7,283.8	$7,280.0	$4,031.0	-$3,249.0
Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification	$98,177.0	$92,988.0	$75,135.0	-$17,853.0
Subtotal, Clean Air	**$118,556.6**	**$115,750.0**	**$84,905.0**	**-$30,845.0**
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	$145.0	$158.0	$0.0	-$158.0
Radiation: Protection	$2,328.6	$1,996.0	$1,000.0	-$996.0
Radiation: Response Preparedness	$3,785.0	$3,658.0	$3,666.0	$8.0
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	$253.3	$144.0	$0.0	-$144.0
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	**$6,511.9**	**$5,956.0**	**$4,666.0**	**-$1,290.0**
Enforcement				
Forensics Support	$13,228.8	$13,576.0	$10,486.0	-$3,090.0
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	$9,950.4	$9,153.0	$5,216.0	-$3,937.0
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$23,161.0	$23,298.0	$22,461.0	-$837.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$438.0	$446.0	$500.0	$54.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	**$33,549.4**	**$32,897.0**	**$28,177.0**	**-$4,720.0**
IT / Data Management / Security				
IT / Data Management	$3,342.0	$3,068.0	$2,725.0	-$343.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$64,642.7	$67,875.0	$68,834.0	$959.0
Workforce Reshaping	$0.0	$0.0	$5,994.0	$5,994.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	**$64,642.7**	**$67,875.0**	**$74,828.0**	**$6,953.0**
Pesticides Licensing				
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	$2,938.3	$3,090.0	$2,406.0	-$684.0
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	$2,046.2	$2,325.0	$2,122.0	-$203.0

	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Pres Budget	FY 2019 Pres Budget v. FY 2018 Annualized CR
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	$548.1	$571.0	$530.0	-$41.0
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	**$5,532.6**	**$5,986.0**	**$5,058.0**	**-$928.0**
Research: Air and Energy				
Research: Air and Energy	$90,076.2	$91,282.0	$30,711.0	-$60,571.0
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources				
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	$104,687.6	$105,535.0	$67,261.0	-$38,274.0
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$142,429.1	$133,415.0	$52,549.0	-$80,866.0
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability				
Human Health Risk Assessment	$40,506.5	$37,554.0	$22,267.0	-$15,287.0
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability				
Endocrine Disruptors	$15,497.0	$16,142.0	$10,006.0	-$6,136.0
Computational Toxicology	$21,790.5	$21,266.0	$17,213.0	-$4,053.0
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability (other activities)	$51,905.1	$51,106.0	$34,518.0	-$16,588.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	$89,192.6	$88,514.0	$61,737.0	-$26,777.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	**$129,699.1**	**$126,068.0**	**$84,004.0**	**-$42,064.0**
Water: Human Health Protection				
Drinking Water Programs	$3,517.0	$3,495.0	$3,595.0	$100.0
Congressional Priorities				
Water Quality Research and Support Grants	$7,803.4	$4,072.0	$0.0	-$4,072.0
Total, Science & Technology	**$723,576.4**	**$708,975.0**	**$448,965.0**	**-$260,010.0**
Environmental Program & Management				
Clean Air				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	$15,236.6	$16,060.0	$12,574.0	-$3,486.0
Atmospheric Protection Program	$89,143.7	$94,788.0	$13,542.0	-$81,246.0
Federal Stationary Source Regulations	$20,282.9	$21,736.0	$16,898.0	-$4,838.0
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	$127,113.4	$125,387.0	$96,097.0	-$29,290.0
Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	$4,709.1	$4,606.0	$3,790.0	-$816.0
Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund	$8,326.0	$8,677.0	$0.0	-$8,677.0
Subtotal, Clean Air	**$264,811.7**	**$271,254.0**	**$142,901.0**	**-$128,353.0**
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	$2,985.9	$3,115.0	$0.0	-$3,115.0

	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Pres Budget	FY 2019 Pres Budget v. FY 2018 Annualized CR
Radiation: Protection	$7,780.1	$8,519.0	$2,000.0	-$6,519.0
Radiation: Response Preparedness	$2,543.1	$2,573.0	$2,221.0	-$352.0
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	$13,389.1	$13,242.0	$0.0	-$13,242.0
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	**$26,698.2**	**$27,449.0**	**$4,221.0**	**-$23,228.0**
Brownfields				
Brownfields	$25,411.8	$25,419.0	$16,082.0	-$9,337.0
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	$98,283.6	$100,975.0	$86,374.0	-$14,601.0
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	$172,309.6	$170,849.0	$140,677.0	-$30,172.0
Criminal Enforcement	$48,039.2	$45,333.0	$41,107.0	-$4,226.0
Environmental Justice	$6,401.5	$6,691.0	$2,000.0	-$4,691.0
NEPA Implementation	$16,098.2	$16,130.0	$13,496.0	-$2,634.0
Subtotal, Enforcement	**$242,848.5**	**$239,003.0**	**$197,280.0**	**-$41,723.0**
Geographic Programs				
Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay	$66,773.5	$72,504.0	$7,300.0	-$65,204.0
Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico	$3,395.8	$8,484.0	$0.0	-$8,484.0
Geographic Program: Lake Champlain	$4,395.0	$4,369.0	$0.0	-$4,369.0
Geographic Program: Long Island Sound	$7,989.8	$7,946.0	$0.0	-$7,946.0
Geographic Program: Other				
Lake Pontchartrain	$0.0	$942.0	$0.0	-$942.0
S.New England Estuary (SNEE)	$5,020.0	$4,965.0	$0.0	-$4,965.0
Geographic Program: Other (other activities)	$1,374.7	$1,436.0	$0.0	-$1,436.0
Subtotal, Geographic Program: Other	$6,394.7	$7,343.0	$0.0	-$7,343.0
Great Lakes Restoration	$353,207.0	$297,963.0	$30,000.0	-$267,963.0
Geographic Program: South Florida	$1,624.0	$1,692.0	$0.0	-$1,692.0
Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay	$4,493.7	$4,786.0	$0.0	-$4,786.0
Geographic Program: Puget Sound	$27,971.9	$27,810.0	$0.0	-$27,810.0
Subtotal, Geographic Programs	**$476,245.4**	**$432,897.0**	**$37,300.0**	**-$395,597.0**
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	$3,480.0	$3,834.0	$3,511.0	-$323.0
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	$936.9	$956.0	$1,263.0	$307.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$4,918.0	$5,336.0	$4,986.0	-$350.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	**$9,334.9**	**$10,126.0**	**$9,760.0**	**-$366.0**
Information Exchange / Outreach				

	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Pres Budget	FY 2019 Pres Budget v. FY 2018 Annualized CR
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	$14,413.1	$15,269.0	$10,031.0	-$5,238.0
TRI / Right to Know	$12,556.8	$14,187.0	$7,726.0	-$6,461.0
Tribal - Capacity Building	$14,760.7	$14,448.0	$12,631.0	-$1,817.0
Executive Management and Operations	$47,207.3	$46,398.0	$39,431.0	-$6,967.0
Environmental Education	$8,930.9	$8,643.0	$0.0	-$8,643.0
Exchange Network	$16,483.8	$16,578.0	$11,784.0	-$4,794.0
Small Minority Business Assistance	$1,704.6	$1,573.0	$0.0	-$1,573.0
Small Business Ombudsman	$2,102.2	$2,080.0	$1,965.0	-$115.0
Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination	$6,294.6	$6,504.0	$2,018.0	-$4,486.0
Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach	**$124,454.0**	**$125,680.0**	**$85,586.0**	**-$40,094.0**
International Programs				
US Mexico Border	$2,864.8	$3,012.0	$0.0	-$3,012.0
International Sources of Pollution	$6,338.3	$6,506.0	$4,188.0	-$2,318.0
Trade and Governance	$5,857.8	$5,777.0	$0.0	-$5,777.0
Subtotal, International Programs	**$15,060.9**	**$15,295.0**	**$4,188.0**	**-$11,107.0**
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	$9,166.5	$6,742.0	$13,755.0	$7,013.0
IT / Data Management	$82,580.0	$83,179.0	$69,264.0	-$13,915.0
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	**$91,746.5**	**$89,921.0**	**$83,019.0**	**-$6,902.0**
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Integrated Environmental Strategies	$10,732.3	$10,581.0	$9,496.0	-$1,085.0
Administrative Law	$4,533.9	$4,381.0	$4,557.0	$176.0
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$1,142.0	$1,015.0	$0.0	-$1,015.0
Civil Rights Program	$10,101.9	$9,699.0	$8,545.0	-$1,154.0
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$52,889.7	$49,657.0	$42,292.0	-$7,365.0
Legal Advice: Support Program	$14,489.7	$15,170.0	$16,451.0	$1,281.0
Regional Science and Technology	$1,398.2	$1,406.0	$0.0	-$1,406.0
Science Advisory Board	$3,820.3	$3,736.0	$3,779.0	$43.0
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	$15,498.4	$15,011.0	$15,532.0	$521.0
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	**$114,606.4**	**$110,656.0**	**$100,652.0**	**-$10,004.0**
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$73,003.2	$71,493.0	$68,635.0	-$2,858.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$293,997.9	$305,844.0	$300,738.0	-$5,106.0
Acquisition Management	$31,042.0	$30,803.0	$25,438.0	-$5,365.0
Human Resources Management	$50,608.8	$43,930.0	$40,860.0	-$3,070.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$24,444.8	$25,416.0	$18,986.0	-$6,430.0
Workforce Reshaping	$0.0	$0.0	$25,549.0	$25,549.0

	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Pres Budget	FY 2019 Pres Budget v. FY 2018 Annualized CR
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	**$473,096.7**	**$477,486.0**	**$480,206.0**	**$2,720.0**
Pesticides Licensing				
Science Policy and Biotechnology	$1,210.0	$1,479.0	$0.0	-$1,479.0
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	$56,911.0	$55,696.0	$45,949.0	-$9,747.0
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	$36,654.9	$38,302.0	$28,727.0	-$9,575.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	$5,554.3	$6,191.0	$5,084.0	-$1,107.0
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	**$100,330.2**	**$101,668.0**	**$79,760.0**	**-$21,908.0**
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)				
RCRA: Corrective Action	$36,129.6	$36,584.0	$31,944.0	-$4,640.0
RCRA: Waste Management	$58,277.0	$58,439.0	$41,907.0	-$16,532.0
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	$9,254.1	$9,141.0	$0.0	-$9,141.0
Subtotal, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	**$103,660.7**	**$104,164.0**	**$73,851.0**	**-$30,313.0**
Toxics Risk Review and Prevention				
Endocrine Disruptors	$6,006.4	$7,502.0	$0.0	-$7,502.0
Pollution Prevention Program	$11,338.1	$12,194.0	$0.0	-$12,194.0
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	$64,329.5	$58,995.0	$58,626.0	-$369.0
Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program	$12,780.9	$13,203.0	$0.0	-$13,203.0
Subtotal, Toxics Risk Review and Prevention	**$94,454.9**	**$91,894.0**	**$58,626.0**	**-$33,268.0**
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST	$10,654.3	$11,218.0	$5,615.0	-$5,603.0
Water: Ecosystems				
National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways	$26,759.1	$26,542.0	$0.0	-$26,542.0
Wetlands	$20,448.7	$20,922.0	$17,913.0	-$3,009.0
Subtotal, Water: Ecosystems	**$47,207.8**	**$47,464.0**	**$17,913.0**	**-$29,551.0**
Water: Human Health Protection				
Beach / Fish Programs	$1,364.0	$1,638.0	$0.0	-$1,638.0
Drinking Water Programs	$95,917.2	$96,200.0	$80,543.0	-$15,657.0
Subtotal, Water: Human Health Protection	**$97,281.2**	**$97,838.0**	**$80,543.0**	**-$17,295.0**
Water Quality Protection				
Marine Pollution	$11,694.4	$10,102.0	$0.0	-$10,102.0
Surface Water Protection	$198,589.4	$198,886.0	$174,975.0	-$23,911.0
Subtotal, Water Quality Protection	**$210,283.8**	**$208,988.0**	**$174,975.0**	**-$34,013.0**
Congressional Priorities				
Water Quality Research and Support Grants	$12,688.0	$12,614.0	$0.0	-$12,614.0

	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Pres Budget	FY 2019 Pres Budget v. FY 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Environmental Program & Management	**$2,639,159.5**	**$2,602,009.0**	**$1,738,852.0**	**-$863,157.0**
Inspector General				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$41,053.7	$41,207.0	$37,475.0	-$3,732.0
Total, Inspector General	**$41,053.7**	**$41,207.0**	**$37,475.0**	**-$3,732.0**
Building and Facilities				
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$6,119.2	$6,631.0	$6,176.0	-$455.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$26,065.5	$27,602.0	$33,377.0	$5,775.0
Total, Building and Facilities	**$32,184.7**	**$34,233.0**	**$39,553.0**	**$5,320.0**
Hazardous Substance Superfund				
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Radiation: Protection	$1,833.6	$1,972.0	$1,972.0	$0.0
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$9,156.4	$8,718.0	$8,718.0	$0.0
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	$1,028.8	$988.0	$988.0	$0.0
Enforcement				
Criminal Enforcement	$6,815.3	$7,135.0	$7,135.0	$0.0
Environmental Justice	$732.9	$554.0	$0.0	-$554.0
Forensics Support	$1,543.6	$1,097.0	$1,097.0	$0.0
Superfund: Enforcement	$153,706.0	$150,466.0	$150,466.0	$0.0
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	$5,594.9	$5,993.0	$5,993.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Enforcement	**$168,392.7**	**$165,245.0**	**$164,691.0**	**-$554.0**
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$33,899.4	$31,461.0	$31,752.0	$291.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$1,306.2	$934.0	$934.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	**$35,205.6**	**$32,395.0**	**$32,686.0**	**$291.0**

	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Pres Budget	FY 2019 Pres Budget v. FY 2018 Annualized CR
Information Exchange / Outreach				
Exchange Network	$1,316.3	$1,319.0	$1,319.0	$0.0
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	$654.9	$666.0	$5,186.0	$4,520.0
IT / Data Management	$14,691.5	$13,720.0	$13,720.0	$0.0
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	**$15,346.4**	**$14,386.0**	**$18,906.0**	**$4,520.0**
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$591.3	$667.0	$0.0	-$667.0
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$691.2	$577.0	$577.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	**$1,282.5**	**$1,244.0**	**$577.0**	**-$667.0**
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$22,511.4	$21,345.0	$21,152.0	-$193.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$69,651.3	$75,985.0	$74,144.0	-$1,841.0
Acquisition Management	$22,103.1	$21,296.0	$21,296.0	$0.0
Human Resources Management	$5,380.1	$5,997.0	$5,497.0	-$500.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$2,997.4	$2,611.0	$2,611.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	**$122,643.3**	**$127,234.0**	**$124,700.0**	**-$2,534.0**
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$12,717.6	$11,385.0	$10,885.0	-$500.0
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability				
Human Health Risk Assessment	$3,020.5	$2,805.0	$5,021.0	$2,216.0
Superfund Cleanup				
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	$198,324.0	$180,075.0	$181,306.0	$1,231.0
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	$7,174.6	$7,584.0	$7,584.0	$0.0
Superfund: Federal Facilities	$22,434.2	$20,982.0	$20,982.0	$0.0
Superfund: Remedial	$544,822.9	$505,042.0	$508,495.0	$3,453.0
Subtotal, Superfund Cleanup	**$772,755.7**	**$713,683.0**	**$718,367.0**	**$4,684.0**
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	**$1,144,699.4**	**$1,081,374.0**	**$1,088,830.0**	**$7,456.0**
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks				
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	$584.7	$616.0	$589.0	-$27.0
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$373.2	$404.0	$420.0	$16.0

	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Pres Budget	FY 2019 Pres Budget v. FY 2018 Annualized CR
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$502.2	$793.0	$773.0	-$20.0
Acquisition Management	$144.7	$146.0	$138.0	-$8.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	**$1,020.1**	**$1,343.0**	**$1,331.0**	**-$12.0**
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST	$9,554.5	$9,177.0	$6,452.0	-$2,725.0
LUST Cooperative Agreements	$55,320.2	$54,666.0	$38,840.0	-$15,826.0
LUST Prevention	$25,305.9	$25,197.0	$0.0	-$25,197.0
Subtotal, Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)	**$90,180.6**	**$89,040.0**	**$45,292.0**	**-$43,748.0**
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$358.0	$318.0	$320.0	$2.0
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	**$92,143.4**	**$91,317.0**	**$47,532.0**	**-$43,785.0**
Inland Oil Spill Programs				
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	$145.2	$138.0	$0.0	-$138.0
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	$2,342.8	$2,397.0	$2,219.0	-$178.0
Oil				
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	$14,422.5	$14,311.0	$12,273.0	-$2,038.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$376.2	$580.0	$665.0	$85.0
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$653.4	$659.0	$516.0	-$143.0
Total, Inland Oil Spill Programs	**$17,940.1**	**$18,085.0**	**$15,673.0**	**-$2,412.0**
State and Tribal Assistance Grants				
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)				
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	$20,083.7	$19,864.0	$3,000.0	-$16,864.0
Brownfields Projects	$88,370.2	$79,457.0	$62,000.0	-$17,457.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	$1,380,738.8	$1,384,421.0	$1,393,887.0	$9,466.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	$944,392.1	$857,371.0	$863,233.0	$5,862.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	$10,628.2	$9,932.0	$0.0	-$9,932.0
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	$40,683.0	$59,593.0	$10,000.0	-$49,593.0
Targeted Airshed Grants	$19,818.1	$29,796.0	$0.0	-$29,796.0

	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Pres Budget	FY 2019 Pres Budget v. FY 2018 Annualized CR
GKM Water Monitoring	$105.5	$3,973.0	$0.0	-$3,973.0
Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	**$2,504,819.6**	**$2,444,407.0**	**$2,332,120.0**	**-$112,287.0**
Categorical Grants				
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	$169,771.6	$169,754.0	$0.0	-$169,754.0
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	$101,125.8	$101,271.0	$67,892.0	-$33,379.0
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	$214,180.6	$226,669.0	$151,961.0	-$74,708.0
Categorical Grant: Radon	$7,963.4	$7,996.0	$0.0	-$7,996.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)				
Monitoring Grants	$18,392.0	$17,727.0	$11,884.0	-$5,843.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)	$209,294.1	$211,512.0	$141,799.0	-$69,713.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	$227,686.1	$229,239.0	$153,683.0	-$75,556.0
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	$15,867.0	$14,561.0	$9,762.0	-$4,799.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	$10,572.3	$10,435.0	$6,995.0	-$3,440.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	$12,402.4	$12,615.0	$8,457.0	-$4,158.0
Categorical Grant: Lead	$14,822.2	$13,954.0	$0.0	-$13,954.0
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	$97,165.0	$99,016.0	$66,381.0	-$32,635.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	$17,687.1	$17,927.0	$10,531.0	-$7,396.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	$4,504.6	$4,733.0	$0.0	-$4,733.0
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	$4,938.3	$4,886.0	$3,276.0	-$1,610.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	$68,186.0	$65,031.0	$44,233.0	-$20,798.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	$1,479.4	$1,488.0	$0.0	-$1,488.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	$14,027.8	$12,742.0	$8,963.0	-$3,779.0
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	$9,289.3	$9,580.0	$6,422.0	-$3,158.0
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	$9,540.3	$9,484.0	$0.0	-$9,484.0
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	$46,994.9	$47,421.0	$31,791.0	-$15,630.0
Categorical Grant: Multipurpose Grants	$162.9	$0.0	$27,000.0	$27,000.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grants	**$1,048,367.0**	**$1,058,802.0**	**$597,347.0**	**-$461,455.0**
Congressional Priorities				
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$4,565.8	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	**$3,557,752.4**	**$3,503,209.0**	**$2,929,467.0**	**-$573,742.0**
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund				
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)				
RCRA: Waste Management	$4,915.4	$3,156.0	$0.0	-$3,156.0

	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Pres Budget	FY 2019 Pres Budget v. FY 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund	**$4,915.4**	**$3,156.0**	**$0.0**	**-$3,156.0**
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund				
Water Quality Protection				
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation[1]	$3,597.7	$12,932.0	$20,000.0	$7,068.0
Total, Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund	**$3,597.7**	**$12,932.0**	**$20,000.0**	**$7,068.0**
Subtotal, EPA	**$8,257,022.7**	**$8,096,497.0**	**$6,366,347.0**	**-$1,730,150.0**
Cancellation of Funds	$0.0	-$90,348.0	-$220,460.0	-$130,112.0
TOTAL, EPA	**$8,257,022.7**	**$8,006,149.0**	**$6,145,887.0**	**-$1,860,262.0**

*For ease of comparison, Superfund transfer resources for the audit and research functions are shown in the Superfund account.

[1] The FY 2017 Appropriations Act (P.L. 115-31) provided the WIFIA program with $10 million; this funding supplemented $20 million previously provided in FY 2017 by a Continuing Resolution (P.L. 114-254).

Summary of Agency Resources by Appropriation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Pres Bud	Delta FY 2019 PB- FY 2018 ACR
Science and Technology (S&T)	$713,823	$708,975	$448,965	($260,010)
Environmental Program Management (EPM)	$2,619,799	$2,602,009	$1,738,852	($863,157)
Inspector General (IG)	$41,489	$41,207	$37,475	($3,732)
Building and Facilities (B&F)	$34,467	$34,233	$39,553	$5,320
Inland Oil Spill Program (Oil)	$18,209	$18,085	$15,673	($2,412)
Hazardous Substance Superfund (SF)	$1,088,769	$1,081,374	$1,088,830	$7,456
-Superfund Program	$1,064,495	$1,057,265	$1,062,714	$5,449
-Inspector General Transfer	$8,778	$8,718	$8,718	$0
-Science & Technology Transfer	$15,496	$15,391	$17,398	$2,007
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST)	$91,941	$91,317	$47,532	($43,785)
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	$3,527,161	$3,503,209	$2,929,467	($573,742)
-Categorical Grants	$1,066,041	$1,058,802	$597,347	($461,455)
-State Revolving Funds	$2,257,120	$2,241,792	$2,257,120	$15,328
-All Other STAG[1]	$204,000	$202,615	$75,000	($127,615)
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program (WIFIA)[2]	$10,000	$12,932	$20,000	$7,068
E-Manifest[3]	$3,178	$3,156	$0	($3,156)
Cancellations	($90,348)	($90,348)	($220,460)	($130,112)
Agency Total[4]	**$8,058,488**	**$8,006,149**	**$6,145,887**	**($1,860,262)**

Note: S&T and IG totals do not include Superfund transfers – see the Superfund line items for annual amounts.

[1] Section 196 (a) of P.L. 114-254 provided an additional one-time $100 million in FY 2017 to address lead infrastructure in communities with declared emergencies relating to public health threats associated with lead in drinking water. The full amount was allocated to Flint, MI.

[2] Section 197 (a) of P.L. 114-254 provided an additional $20 million in FY 2017 for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program.

[3] In FY 2019, EPA will operate the e-Manifest system and the Agency anticipates collecting and depositing approximately $39 million in e-Manifest user fees into the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund.

[4] In FY 2017, P.L. 114-254 included an additional $100 million for the DWSRF and $20 million for the WIFIA program which is not included in the table.

Categorical Program Grants

by National Program and State Grant

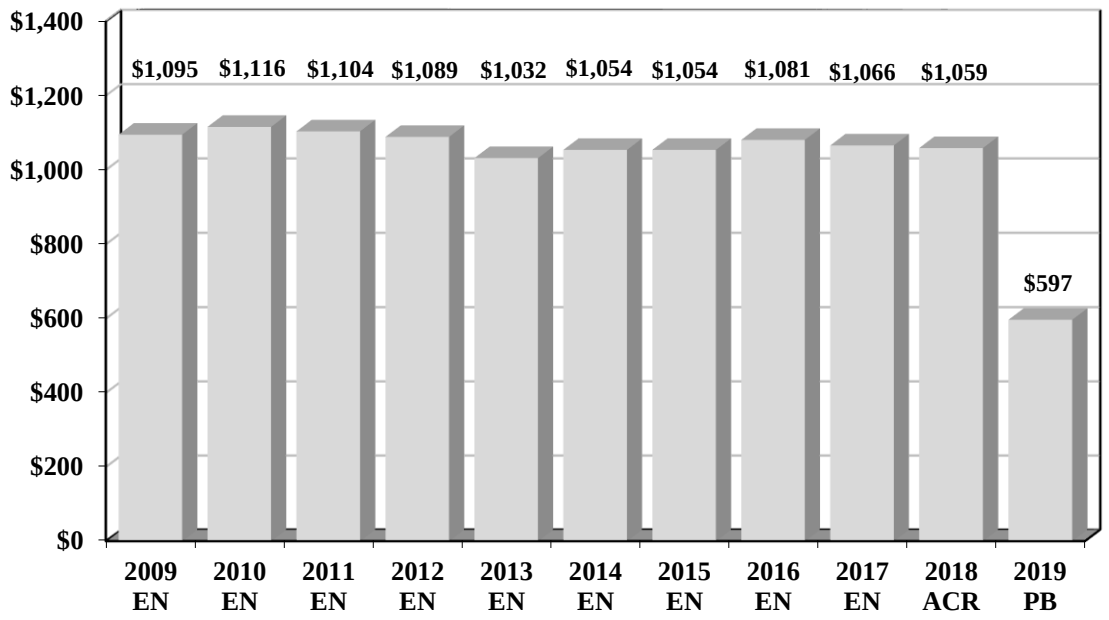
(Dollars in Thousands)

NPM / Grant	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 ACR	FY 2019 Pres Bud	Delta FY 2019 PB- FY 2018 ACR	% Change FY 2019 PB - FY 2018 ACR
Air & Radiation					
State and Local Air Quality Management	$214,181	$226,669	$151,961	($74,708)	-33.0%
Tribal Air Quality Management	$14,028	$12,742	$8,963	($3,779)	-29.7%
Radon	$7,963	$7,996	$0	($7,996)	-100.0%
	$236,172	**$247,407**	**$160,924**	**($86,483)**	**-35.0%**
Water					
Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	$227,686	$229,239	$153,683	($75,556)	-33.0%
Beaches Protection	$9,540	$9,484	$0	($9,484)	-100.0%
Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	$169,772	$169,754	$0	($169,754)	-100.0%
Wetlands Program Development	$15,867	$14,561	$9,762	($4,799)	-33.0%
	$422,865	**$423,038**	**$163,445**	**($259,593)**	**-61.4%**
Drinking Water					
Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	$101,126	$101,271	$67,892	($33,379)	-33.0%
Underground Injection Control (UIC)	$10,572	$10,435	$6,995	($3,440)	-33.0%
	$111,698	**$111,706**	**$74,887**	**($36,819)**	**-33.0%**
Hazardous Waste					
Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	$97,165	$99,016	$66,381	($32,635)	-33.0%
Brownfields	$46,995	$47,421	$31,791	($15,630)	-33.0%
Underground Storage Tanks	$1,479	$1,488	$0	($1,488)	-100.0%
	$145,639	**$147,925**	**$98,172**	**($49,753)**	**-33.6%**
Pesticides & Toxics					
Pesticides Program Implementation	$12,402	$12,615	$8,457	($4,158)	-33.0%
Lead	$14,822	$13,954	$0	($13,954)	-100.0%
Toxics Substances Compliance	$4,938	$4,886	$3,276	($1,610)	-33.0%
Pesticides Enforcement	$17,687	$17,927	$10,531	($7,396)	-41.3%
	$49,850	**$49,382**	**$22,264**	**($27,118)**	**-54.9%**
Multimedia					
Environmental Information	$9,289	$9,580	$6,422	($3,158)	-33.0%
Multipurpose Grants	$163	$0	$27,000	$27,000	N/A
Pollution Prevention	$4,505	$4,733	$0	($4,733)	-100.0%
Tribal General Assistance Program	$68,186	$65,031	$44,233	($20,798)	-32.0%
	$82,143	**$79,344**	**$77,655**	**($1,689)**	**-2.1%**
Total Categorical Grants	**$1,048,367**	**$1,058,802**	**$597,347**	**($461,455)**	**-43.6%**

Notes Totals may not add due to rounding
FY 2019 proposed cancellation of funds not shown

Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Millions)



Note: EN – Enacted, ACR – Annualized Continuing Resolution, PB – President's Budget

Categorical Grants

In FY 2019, EPA requests a total of $597.3 million for 14 categorical program grants for state, interstate organizations, non-profit organizations, intertribal consortia, and tribal governments. EPA will continue to pursue its strategy of building and supporting state, local, and tribal capacity to implement, operate, and enforce the nation's environmental laws. Most environmental laws were designed with a decentralized nationwide structure to protect public health and the environment. In this way, environmental goals will ultimately be achieved through the actions, programs, and commitments of state, tribal, and local governments, organizations, and citizens.

In FY 2019, EPA will continue to offer flexibility to state and tribal governments to manage their environmental programs as well as provide technical and financial assistance to achieve mutual environmental goals. First, EPA and its state and tribal partners will continue implementing the National Environmental Performance Partnership System (NEPPS). NEPPS is designed to allow states the flexibility to operate their programs, while continuing to emphasize measuring and reporting of environmental results. Second, Performance Partnership Grants (PPGs) will continue to allow states and tribes funding flexibility to combine categorical program grants to address environmental priorities and, in some cases, to reduce administrative burden. In FY 2019, EPA will increase flexibility through a request of $27.0 million for the Multipurpose Grants program which are intentionally structured to allow states, tribes, and territories to apply funding toward activities required in a broad array of environmental statutes, depending on local needs and priorities.

HIGHLIGHTS:

State & Local Air Quality Management, and Tribal Air Quality Management

The FY 2019 request includes a combined $161.0 million for grants to support State and Local and Tribal Air Quality Management programs. Grant funds for State and Local Air Quality Management and Tribal Air Quality Management are requested in the amounts of $152.0 million and $9.0 million, respectively. These funds provide resources to multi-state, state, local, and tribal air pollution control agencies for the development and implementation of programs for the prevention and control of air pollution and for the implementation of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) set to protect public health and the environment. There is a focus on prioritizing timely and necessary actions to improve air quality in nonattainment areas and to reduce the number of areas not in attainment with the NAAQS. In FY 2019, EPA will continue to work with state and local air pollution control agencies to develop and implement state implementation plans (SIPs) for NAAQS, monitor industry compliance with EPA stationary source regulations, develop plans for regional haze, and develop and operate air quality monitoring networks.

EPA will work with federally recognized tribal governments nationwide to develop and implement tribal air quality management programs and to build tribal air quality management capacity. Tribes are active in protection of air quality for the land over which they have sovereignty and work closely with EPA to monitor and report air quality information.

Water Pollution Control (Clean Water Act Section 106) Grants

EPA's FY 2019 request includes $153.7 million for Water Pollution Control grants to state, interstate, and tribal water quality programs. These water quality funds assist state and tribal efforts to restore and maintain the quality of the nation's waters through water quality standards, improved water quality monitoring and assessment, implementation of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and other watershed-related plans, and to operate the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program.

States and authorized tribes will continue to review and update their water quality standards as required by the Clean Water Act. In FY 2019, EPA requests $11.9 million of the Section 106 program funding be provided to states and tribes that participate in collecting statistically valid water monitoring data to implement enhancements in their water monitoring programs.

Wetlands Grants

In FY 2019, EPA request includes $9.8 million for Wetlands Program grants, which provide technical and financial assistance to states, tribes, and local governments. These grants support development of state and tribal wetland programs that further the national goal of an overall increase in the acreage and condition of wetlands. The Wetland Program Development Grants are EPA's primary resource for supporting state and tribal wetland program development. Grants are used to develop new or refine existing state and tribal wetland programs in one or more of the following areas: monitoring and assessment, voluntary restoration and protection, regulatory programs including Section 401 certification, and wetland water quality standards.

Public Water System Supervision Grants

In FY 2019, EPA requests $67.9 million for Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) grants. These grants provide assistance to implement and enforce National Primary Drinking Water Regulations to ensure the safety of the Nation's drinking water resources and to protect public health. Through this funding, EPA will build on current efforts to identify, prevent, and protect drinking water from known

and emerging contaminants that potentially endanger public health. All these activities help address health-based violations, water supply shortages, and provide operational efficiencies that protect the nation's infrastructure investment.

Underground Injection Control (UIC) Grants

In FY 2019, EPA requests $7.0 million for the Underground Injection Control (UIC) grants program. Grants are provided to states that have primary enforcement authority (primacy) to implement and maintain UIC programs. The funding allows for the implementation of the UIC program, including for states and tribes to administer UIC permitting programs, provide program oversight, implementation tools, public outreach, and ensure that injection wells are safely operated. In addition, EPA will continue to process primacy applications and permit applications for Class VI geological sequestration wells. Currently, EPA directly implements the Class VI geologic sequestration program as no states have received approval for Class VI primacy either through a state UIC program revision or through a new application from states without any UIC primary enforcement authority.

Multipurpose Grants

In FY 2019, EPA requests $27.0 million for the Multipurpose Grants program. These flexible grants support efforts to implement mandatory statutory duties delegated by EPA under pertinent environmental laws. Recognizing that environmental challenges vary due to factors such as geography, population density, and economic activities, this program provides EPA's partners with flexibility to target funds to their highest priority efforts to protect human health and the environment.

Tribal General Assistance Program Grants

In FY 2019, EPA requests $44.2 million in General Assistance Program (GAP) grants to provide tribes with a foundation to build their capacity to address environmental issues on Indian lands. This request will assist EPA's partnership and collaboration with tribes to address environmental program responsibilities and challenges. Resources will support activities to help tribes transition from capacity development to program implementation and support the development of EPA-Tribal Environmental Plans (ETEPs) to identify EPA and tribal responsibilities for ensuring environmental and public health responsibilities in Indian country. The grants will assist tribal governments in building environmental capacity to assess environmental conditions, utilize available federal and other information, and build and administer environmental programs tailored to their needs.

Pesticide Enforcement and Toxics Substances Compliance Grants

The FY 2019 request includes a combined $13.8 million to build environmental partnerships with states and tribes that strengthen their ability to address environmental and public health threats from pesticides and toxic substances. The compliance monitoring and enforcement state grants request consists of $10.5 million for Pesticides Enforcement and $3.3 million for Toxic Substances Compliance Grants.

State and tribal compliance and enforcement grants will be awarded to assist in the implementation of compliance and enforcement provisions of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The Toxic Substance Compliance Grants fund activities which protect the public and the environment from hazards associated with exposure to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), asbestos, and lead-based paint.

Under the Pesticides Enforcement Grant program, EPA provides resources to states and tribes to conduct FIFRA compliance inspections, take appropriate enforcement actions, and implement programs for farm

worker protection. The program also sponsors training for state and tribal inspectors through the Pesticide Inspector Residential Program (PIRT) and for state and tribal managers through the Pesticide Regulatory Education Program (PREP). These grants support state and tribal compliance activities to protect the environment from harmful chemicals and pesticides.

Pesticides Program Implementation Grants

The FY 2019 request includes $8.5 million for Pesticides Program Implementation grants. These resources will assist states, tribes, and partners with outreach, training, technical assistance, and implementation of various pesticide programs and issues including: pesticide worker safety, protection of endangered species and water sources, bed bug issues, pollinator protection, spray drift reduction, and promotion of environmental stewardship approaches to pesticide use. The Pesticides Program Implementation grants help state programs stay current with changing requirements.

Environmental Information Grants

In FY 2019, EPA requests $6.4 million for the Environmental Information Exchange Network (EN) grant program. The EN grants provide funding to states, territories, federally recognized tribes, and Tribal consortia to support their participation in the EN. These grants help EN partners acquire and develop the hardware and software needed to connect to the EN; use the EN to collect, report, access, and analyze the data they need with greater efficiency; and integrate environmental data across programs. In collaboration with EPA, the states and tribes accept the EN as the standard approach for EPA and state data sharing. The grant program provides the funding to make this approach a reality.

In FY 2019, EPA will continue to collaborate with state, local, and tribal partners to achieve benefits that reach beyond the standardization and exchange of data. EPA, states and tribes are making progress on implementing business processes and systems to reduce reporting burden on regulated facilities and improving effectiveness and efficiency of environmental protection programs. This work builds on the successful state/EPA collaboration with the EN, a partnership which is enabling the exchange and sharing of critical environmental data, leading to enhanced analysis of environmental conditions and improved decision-making. In FY 2019, the Agency will adjust schedules and priorities to align with capacity.

Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants

In FY 2019, EPA requests $66.4 million for Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance grants. Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance grants are used for the implementation of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste program. Authorized states conduct the direct implementation of permitting, waste minimization, enforcement, and corrective action activities of the RCRA program. EPA is responsible for directly implementing the RCRA program in two states.

Brownfields Grants

In FY 2019, EPA requests $31.8 million for the Brownfields grant program that provides assistance to states and tribes to establish core capabilities and enhance their state and tribal Brownfields response programs. These response programs address contaminated brownfields sites that do not require federal action but need assessment and/or cleanup before they can be ready for reuse. States and tribes may use grant funding under this program for a number of areas, including: to develop a public record, create an inventory of brownfields sites, develop oversight and enforcement authorities, conduct public education and opportunities for public participation, develop mechanisms for approval of cleanup plans and certification that cleanup efforts are completed, purchase environmental insurance, develop tracking and management systems for land use, and conduct site specific activities such as assessments and cleanups at brownfields sites.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Resources

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Resources

State-by-State distribution of Actual and Estimated Obligations
Fiscal Years 2017 to 2019 – Dollars in Thousands[1]

The following tables show state-by-state distribution of resources for EPA's two largest State and Tribal Grant Programs, the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund.

[1] Certain amounts presented in this Budget in Brief are different than those in the President's Budget and reflect late decisions made after the President's Budget documents were sent to the publisher.

Infrastructure Assistance:
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)
(Dollars in Thousands)

STATE	FY 2017 ACT. OBLIG.	FY 2018 EST. OBLIG.	FY 2019 EST. OBLIG.
Alabama	$15,740	$15,913	$16,025
Alaska	$8,241	$8,332	$8,391
American Samoa	$1,426	$1,442	$1,452
Arizona	$20,006	$15,043	$15,149
Arkansas	$12,610	$12,749	$12,839
California	$79,255	$78,400	$78,944
Colorado	$14,344	$14,502	$14,604
Connecticut	$8,351	$8,443	$8,502
Delaware	$8,241	$8,332	$8,391
District of Columbia	$8,241	$8,332	$8,391
Florida	$30,143	$30,476	$30,689
Georgia	$17,968	$18,167	$18,294
Guam	$3,671	$3,712	$3,738
Hawaii	$8,316	$8,332	$8,391
Idaho	$8,241	$8,332	$8,391
Illinois	$34,488	$34,772	$35,015
Indiana	$13,368	$13,516	$13,611
Iowa	$12,326	$12,462	$12,550
Kansas	$9,167	$9,496	$9,563
Kentucky	$12,830	$12,972	$13,063
Louisiana	$12,751	$11,424	$11,504
Maine	$8,241	$8,332	$8,391
Maryland	$13,987	$14,142	$14,241
Massachusetts	$15,319	$15,488	$15,597
Michigan	$25,662	$25,935	$26,117
Minnesota	$14,747	$14,910	$15,015
Mississippi	$8,534	$8,628	$8,688
Missouri	$16,637	$16,821	$16,939
Montana	$8,241	$8,332	$8,391
Nebraska	$8,312	$8,332	$8,391
Nevada	$11,753	$11,883	$11,966
New Hampshire	$8,241	$8,332	$8,391
New Jersey	$15,680	$15,853	$15,964
New Mexico	$9,300	$8,332	$8,391
New York	$39,558	$39,995	$40,275
North Carolina	$19,283	$19,495	$19,632
North Dakota	$8,241	$8,332	$8,391
Northern Mariana Islands	$3,181	$3,216	$3,238
Ohio	$22,929	$23,162	$23,324
Oklahoma	$13,751	$13,425	$13,519
Oregon	$11,705	$11,835	$11,918
Pennsylvania	$26,351	$26,642	$26,828
Puerto Rico	$8,412	$8,332	$8,391
Rhode Island	$8,241	$8,332	$8,391
South Carolina	$8,241	$8,332	$8,391
South Dakota	$8,241	$8,332	$8,391
Tennessee	$8,241	$8,332	$8,391
Texas	$59,590	$60,247	$60,668
Utah	$8,600	$8,694	$8,756
Vermont	$8,241	$8,332	$8,391
Virgin Islands, U.S.	$0	$4,128	$4,158
Virginia	$13,658	$13,804	$13,901
Washington	$18,394	$18,597	$18,727
West Virginia	$8,241	$8,332	$8,391
Wisconsin	$14,372	$14,531	$14,633
Wyoming	$8,241	$8,332	$8,391
Tribal Resources	$8,171	$20,000	$20,000
Non-state Resources	$6,131[1]	$4,143[2]	$4,158[3]
Flint, Michigan	$100,000[4]	$0	$0
TOTAL:	**$944,392**	**$857,371**	**$863,233**

Notes:

1. Includes $536 thousand in UCMR set aside, $1.56 million for American Iron and Steel Management and Oversight, $3.760 million for an Interagency Agreement with the Indian Health Service to increase basic drinking water access to Indian Tribes, $50 thousand for Senior Environmental Employee Program grant for enrollees to work in Region 7's Water, Wetlands, Pesticides Division support operations, and $225 thousand for surface water treatment training for the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.
2. Includes $2 million for UCMR set aside and $2.143 million for American Iron and Steel Management and Oversight.
3. Includes $2 million for UCMR set aside and $2.158 million for American Iron and Steel Management and Oversight.
4. Section 196 (a) P.L. 114-254 provided an additional $100 million for the Drinking Water Sate Revolving Fund. Full amount allocated to Flint, MI.

Infrastructure Assistance:
Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)

(Dollars in Thousands)

STATE	FY 2017 ACT. OBLIG.	FY 2018 EST. OBLIG.	FY 2019 EST. OBLIG.
Alabama	$14,975	$15,136	$15,245
Alaska	$8,015	$8,101	$8,160
American Samoa	$6,723	$7,338	$7,389
Arizona	$15,905	$9,142	$9,209
Arkansas	$8,761	$8,855	$8,919
California	$95,848	$96,808	$97,509
Colorado	$10,712	$10,827	$10,906
Connecticut	$16,406	$16,582	$16,703
Delaware	$7,256	$6,645	$6,693
District of Columbia	$5,892	$6,645	$6,693
Florida	$45,205	$45,690	$46,022
Georgia	$22,643	$22,886	$23,052
Guam	$6,465	$5,309	$5,347
Hawaii	$9,983	$10,483	$10,559
Idaho	$6,574	$6,645	$6,693
Illinois	$60,663	$61,218	$61,662
Indiana	$32,275	$32,621	$32,858
Iowa	$18,125	$18,320	$18,452
Kansas	$12,088	$12,218	$12,306
Kentucky	$17,044	$17,227	$17,352
Louisiana	$14,447	$14,880	$14,988
Maine	$10,367	$10,478	$10,554
Maryland	$32,390	$32,738	$32,975
Massachusetts	$45,469	$45,957	$46,290
Michigan	$57,583	$58,201	$58,623
Minnesota	$24,392	$24,879	$25,059
Mississippi	$12,066	$12,195	$12,284
Missouri	$37,125	$37,524	$37,796
Montana	$6,574	$6,645	$6,693
Nebraska	$6,850	$6,923	$6,974
Nevada	$6,574	$6,645	$6,693
New Hampshire	$13,383	$13,527	$13,625
New Jersey	$54,726	$55,313	$55,714
New Mexico	$8,124	$6,645	$6,693
New York	$147,822	$149,405	$150,485
North Carolina	$24,170	$24,429	$24,606
North Dakota	$6,574	$6,645	$6,693
Northern Mariana Islands	$3,373	$3,410	$3,434
Ohio	$75,392	$76,201	$76,753
Oklahoma	$11,642	$10,936	$11,015
Oregon	$15,128	$15,291	$15,402
Pennsylvania	$53,048	$53,617	$54,006
Puerto Rico	$17,755	$17,654	$17,782
Rhode Island	$8,992	$9,089	$9,155
South Carolina	$13,720	$13,867	$13,967
South Dakota	$6,574	$6,645	$6,693
Tennessee	$31,739	$19,663	$19,806
Texas	$61,210	$61,867	$62,316
Utah	$7,056	$7,132	$7,184
Vermont	$6,574	$6,645	$6,693
Virgin Islands, U.S.	$4,149	$4,259	$4,289
Virginia	$27,407	$27,701	$27,902
Washington	$23,289	$23,539	$23,710
West Virginia	$20,877	$21,101	$21,254
Wisconsin	$36,205	$36,594	$36,859
Wyoming	$6,579	$6,645	$6,693
Tribal Resources	$10,268	$30,000	$30,000
Non-state Resources	$9,568[1]	$840[2]	$500[3]
TOTAL:	**$1,380,739**	**$1,384,421**	**$1,393,887**

Notes:

1. Includes $8.81 million for an Interagency Agreement with the Indian Health Service to provide services to increase basic sanitation access by providing wastewater infrastructure to Indian Tribes and $756 thousand for American Iron and Steel Management and Oversight.
2. $840 thousand for American Iron and Steel Management and Oversight.
3. $500 thousand for American iron and Steel Management and Oversight.

Infrastructure / STAG Project Financing

Infrastructure and Special Projects Funds

The FY 2019 President's Budget requests a total of $2.35 billion for EPA's Infrastructure programs in the State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) and Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) accounts. Infrastructure programs include: the State Revolving Funds (SRFs), WIFIA, Alaska Native Villages, Diesel Emissions Reduction Act grants, and Brownfields Projects.

With funds provided to the SRFs and technical assistance funding through EPA's operating programs in FY 2019, EPA will continue its effort to build the capacity of local utilities, private investors, and state programs to expand their contribution to the array of funding options to meet future infrastructure needs. Infrastructure and targeted project funding, under the STAG appropriation, provides financial assistance to states, municipalities, interstates, and tribal governments to fund a variety of drinking water, wastewater, air, and brownfields environmental projects. These funds help fulfill the federal government's commitment to help our state, tribal, and local partners comply with federal environmental requirements to ensure public health and revitalize contaminated properties.

By providing STAG funds to capitalize SRF programs, EPA enables the states to provide low-cost loans to municipalities for infrastructure construction. All drinking water and wastewater projects are funded based on state-developed priority lists. Through SRF set-asides, grants are available to Indian tribes and U.S. territories for infrastructure projects. The resources included in this budget will enable the Agency, in conjunction with EPA's state, local, and tribal partners, to achieve important goals.

Capitalizing Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Funds

The Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Fund programs demonstrate a true partnership between states, localities, and the federal government. These programs provide federal financial assistance, in the form of capitalization grants, to states to protect the nation's water resources. These funds are used for the construction of drinking water and wastewater infrastructure and treatment facilities. The state revolving funds are two important elements of the nation's substantial investment in sewage treatment and drinking water systems, which provide Americans with significant benefits in the form of reduced water pollution and safer drinking water.

This federal investment also will support the continued work of the SRFs in ensuring that small and underserved communities have tools available to help address their pressing water infrastructure and other water quality needs. Many small systems face significant investment needs critical for the public health and environmental safety of the towns and cities they serve. EPA will focus on issues such as: financial planning for future infrastructure investments (applications, exploring financing options, planning and design); expanding current work with states to identify additional financing opportunities for small communities; and enhancing collaboration with USDA on training, technical assistance, and funding opportunities for small communities.

EPA will continue to provide financial assistance for wastewater and other water projects through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). CWSRF projects include estuary, storm water, and sewer overflow projects. The dramatic progress made in improving the quality of wastewater treatment since the 1970s is a national success. In 1972, only 78.2 million people were served by secondary or advanced wastewater treatment facilities. As of 2012 (from the most recent Clean Watersheds Needs Survey), over 99 percent of Publicly Owned Treatment Works, serving 234 million people, use secondary treatment or better. Water

infrastructure projects, supported by the program, contribute to direct ecosystem improvements by lowering the amount of nutrients and toxic pollutants in all types of surface waters.

The FY 2019 request includes $1.394 billion in funding for the CWSRF. Total CWSRF funding made available for loans from 1988 through June 2017 exceeds $128 billion. This total includes loan repayments, state match dollars, as well as other funding sources. EPA estimates that for every federal dollar that has been contributed, close to three dollars have been made available to municipalities to fund infrastructure projects.

The FY 2019 request includes $863 million in funding for the DWSRF. Since its inception in 1997, the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) program has made $35.4 billion available to finance 14,000 infrastructure improvement projects nationwide, with an average of $1.87 made available to localities for every $1 of federal funds that has been invested. The DWSRF helps address the costs of ensuring safe drinking water supplies and assists small communities in meeting their responsibilities.

Tribal communities are in need of assistance given their sanitation and drinking water infrastructure lags behind the rest of the country causing significant public health concerns. To help address this situation, EPA is requesting a tribal funding floor of two percent, or $30 million for the CWSRF and $20 million for the DWSRF, whichever is greater, of the funds appropriated in FY 2019.

For FY 2019, EPA requests that not less than 10 percent but not more than 20 percent of the CWSRF funds and not less than 20 percent but not more than 30 percent of the DWSRF funds be made available to each state to be used to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principle, negative interest loans, or grants (or a combination of these). For FY 2019, the EPA will encourage states to utilize the subsidy to assist small drinking water and wastewater systems with standards compliance.

Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Program

In FY 2019, EPA will continue to fund the Water Infrastructure and Finance Innovation Act (WIFIA) program. The FY 2019 request of $20 million provides the necessary funds to provide WIFIA credit assistance to finance drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects. The WIFIA program will accelerate investment in our nation's water and wastewater infrastructure by providing supplemental credit assistance to credit worthy nationally and regionally significant water projects. With $20 million in appropriations, EPA could potentially provide up to $2 billion in credit assistance and, when combined with other funding sources, help to spur up to $4 billion in total infrastructure investment.[1] It is expected that entities with complex water and wastewater projects will be attracted to WIFIA and EPA will work to provide assistance to a diverse set of projects. EPA will also work to assist small and underserved communities with limited ability to repay loans. Through the Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center, EPA will work to promote public private collaboration and maintain an ongoing dialogue with the financial community to encourage investment in the water market as well as innovative financing.

Alaska Native Villages

The FY 2019 President's Budget requests $3.0 million for Alaska native villages for the construction of wastewater and drinking water facilities to address sanitation problems unique to this area of the country. EPA will continue to work with the Department of Health and Human Services' Indian Health Service, the State of Alaska, the Alaska Native Tribal Health Council, and local communities to provide needed financial and technical assistance.

[1] This approximation is based on notional calculations. Subsidy cost is determined on a loan-by-loan basis.

Diesel Emissions Reduction Act Grants

The Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) program authorizes funding to provide immediate, effective emission reductions from existing diesel engines through engine retrofits, rebuilds, and replacements; switching to cleaner fuels; idling reduction strategies; and other clean diesel strategies. Retrofitting or replacing older diesel engines reduces particulate matter (PM) emissions up to 95 percent, smog-forming emissions, such as hydrocarbons (HC) and nitrogen oxide (NOx), up to 90 percent, and greenhouse gases up to 20 percent in the upgraded vehicles with engine replacements. The FY 2019 President's Budget requests $10 million in DERA funding to continue to reduce diesel emissions in communities and areas of highly concentrated diesel pollution. EPA will coordinate these diesel emissions reduction efforts with the Department of Transportation and the Department of Energy.

Brownfields Projects

The FY 2019 President's Budget requests $62 million for Brownfields projects. With the FY 2019 request, EPA plans to fund assessment cooperative agreements and direct cleanup cooperative agreements. EPA also will support the assessment and cleanup of sites contaminated by petroleum or petroleum products.

In FY 2019, the funding provided is expected to result in the assessment of over 1,000 brownfields properties located in economically, socially and environmentally-disadvantaged communities[2]. Using EPA grant dollars, the brownfields grantees will leverage approximately 270 cleanup and redevelopment jobs and approximately $1.0 billion in cleanup and redevelopment funding, and 4,500 acres of Brownfields will be ready for reuse.

In FY 2019, EPA will continue to foster federal, state, local, and public/private partnerships to return properties to productive economic use in communities.

[2] See Brownfields Assessment Proposal Guidelines for evaluation criteria
https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-09/documents/epa-oblr-olem-17-07.pdf

Trust Funds

(Dollars in Millions)

Trust Funds Program	FY 2017 Enacted Budget		FY 2018 Annualized CR[2]		FY 2019 President's Budget	
	$	**FTE**	**$**	**FTE**	**$**	**FTE**
Superfund[1]	$1,064	2,542	$1,057	2,542	$1,063	2,467
Inspector General (Transfers)	$9	50	$9	50	$9	41
Research & Development (Transfers)	$15	72	$15	72	$17	83
Superfund Total	**$1,089**	**2,664**	**$1,081**	**2,664**	**$1,089**	**2,591**
LUST	**$92**	**54**	**$91**	**54**	**$48**	**41**
Trust Funds Total:	**$1,181**	**2,718**	**$1,173**	**2,718**	**$1,136**	**2,631**

Totals may not add due to rounding

[1.] FTE numbers include all direct and reimbursable Superfund employees.

[2.] EPAct Grants for Prevention activities are included in the FY 2017 Enacted and the FY 2018 Annualized CR.

Superfund

In FY 2019, the President's Budget requests a total of $1.089 billion in budget authority and 2,591 FTE for Superfund. This funding level will address environmental and public health risks resulting from releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances associated with any emergency site, as well as over 12,896 active Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) and non-NPL sites.[1] It also provides funding to pursue responsible parties for cleanup costs, preserving federal dollars for sites where there are no viable contributing parties. As of the end of FY 2017, there were 1,736 sites on or deleted from the NPL. Of these, 1,195 sites (69 percent) have construction completed, 322 sites (19 percent) are undergoing cleanup construction, 215 sites (12 percent) are either pending investigation, being investigated or are in the remedial design phase, and 2 sites and a portion of 4 sites were deleted from the NPL. As of the end of FY 2017, EPA conducted 224 Five-Year reviews. In FY 2019, EPA plans to conduct between 185 and 195 Five-Year Reviews. EPA will prioritize ongoing fund-lead investigation, design, and construction projects to bring human exposure and groundwater migration under control. A significant statutorily required post-construction activity is a Five-Year Review, which generally is necessary when hazardous substances remain on-site above levels that permit unrestricted use and unlimited exposure.

Of the total funding requested for Superfund, $718 million and 1,263 FTE are for Superfund cleanup programs which include the Superfund Remedial, Emergency Response and Removal, EPA Emergency Preparedness, and Federal Facilities programs. The Superfund program protects the American public and its resources by cleaning up sites which pose an imminent or long term risk of exposure and harm to human

[1] End of FY 2017 data provided from EPA's Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS).

health and the environment. EPA established a Superfund Task Force to accelerate progress cleaning up and revitalizing Superfund sites, reflecting the Agency's renewed focus on this important work. As part of the Task Force recommendations, the Agency released a list of sites from across the U.S. targeted for immediate and intense action. The list is designed to spur action at sites where opportunities exist to act quickly and comprehensively.

In FY 2019, the Agency will continue to respond to emergency releases of hazardous substances through the Superfund Emergency Response and Removal program, stabilizing sites, and mitigating immediate threats to keep our communities safe and healthy. The Superfund Remedial program will continue to maintain focus on completing projects at various stages in the response process and endeavor to maximize the use of site-specific special accounts. Special account funds may not be used for sites or uses not specified in the settlement agreement, and as a result both special account resources and annually appropriated resources are critical to the Superfund program.

Of the total funding requested, $165 million and 818.1 FTE are for Superfund enforcement-related activities. One of the Superfund program's primary goals is to have responsible parties pay for and conduct cleanups at abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. In FY 2017, EPA reached a settlement or took an enforcement action at 100 percent of non-federally owned Superfund sites with viable, liable parties.

CERCLA authorizes the Agency to retain and use funds received pursuant to an agreement with a potentially responsible party (PRP) to carry out the purpose of that agreement. EPA retains such funds in special accounts and uses them to finance site-specific CERCLA response actions in accordance with the settlement agreement, including, but not limited to, investigations, construction and implementation of the remedy, post-construction activities, and oversight of PRPs conducting the cleanup. Through the use of special accounts, EPA ensures responsible parties pay for cleanup so that the annually appropriated resources from the Superfund Trust Fund are preserved for sites where no viable or liable PRPs have been identified. Since the inception of special accounts through the end of FY 2017, EPA has collected more than $6.8 billion from PRPs and earned approximately $443 million in interest. In addition, for those sites that had no additional work planned or costs to be incurred by EPA, EPA has transferred approximately $31 million to the Superfund Trust Fund for future appropriation by Congress. As of the end of FY 2017, approximately $3.5 billion has been disbursed to finance site response actions and approximately $549 million has been obligated but not yet disbursed. Site specific plans have been developed to guide the future use of the remaining 44 percent special account funds that have yet to be obligated.

EPA's Homeland Security work is a component of the federal government's prevention, protection, and response activities. The FY 2019 President's Budget requests $30 million within the Hazardous Substance Superfund Account to: maintain the Agency's capacity to respond to incidents that may involve harmful chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) substances; develop and maintain Agency expertise and operational readiness for all phases of consequence management following a CBR incident; and conduct CBR training for agency responders to improve CBR preparedness.

The FY 2019 President's Budget also includes resources to support agency wide resource management and control functions. This includes essential infrastructure, contract and grant administration, financial accounting, and other fiscal operations. Appropriated resources support both the activities accomplished with special accounts and those funded with annual appropriations.

In addition, the Agency provides funds for Superfund program research and for auditing. The President's Budget requests $17 million and 83 FTE to be transferred to Research and Development. Research will enable EPA's Superfund program to accelerate scientifically defensible and cost-effective decisions for cleanup at complex contaminated Superfund sites and support the development of decontamination

techniques for a wide-area CBR event. The Superfund research program is driven by program needs to reduce the cost of cleaning up Superfund sites, improve the efficiency of characterizing and remediating sites, identify effective remediation technologies, and reduce the scientific uncertainties for improved decision-making at Superfund sites. The President's Budget also requests $9 million and 41 FTE to be transferred to the Inspector General for program auditing.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

The FY 2019 President's Budget requests $48 million and 41 FTE for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund program. The Agency, working with states and tribes, addresses public health and environmental threats from releases through detection and cleanup activities. As required by law (42 U.S.C. 6991c(f)), not less than 80 percent of LUST funds appropriated to cleanup will be used for reasonable costs incurred under cooperative agreements with any state to carry out related purposes.

The LUST Trust Fund financing tax was extended by Congress through September 30, 2022 in the Fixing Americas Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act). While tank owners and operators are liable for the cost of cleanups at leaking underground storage tank sites for which they have responsibility, EPA and State regulatory agencies are not always able to identify responsible parties and sometimes responsible parties are no longer financially viable or have a limited ability to pay. In those cases, the cost of the site cleanup is distributed among fuel users through a targeted fuel tax, which is available for appropriation from Congress to support leak prevention and the cleanup of sites addressed under the LUST program. For FY 2017, the Trust Fund received more than $225 million in tax receipts.

Eliminated Programs

Eliminated Program Projects

Alternative Dispute Resolution (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $1.682 M, 6.7 FTE)
This program provides alternative dispute resolution (ADR) services to EPA Headquarters, EPA Regional Offices, and external stakeholders. This elimination of funding reflects the centralization of conflict prevention and ADR program. Programs across the Agency may pursue ADR support services and training individually.

Beach / Fish Programs (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $1.638 M, 3.8 FTE)
This program provides science, guidance, technical assistance and nationwide information to state, Tribal, and federal agencies on the human health risks associated with eating locally caught fish/shellfish or wildlife with excessive levels of contaminants, as well as beach monitoring and notification programs. The Agency will encourage states to continue this work within ongoing core programs.

Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $9.484 M, 0.0 FTE)
Grants authorized under the BEACH Act support continued development and implementation of coastal recreational water monitoring and public notification programs. After over 17 years of technical guidance and financial support, state and local governments now have the technical expertise and procedures to continue beach monitoring without federal support.

Categorical Grant: Lead (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $13.954 M, 0.0 FTE)
The program provides support to authorized state and tribal programs that administer training and certification programs for lead paint professionals and contractors. Lead paint certification will continue under the Chemical Risk Review Reduction program.

Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319) (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $169.754 M, 0.0 FTE)
This program provides grants to assist states and tribes in implementing approved elements of Nonpoint Source Programs including: regulatory and non-regulatory programs, technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfers, and demonstration projects. The Agency will continue to coordinate with the United States Department of Agriculture to target funding where appropriate to address nonpoint sources.

Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $4.733 M, 0.0 FTE)
The Pollution Prevention (P2) program is a tool for advancing environmental stewardship by federal, state and Tribal governments, businesses, communities and individuals. In FY 2019, EPA will focus its resources on core statutory environmental work.

Categorical Grant: Radon (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $7.996 M, 0.0 FTE)
The program provides funding for the development of state radon programs and disseminates public information and educational materials. The program also provides information on equipment training, data storage and management, and toll-free hotlines. For over 30 years EPA's radon program has provided important guidance and significant funding to help states establish their own programs. States could elect to maintain core program work by using state resources rather than using federal resources.

Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $1.488 M, 0.0 FTE)
The program provides funding for petroleum and hazardous substance release prevention and detection activities including: compliance assistance, state program approvals, and technical equipment reviews and approvals. States could elect to maintain core program work with state resources rather than federal.

Endocrine Disruptors (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $7.502 M, 8.9 FTE)
The program develops and validates scientific test methods for the routine, ongoing evaluation of pesticides and other chemicals to determine their potential interference with normal endocrine system function. The program recently developed and validated some tier 1 and tier 2 testing approaches for endocrine disruption. The ongoing functions of the program will be absorbed into the pesticides program using the currently available tiered testing.

Environmental Education (EE) (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $8.643 M, 11.1 FTE)
This program promotes delivery of environmental education through science-based methodologies that promote public engagement. In recognition of the significant guidance and financial support the EE program has provided to non-profit organizations, local education agencies, universities, community colleges, and state and local environmental agencies, funding for some of the environmental stewardship activities could be leveraged at the state or local level.

Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $8.484 M, 14.3 FTE**)**
The program is a partnership of the five Gulf states, Gulf coastal communities, citizens, nongovernmental organizations, and federal agencies working together to initiate cooperative actions by public and private organizations to achieve specific environmental results. EPA will encourage the five Gulf of Mexico states to continue to make progress in restoring the Gulf of Mexico from within core water programs.

Geographic Program: Lake Champlain (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $4.369 M, 0.0 FTE)
The program creates a pollution prevention, control, and restoration plan for protecting the Lake Champlain Basin. EPA will encourage New York and Vermont to continue to make progress in restoring Lake Champlain from within core water programs.

Geographic Program: Long Island Sound (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $7.946 M, 0.0 FTE)
The program supports the implementation of the Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan for the Long Island Sound National Estuary Program. EPA will encourage Long Island Sound states and local entities to continue to make progress in restoring the Sound from within core water programs.

Geographic Program: Other (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $7.343 M, 4.9 FTE)
The program provides funding to develop and implement community-based approaches to mitigate diffuse sources of pollution and cumulative risk for geographic areas including: Lake Pontchartrain, Southern New England Estuary (SNEE), and the Northwest Forest Program. EPA will encourage states and local entities to continue to make progress in restoring these aquatic ecosystems from within core water programs.

Geographic Program: Puget Sound (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $27.810 M, 6.0 FTE)
The program works to protect and restore the Puget Sound, focusing on environmental activities consistent with the State of Washington's 2020 Puget Sound Action Agenda. EPA will encourage state, tribal, and local entities to continue to make progress in restoring the Puget Sound from within core water programs.

Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $4.786 M, 1.9 FTE)
The program is aimed at protecting and restoring water quality and ecological health of the San Francisco Bay estuary through partnerships, interagency coordination, and project grants. EPA will encourage the state of California and local entities to continue to make progress in restoring the San Francisco Bay from within core water programs.

Geographic Program: South Florida (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $1.692 M, 1.4 FTE)
The program leads special initiatives and planning activities in the South Florida region, which includes the Everglades and Florida Keys coral reef ecosystem. EPA will encourage state, tribal, and local entities to continue to make progress in protecting and restoring sensitive aquatic ecosystems in South Florida from within core water programs.

Gold King Mine Water Monitoring (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $3.973 M, 0.0 FTE)
This non-recurring program provided grants that supported the development and implementation of a program for monitoring of rivers contaminated by the Gold King Mine Spill. The Agency will continue coordinating with the involved states and tribes from within core water programs.

Indoor Air: Radon Program (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $3.273 M, 10.6 FTE)
Within this program, EPA studies the health effects of radon, assesses exposure levels, sets an action level, provides technical assistance, and advises the public of steps they can take to reduce exposure to radon. For over 30 years EPA's radon program has provided important guidance and significant funding to help states establish their own programs. This is a mature program where states have technical capacity to continue this work.

Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $9.932 M, 0.0 FTE)
The program provides for the planning, design, and construction of water and wastewater treatment facilities along the U.S. Mexico border. The State Revolving Funds are a source of infrastructure funding that can continue to fund water system improvements in U.S. communities along the border.

LUST Prevention (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $25.197 M, 0.0 FTE)
The program provides resources to states, tribes, territories, and intertribal consortia for their Underground Storage Tank (UST) programs, with a focus on inspections, enforcement, development of leak prevention regulations, and other program infrastructure. States could elect to maintain core program work with state resources rather than federal.

Marine Pollution (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $10.102 M, 37.4 FTE)
The program funds the implementation of regulatory and support activities relating to ocean discharges and related marine ecosystem protection activities. EPA will continue to meet statutory mandates through the core national water program.

National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $26.542 M, 43.6 FTE)
The program works to restore the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of estuaries and coastal watersheds. EPA will encourage states to continue this work and continue to implement conservation management plans.

Pollution Prevention Program (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $12.194 M, 58.1 FTE)
The program promotes environmentally sound business practices and the development of safer (green) chemicals, technologies, and processes. Partners can continue the best practices that have been shared through this program and continue efforts aimed at reducing pollution.

RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $9.141 M, 51.0 FTE)
The program establishes a framework for redirecting materials away from disposal and towards beneficial uses, such as composting food waste, increasing the recycling of electronics, and reducing waste from federal facilities. EPA will focus its resources on core environmental work.

Reduce Risks from Indoor Air (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $13.386 M, 40.7 FTE)
This program addresses indoor environmental asthma triggers, such as secondhand smoke, dust mites, mold, cockroaches and other pests, household pets, and combustion byproducts through a variety of outreach, education, training and guidance activities. This is a mature program where states have technical capacity to continue this work.

Regional Science and Technology (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $1.406 M, 2.0 FTE)
The program supplies laboratory analysis, field monitoring and sampling, and builds Tribal capacity for environmental monitoring and assessment. Central approach will be replaced with ad hoc efforts.

Science Policy and Biotechnology (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $1.479 M, 5.4 FTE)
The Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) organizes and conducts reviews (typically six to ten each year) by independent, outside scientific experts of science documents, science policies, and/or science programs that relate to EPA's pesticide and toxic program activities. Statutory requirements will be absorbed by the pesticides and toxics programs.

Small Minority Business Assistance (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $1.573 M, 8.9 FTE)
This program provides technical assistance to small businesses, headquarters, and regional office employees to ensure that small minority businesses and minority academic institutions receive a fair share of EPA's procurement dollars and grants, where applicable. The Agency will integrate its resources for Small and Disadvantaged Business activities under the Small Business Ombudsman program.

Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $8.677 M, 0.0 FTE)
This program promotes international compliance with the Montreal Protocol by financing the incremental cost of converting existing industries in developing countries to cost-effective ozone friendly technology. EPA will continue domestic ozone-depleting substances reduction work.

Targeted Airshed Grants (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $29.796 M, 0.0 FTE)
This program offers competitive grants to reduce air pollution in the top five most polluted nonattainment areas relative to annual ozone or PM2.5. This program is regional in nature, and affected states can continue to fund work through EPA's core air grant programs and statutes.

Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $13.203 M, 72.8 FTE)
The program addresses exposure to lead from lead-based paint through regulations, certification, and training programs and public outreach efforts. Lead paint certifications will continue under Chemical Risk Review Reduction program. Other forms of lead exposure are addressed through other targeted programs such as the State Revolving Funds to replace lead pipes.

Trade and Governance (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $5.777 M, 18.0 FTE)
This program promotes trade related activities focused on sustaining environmental protection. In FY 2019 EPA will focus its resources on core statutory work.

U.S. Mexico Border (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $3.012 M, 14.7 FTE)
The program addresses environmental protection of the U.S Mexico border in partnership with the ten (10) Border States, U.S. Tribal government, and the Government of Mexico. The State Revolving Funds are a source of infrastructure funding that can continue to fund water system improvements in U.S. communities along the border. In FY 2019, EPA will continue to engage both bilaterally and through multilateral institutions to improve international cooperation to prevent and address the transboundary movement of pollution.

Water Quality Research and Support Grants (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $16.686 M, 0.0 FTE)
The program focuses on the development and application of water quality criteria, the implementation of watershed management approaches, and the application of technological options to restore and protect water bodies. States have the ability to develop technical assistance plans for their water systems using Public Water System Supervision funds and set-asides from the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).

Eliminated Sub-Program Projects

Atmospheric Protection Program (FY 2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution: Estimated $66.000 M)
The following voluntary climate-related partnership programs are proposed for elimination: AgSTAR, Center for Corporate Climate Leadership, Coalbed Methane Outreach Program, Combined Heat & Power Partnership, Global Methane Initiative, GreenChill Partnership, Green Power Partnership, Landfill Methane Outreach Program, Natural Gas STAR, Responsible Appliance Disposal Program, SF6 Reduction Partnership for Electric Power Systems, SmartWay, State and Local Climate Energy Program, and Voluntary Aluminum Industrial Partnership. (Note: The FY 2019 President's Budget includes a proposal to authorize the EPA to administer the ENERGY STAR program through the collection of user fees.)

Global Change Research (Research: AE) (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $16.520 M, 48.5 FTE)
The program develops scientific information that supports policy makers, stakeholders, and society-at-large as they respond to climate change. This elimination prioritizes activities that support decision-making related to core environmental statutory requirements.

STAR Research Grants (Research: AE, CSS, SSWR, SHC) (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $28.284 M, 0.0 FTE)
The Science to Achieve Results, or STAR, funds research grants and graduate fellowships in environmental science and engineering disciplines through a competitive solicitation process and independent peer review. EPA will prioritize activities that support decision-making related to core environmental statutory requirements, as opposed to extramural activities.

WaterSense (Surface Water Protection) (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $3.079 M, 8.0 FTE)
WaterSense is a voluntary partnership program to label water-efficient products as a resource for helping to reduce water use.

Highlights of Major Program Changes

Air Quality

Atmospheric Protection Program (Formerly Climate Protection Program[1])
(FY 2018 Annualized CR: $102.752 M, FY 2019 PB: $13.542 M, FY 2019 Change: -$89.210 M)
In FY 2019, EPA will continue to implement the Greenhouse Gas Reporting program, and will work to complete the annual Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Emissions and Sinks to fulfill U.S. obligations under the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC). The budget proposes to eliminate funding for fourteen voluntary climate-related partnership programs, which are further outlined in the "Eliminated Programs" section.

Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) Grant Program
(FY 2018 Annualized CR: $59.593 M; FY 2019 PB: $10.000 M, FY 2019 Change: -$49.593 M)
This program provides effective emission reductions from existing diesel engines through engine retrofits, rebuilds, and replacements; switching to cleaner fuels; idling reduction; and other clean diesel strategies. The Volkswagen (VW) settlement includes an option to use trust funds for DERA projects to accelerate this work. These resources, in addition to EPA's appropriated funding for diesel retrofits and replacements, will provide support for diesel emission reduction projects.

Hazardous Substances

RCRA: Waste Management
(FY 2018 Annualized CR: $61.595 M; FY 2019 PB: $41.907 M, FY 2019 Change: -$19.688 M)
This program helps support EPA and its state partners issue, update, maintain, and oversee RCRA controls for approximately 20,000 hazardous waste units (*e.g.,* incinerators, landfills, and tanks) located at 6,600 treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. In FY 2019 the Agency will prioritize work on polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) cleanup and disposal programs, while reducing support for technical assistance to stakeholders on solid waste management programs.

Enforcement and Compliance Assurance

Civil Enforcement
(FY 2018 Annualized CR: $173.862 M; FY 2019 PB: $143.485 M, FY 2019 Change: -$30.377 M)
This program's goal is to maximize compliance with the nation's environmental laws and regulations to protect human health and the environment. EPA will seek to strengthen environmental partnerships with its state and tribal partners, encourage regulated entities to correct violations rapidly, ensure that violators do not realize an economic benefit from noncompliance, and pursue enforcement to deter future violations. In FY 2019, EPA will refocus efforts toward areas with significant noncompliance issues and where enforcement can address the most substantial impacts to human health and the environment.

Better Prioritizing Research and Development

In FY 2019, the Office of Research and Development will prioritize activities directly tied to statutory requirements and inquiries into environmental and human health sciences. Extramural activities such as Science To Achieve Results (STAR) grants are eliminated due to being duplicative with other federal agency programs, such as programs under the Department of Energy (see more about STAR in the "Eliminated Programs" section). Research related to Air and Energy; Chemical Safety and Sustainability;

[1] In the FY 2018 President's Budget, this program was titled "Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program."

Safe and Sustainable Water Resources; and Sustainable and Healthy Communities is streamlined to prioritize the most important scientific research work to support EPA's program offices, and states and tribes.

Research: Air and Energy
(FY 2018 Annualized CR: $80.827 M; FY 2019 PB: $30.711 M, FY 2019 Change: -$50.116 M)
This research program provides scientific information to EPA Program and Regional Offices, supports the analysis of research data, publishes scientific journal articles to disseminate findings, and translates research results to inform communities and individuals about measures to reduce impacts of air pollution. (Totals do not include STAR grant resources.)

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability (CSS)
(FY 2018 Annualized CR: $82.619 M; FY 2019 PB: $64.270 M, FY 2019 Change: -$18.349 M)
This research program develops innovative and cost-effective approaches and tools to better inform decisions to reduce harmful effects of chemicals on human health and the environment. In FY 2019, the CSS research program will continue to produce innovative tools that accelerate the pace of data-driven chemical evaluations, enable EPA and state decisions to be environmentally sound, protective of public health, and support sustainable innovation of chemicals. (Totals do not include STAR grant resources.)

Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources (SSWR)
(FY 2018 Annualized CR: $102.124 M; FY 2019 PB: $67.261 M, FY 2019 Change: -$34.863 M)
This research program develops cost-effective, sustainable solutions to current, emerging, and long-term water resource challenges for complex chemical and microbial contaminants. The SSWR research program's work in FY 2019 will focus explicitly on efforts integral to achieving the Agency's priorities and informing implementation of key environmental regulations by leveraging research in areas of nutrients, harmful algal blooms, watersheds and water infrastructure (including water reuse). (Totals do not include STAR grant resources.)

Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities
(FY 2018 Annualized CR: $137.254 M; FY 2019 PB: $59.096 M, FY 2019 Change: -$78.158 M)
This research program develops and conducts research with a primary focus on working with communities to develop comprehensive approaches to become more sustainable, and developing decision analysis methods, tools, models, data and metrics that support community sustainability. In FY 2019, this research program will focus explicitly on efforts integral to achieving the Administrator's priorities of revitalizing land and preventing contamination, providing clean and safe water, improving air quality, and ensuring the safety of chemicals in the marketplace (Totals do not include STAR grant resources.)

Categorical Grants

In FY 2019, the following categorical grant funding levels are adjusted in line with the broader strategy of streamlining environmental protection efforts. EPA will continue to offer flexibility to state and tribal governments to manage their environmental programs as well as provide technical and financial assistance to achieve mutual environmental goals. This budget includes the Multipurpose Grant program in support of this enhanced flexibility.

Brownfields
(FY 2018 Annualized CR: $47.421 M; FY 2019 PB: $31.791 M, FY 2019 Change: -$15.630 M)
This program change reduces federal support for cleanup oversight by states and tribes. EPA will work with states and tribes to prioritize funds to establish core capabilities and identify program efficiencies.

Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance
(FY 2018 Annualized CR: $99.016 M; FY 2019 PB: $66.381 M, FY 2019 Change: -$32.635 M)
This grant program provides funding to implement the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Through RCRA, EPA and states protect human health and the environment by minimizing waste generation, preventing the release of millions of tons of hazardous wastes, and cleaning up land and water. This change in funding will modify timelines for reaching cleanup milestones; delay reviews of facility data, cleanup plans, permit notifications; and reduce assistance to tribal communities.

Multipurpose
(FY 2018 Annualized CR: $0.0 M; FY 2019 PB: $27.000 M, FY 2019 Change: +$27.000 M)
This grant program will support the implementation of mandatory statutory duties delegated by EPA under pertinent environmental laws. States, tribes, and territories will have the flexibility to apply the funds toward activities required in a broad array of environmental statutes, depending on local needs and priorities.

Pollution Control (Sec. 106)
(FY 2018 Annualized CR: $229.239 M; FY PB 2019: $153.683 M, FY 2019 Change: -$75.556 M)
This grant program provides federal assistance to states (including territories and the District of Columbia), tribes qualified under Clean Water Act Section 518(e), and interstate agencies to establish and maintain programs for the prevention and control of surface and groundwater pollution from point and nonpoint sources. In FY 2019, EPA will focus on core statutory requirements while continuing to provide states and tribes with flexibility to best address their particular priorities.

Public Water System Supervision
(FY 2018 Annualized CR: $101.271 M; FY 2019 PB: $67.892 M, FY 2019 Change: -$33.379 M)
The program provides grants to states and tribes with primary enforcement authority (primacy) to implement and enforce the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, as well as to build system capacity. In FY 2019, EPA will work with states and tribes to target funds to core statutory requirements while providing states and tribes with flexibility to best address their particular priorities.

State and Local Air Quality Management
(FY 2018 Annualized CR: $226.669 M; FY 2019 PB: $151.961 M, FY 2019 Change: -$74.708 M)
This program provides funding for state air programs, as implemented by multi-state, state, and local air pollution control agencies. EPA will work with states to target funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to address each state's particular priorities.

Tribal General Assistance Program
(FY 2018 Annualized CR: $65.031 M; FY 2019 PB: $44.233 M, FY 2019 Change: -$20.798 M)
This program provides grants and technical assistance to tribes to cover costs of planning, developing, and establishing tribal environmental protection programs consistent with other applicable provisions of law administered by EPA. EPA will work with tribes to reprioritize their planning and implementation efforts.

Infrastructure Assistance

Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages
(FY 2018 Annualized CR: $19.864 M, 0.0 FTE; FY 2019 PB: $3.000 M, FY 2019 Change: -$16.864)
The program supports wastewater and drinking water infrastructure projects in Alaska Native and rural villages. The State Revolving Funds also are a source of infrastructure funding that can continue to fund water system improvements in Alaska.

Environmental Protection Agency
List of Acronyms

AA	Assistant Administrator
A&E	Air and Energy
ACRES	Assessment Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AFS	Air Facility System
ANCR	Annual Non-Compliance Report
ARA	Assistant Regional Administrator
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
B&F	Buildings and Facilities
BOSC	Board of Scientific Counselors
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAFE	Corporate Average Fuel Economy
CAIR	Clean Air Interstate Rule
CAP	Clean Air Partnership Fund
CASTNet	Clean Air Status and Trends Network
CBP	Customs and Border Protection
CBR	Chemical, Biological, Radiological
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
CCTI	Climate Change Technology Initiative
CEIS	Center for Environmental Information and Statistics
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
COOP	Continuity of Operations
CRRR	Chemical Risk Review and Reduction Program
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWAP	Clean Water Action Plan
CWS	Community Water Systems
CWSRF	Clean Water State Revolving Fund
DERA	Diesel Emissions Reduction Act
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of the Interior
DWSRF	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
E3	Economy, Energy and Environment Partnership
EDSP	Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program
EELC	E-Enterprise Leadership Council
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EJ	Environmental Justice
ELP	Environmental Leadership Project
EMAN	Electronic Hazardous Waste Manifest System
EMANF	Electronic Hazardous Waste Manifest System Fee Fund
EN	Enacted (Budget)
EO	Executive Order
EPAct	Energy Policy Act of 2005

EPM	Environmental Programs and Management
ERRS	Emergency Rapid Response Services
EU	European Union
FAN	Fixed Account Numbers
FASAB	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
FAST Act	Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act
FFDCA	Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHGRP	Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program
GIS	Geographic Information System
HHRA	Human Health Risk Assessment
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HS	Homeland Security
HSWA	Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984
IA	Interagency Agreements
IAQ	Indoor Air Quality
ICR	Information Collection Rule
IG	Inspector General
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IRIS	Integrated Risk Information System
IRM	Information Resource Management
ISA	Integrated Science Assessments
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
M&O	Management and Oversight
NAAEC	North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NCEA	National Center for Environmental Assessment
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan
NEA	Nuclear Energy Agency
NESCA	National Enforcement Strategy for Correction Action
NEP	National Estuary Program
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NEPPS	National Environmental Performance Partnership System
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NHTSA	National Highway Transportation Safety Administration
NIPP	National Infrastructure Protection Plan
NOA	New Obligation Authority
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPL	National Priority List
NPM	National Program Manager
NPS	Nonpoint Source
NRCS	National Resource Conservation Service
NRF	National Response Framework
NVFEL	National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory
OA	Office of the Administrator
OAM	Office of Acquisition Management
OAR	Office of Air and Radiation
OARM	Office of Administration and Resources Management
OCFO	Office of the Chief Financial Officer

OCHP	Office of Children's Health Protection
OCSPP	Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
OECA	Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
OEI	Office of Environmental Information
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OGC	Office of the General Counsel
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OIL	Inland Oil Spill Programs
OITA	Office of International and Tribal Affairs
OLEM	Office of Land and Emergency Management
OPA	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OPAA	Office of Planning, Analysis, and Accountability
ORD	Office of Research and Development
OSRTI	Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation
OW	Office of Water
PB	President's Budget
PBTs	Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxins
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PC&B	Personnel, Compensation and Benefits
P2	Pollution Prevention
PM	Particulate Matter
PPIN	Pollution Prevention Information Network
PRIRA	Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act
PRP	Potentially Responsible Parties
PWSS	Public Water System Supervision
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RLF	Revolving Loan Fund
RPIO	Responsible Planning Implementation Office
RR	Reprogramming Request
SAP	Science Advisory Panel
SAB	Science Advisory Board
S&T	Science and Technology
SALC	Sub-allocation (level)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SBO	Senior Budget Officer
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SDWIS	Safe Drinking Water Information System
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SF	Hazardous Substance Superfund
SHC	Sustainable and Healthy Communities
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SNEE	Southern New England Estuaries
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure
SRF	State Revolving Fund
SSWR	Safe and Sustainable Water Resources
STAG	State and Tribal Assistance Grants
STAR	Science to Achieve Results
STAR METRICS	Science and Technology in America's Reinvestment-Measuring Effects of Research on Innovation, Competitiveness, and Science
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
SWP	Source Water Protection
SWTR	Surface Water Treatment Rule

TIP	Tribal Implementation Plan
TRI	Toxic Release Inventory
TRIO	Taskforce on Research to Inform and Optimize
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
UIC	Underground Injection Control
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
UST	Underground Storage Tanks
WCF	Working Capital Fund
WF	Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program
WHO	World Health Organization
WIFIA	Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act
WIRFC	Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center
WTO	World Trade Organization

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