FY 2022
EPA Budget in Brief

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Usage and Terminology

The FY 2022 EPA Budget in Brief displays funding in columns marked as *FY 2020 Actuals*, *FY 2021 Enacted Budget*, *FY 2022 President's Budget*, and the *FY 2022 President's Budget versus the FY 2021 Enacted Budget*. FY 2020 levels exclude the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act unless otherwise stated and FY 2021 levels exclude the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 amounts. Amounts in the FY 2020 Actuals column reflect direct financial obligations as reported by the Governmentwide Treasury Account Symbol (GTAS) system. Fixed costs refer primarily to costs that are largely unavoidable in the short term (e.g. pay increases, General Services Administration set rent costs, utilities and security costs, unemployment compensation, and government-wide changes in health benefits).

Please note that amounts presented reflect budget authority unless otherwise specified. Numbers in tables and graphs may not add to totals because of rounding.

United States Environmental Protection Agency

FY 2022 Budget Overview

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is guided by a clear and vital mission: to protect human health and the environment. While the Agency has made great progress in advancing this mission over the last fifty years, much work remains to guarantee that all Americans share in the benefits of clean air, clean water, and safe communities and are protected from the urgent threats posed by climate change while creating good paying jobs. The FY 2022 President's Budget for the EPA confronts these challenges with the largest top-line request in the Agency's history and emphasizes four cross-cutting priorities: Tackling the Climate Crisis through Science, Advancing Environmental Justice, Supporting State, Tribal and Local Partners, and Expanding the Capacity of EPA.

The FY 2022 Budget request for the EPA provides $11.2 billion and 15,324 FTE to expand the capacity of EPA to safeguard human health and the environment for all communities. In today's dollars, the FY 2022 Budget returns EPA to similar levels from FY 2010 and the early 2000s. The Budget includes more than 1,000 new EPA FTE to address the Agency's priorities and work with our partners across the Nation to make a real difference in the lives of all Americans by meeting today's environmental challenges and preparing for tomorrow's. The FY 2022 Budget complements the transformational investments in the American Jobs Plan. The American Jobs Plan would address aging water infrastructure, replace all lead pipes and service lines in our drinking water systems, electrify 20 percent of our yellow school bus fleet, invest in monitoring and remediating PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) in drinking water, and accelerate the remediation and cleanup of contaminated land. The FY 2022 Budget and American Jobs Plan leverage existing programs at the EPA to improve the environmental and public health challenges facing our Nation, while creating good paying jobs to rebuild America's infrastructure and support U.S. manufacturing.

The FY 2022 Budget request allocates $1.8 billion to tackle the climate crisis and directs half of this investment toward advancing environmental justice. This investment recognizes that policies to tackle climate change must also clean up the legacy pollution that low-income communities and communities of color have suffered with for far too long. In the process of tackling the climate crisis there is a historic opportunity to make our communities more resilient to climate impacts, advance environmental justice, and create good paying jobs. The FY 2022 Budget commits to ensuring these communities benefit from the country's transition to a cleaner economy and more climate-resilient infrastructure.

The Agency is currently developing the new *FY 2022 – 2026 EPA Strategic Plan* to be issued in February 2022, which will establish a new framework- rooted in a commitment to science, adherence to the law, and environmental justice- to guide the Agency's priorities and progress. The plan will include the strategic goals, objectives, four-year long-term performance goals, and two-year agency priority goals that tether resource investments and strategies to the outcomes that will better protect human health and the environment.

FY 2022 Funding Priorities

Tackling the Climate Crisis

The FY 2022 Budget reprioritizes addressing climate change with the urgency the science demands. EPA's recently relaunched Climate Change Indicators website presents compelling and clear evidence of changes to our climate reflected in rising temperatures, ocean acidity, sea level rise, river flooding, droughts, heat waves, and wildfires. The Budget includes an increase of $1.8 billion in programs to tackle the climate crisis while also delivering environmental justice to marginalized and over-burdened communities, investing in local economies, and creating good-paying jobs.

For FY 2022, EPA requests a $100 million increase for air quality grants to states and tribes to help expand the efforts of air pollution control agencies to implement their programs and accelerate immediate on-the-ground efforts to reduce greenhouse gases. Every American deserves to know their exposure to air pollution. Toward that goal, and in concert with Section 222 of the Executive Order on *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*, the Budget invests $100 million to develop a community air quality monitoring and notification system to provide real-time data to overburdened and marginalized communities and enforcement officials. By maximizing the transparency of air pollution levels at the community scale, we can better ensure that places with the most significant exposure are being targeted for action and measurable progress.

The FY 2022 Budget includes an additional $60 million to conduct research and deepen our knowledge of the impacts of climate change on human health and the environment. This investment more than doubles EPA's climate change research while providing additional investments to decrease emissions of methane and hydrofluorocarbons. Half of this increase will fund collaborative research in climate adaption and resilience with the new Advanced Research Projects Agency for Climate (ARPA-C) that will be located within the Department of Energy. The Budget also includes additional investments to decrease emissions of methane and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). The Agency is working to implement Executive Order 13990 on *Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis*. In FY 2022, EPA will ensure that policy is guided by the best science and is protected by processes that encourage integrity in the Agency's decision-making.

Both climate mitigation and adaptation are essential components of the strategy to reduce the threats and impacts of climate change. The FY 2022 Budget will enable EPA to address the climate crisis while creating good paying jobs in four key ways: adapting to the impacts of climate change through infrastructure investment; mitigating climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions; expanding our climate research and policy development; and partnering with the global community to respond to this shared challenge.

Adapting to Climate Impacts through Infrastructure Investment

Upgrading and adapting America's infrastructure to meet the demands of the changing climate is critical to keeping communities healthy and safe. As the climate warms, more extreme rainfall and

flooding events can damage or overwhelm water systems, leaving entire communities without safe water supplies for days or weeks. Flooding events also can disturb and circulate dangerous pollution from Superfund toxic waste sites, making remediation of these sites a priority for public health in a warming world.

In the FY 2022 Budget, EPA proposes a $589 million increase in several existing water infrastructure programs, including the Clean Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRF), Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (DWSRF), the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program, and grant programs authorized in the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA) and the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 (WIIN). Together, these financing programs will advance the Agency's ongoing commitment to infrastructure repair and replacement and build climate resilience into the water sector. At the same time, these investments will create hundreds of thousands of good-paying jobs across the country.[1]

EPA estimates that the country needs to invest more than $743 billion over the next 20 years to maintain, upgrade, and replace critical drinking water and wastewater infrastructure.[2] Today, up to 10 million homes in America and more than 400,000 schools and childcare centers rely on lead distribution lines—a clear and present danger to the health of children. EPA's State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs help states, municipalities, and other eligible borrowers to finance high-priority investments that improve water quality and protect human health. The FY 2022 Budget provides $3.2 billion across the two SRF programs, a $464 million increase above the FY 2021 enacted levels, representing nearly 30 percent of EPA's total resource request.

The FY 2022 Budget includes $1.871 billion for the CWSRF program, a $232 million increase above the FY 2021 enacted level. The CWSRF program capitalizes state revolving loan funds in all 50 states and Puerto Rico to finance infrastructure improvements for public wastewater systems and projects to improve water quality. It represents the largest source of federal funds for states to provide loans and other forms of assistance for water quality projects including construction of wastewater treatment facilities, water and energy efficiency projects, and green infrastructure projects. In addition to capitalizing the CWSRF Program, a portion of the request will provide direct grants to communities in tribal nations and territories. The sanitation infrastructure in these communities often lags the rest of the country, causing significant public health concerns.

EPA's DWSRF is designed to assist public water systems in financing the costs of drinking water infrastructure improvements needed to achieve or maintain compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements, to protect public health, and to support state and local efforts to protect drinking water. The FY 2022 Budget requests $1.358 billion for the DWSRF, a $232 million increase, to help finance critical infrastructure improvements to public drinking water systems. States have considerable flexibility to tailor their DWSRF program to their unique circumstances and needs, allowing each state to carefully and strategically consider how best to achieve the

[1] Jobs Created estimates are based on the *U.S. Water Alliance: The Value of Water Campaign: The Economic Benefits of Investing in Water Infrastructure*.

[2] For more information on EPA's Clean Water and Drinking Water Needs Survey Reports, visit: https://www.epa.gov/cwns and https://www.epa.gov/dwsrf/epas-6th-drinking-water-infrastructure-needs-survey-and-assessment

maximum public health protection and infrastructure development that benefits all Americans and is resilient to the impacts of climate change.

The WIFIA program, created in 2014, is a critical tool to accelerate water infrastructure investments by leveraging public and private sources of funds to maximize the reach of federal funds. As of May 2021, the WIFIA program had issued 50 loans to communities across the country totaling more than $9 billion in credit assistance to help finance nearly $20 billion for water infrastructure projects. WIFIA loans for these projects have saved communities more than $4 billion, which they will use to accelerate additional infrastructure investment and keep rates affordable for water system users. These WIFIA financed projects support 49,000 jobs and serve more than 31 million people, demonstrating that WIFIA credit assistance is an effective tool to help address a variety of water infrastructure needs to support all manner of communities nationwide. The FY 2022 request expands the WIFIA credit subsidy by $12.6 million, which would enable EPA to provide up to $8 billion in direct credit assistance and help spur more than $16 billion in total infrastructure investments.

A parallel goal of infrastructure repair and replacement is to advance Agency efforts in addressing lead and other contaminants in drinking water, especially in small and underserved communities. AWIA strengthened many existing programs within EPA, including programs authorized by the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act, while creating new programs to tackle significant public health and environmental concerns. The FY 2022 request expands the programmatic capacity to support small and disadvantaged communities, to reduce lead in drinking water, to provide lead testing in schools, to expand sewer overflow control grants, and to build drinking water resilience. In total, the FY 2022 Budget provides $249.4 million in funding for the AWIA and WIIN grant programs.

Many communities also face the challenge of cleaning up contaminated lands so that they can be redeveloped and reused. The FY 2022 request enables the Agency to expedite the cleanup of hazardous waste sites that litter communities across the country, particularly low-income communities and communities of color. Of the total funding requested for Superfund, $1.108 billion and 1,261 FTE would support Superfund cleanup programs, a $299.4 million increase over last year. The cleanup programs include Superfund Remedial, Emergency Response and Removal, EPA Emergency Preparedness, and Federal Facilities programs. Federal data in a recent Government Accountability Office (GAO) report suggests that approximately 60 percent of Superfund sites overseen by EPA are in areas that are vulnerable to wildfires and different types of flooding—natural hazards that climate change will exacerbate.[3] The Agency is working to clean up these sites with climate change in mind to protect the populations most at risk of toxic chemical exposure, including children, the elderly, and low-income communities.

Tackling the Climate Crisis through Pollution Reduction

Cutting the pollution that causes climate change not only benefits the climate but also offers valuable co-benefits for human health. Long-term exposure to elevated levels of certain air pollutants has been associated with increased risk of cancer, premature mortality, and damage to the immune, neurological, reproductive, cardiovascular, and respiratory systems, while short-term

[3] https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-20-73

exposure can exacerbate asthma and lead to other adverse health effects and economic costs.[4] The issues of highest importance for EPA's air program over the next decade will continue to be reducing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), ozone-forming pollutants and particulate matter, and air toxics. Relying on the latest science, the EPA will work to reduce the sources of these pollutants from mobile and stationary sources while creating good paying jobs. The FY 2022 request leverages several approaches including regulatory tools, innovative market-based techniques, public and private-sector partnerships, community-based approaches, voluntary programs that promote environmental stewardship, and programs that encourage adoption of cost-effective technologies and practices.

EPA plays a lead role in implementing a global phasedown in the production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). These potent greenhouse gases, which are common in refrigerants and aerosols, have global warming potentials hundreds to thousands of times larger than carbon dioxide. This uniform federal phasedown approach led by EPA will decrease the production and importation of HFCs in the United States by 85 percent over the next 15 years. As a result, it will help promote American leadership in innovation and manufacturing of new climate-safe products and create new jobs in this emerging sector. A global HFC phasedown is expected to avoid up to 0.5 degree Celsius of global warming by 2100.

Another EPA effort to reduce GHGs and dangerous air pollution is the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) grant program. The FY 2022 request expands this proven grant program by 67 percent, or $60 million, to expand the availability of DERA grants and rebates to reduce harmful diesel emissions and tackle the climate change crisis, with a focus on priority areas including school buses, ports, and disproportionately affected communities. DERA helps remove older dirtier diesel engines from the roads via retrofits, rebuilds, and replacements; fuel switching and electrification; and strategies to reduce idling. Pollution emissions from the legacy diesel engine fleet will fall over time as portions of the fleet are replaced with new engines that meet modern emission standards. However, without additional action, the Agency estimates that approximately one million old diesel engines will remain in use in 2030.[5] These grants accelerate the pace at which dirty engines are retired or retrofitted and target resources in areas with poor air quality, especially those with significant emissions from ports and goods movement. These locations also often are where lower income communities and communities of color suffer from higher levels of pollution.

Extraction and processing of natural resources, including fossil fuels, biomass, minerals, and metals, make up approximately 50 percent of the total greenhouse gas emissions.[6] As world population and economies grow, global competition for these finite resources will intensify and could drive habitat destruction, biodiversity loss, overly stressed fisheries and desertification. Further, in the United States, materials management is associated with an estimated 42 percent of total U.S. greenhouse gas emissions.[7]

[4] For more information please visit https://www.epa.gov/air-research/research-health-effects-air-pollution
[5] DERA Fourth Report to Congress: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2019-07/documents/420r19005.pdf.
[6] U.N. Environmental International Resource Panel, Global Resources Outlook, 2019, p. 8
[7] Sustainable Materials Management: The Road Ahead, https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/vision2.pdf

By investing in domestic recycling and solid waste infrastructure that builds a circular economy, a system of activities that enables resources to maintain their highest values and designs out waste while being restorative to the environment, the United States would be positioned to find more productive and sustainable ways to extract, use, and manage materials. This will benefit the environment and the economy. According to the U.S. EPA Recycling Economic Information Report, the U.S. recycling industry provides more than 757,000 jobs and $6.7 billion annually in tax revenues. In addition to these human resources, the materials themselves hold great value, as recent data indicate that materials worth $9 billion are thrown away each year. The FY 2022 Budget includes $10.2 million and 43.4 FTE in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Waste Minimization and Recyling Program to better support the sustainable management of resources, including managing materials that sustainably promote economic growth and reduce environmental impacts. The Budget also includes a $10 million Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling (SWIFR) pilot grant program to build innovation in the recyling industry. Addressing climate change mitigation through investment in U.S. recycling and solid waste infrastructure is the cornerstone of the pilot program requested in FY 2022.

Tackling the Climate Crisis through Research and Policy

EPA's climate change research is guided by scientific integrity and rigor that supports optimal policy making and regulatory action. Climate change is a public health and environmental justice crisis that is already impacting air and water quality, as well as posing increasing risks for the future. While all Americans are at risk, some communities and sensitive populations are especially vulnerable to poor air quality and the impacts of climate change, such as low-income communities without the resources to evacuate before a hurricane or bounce back from property loss.

The scientific discoveries made through EPA's research will guide the Agency in developing policy and regulatory action to address the climate crisis. The FY 2022 request provides an additional $60 million and 30 FTE above the FY 2021 enacted levels, more than doubling EPA's climate research resources. This funding will help assess the consequences of climate change and the vulnerability of communities and ecosystems to its impacts, including wildfires and other extreme events, and identify and evaluate strategies to adapt to and build resilience to these risks. Funding will support work to further characterize disproportionate impacts of climate change and air pollution in communities with environmental justice and equity concerns, identify and evaluate strategies to reduce impacts in those communities, and develop and evaluate innovative multi-pollutant and sector-based approaches to preventing pollution.

In FY 2022, the EPA will invest in funding research on energy efficiency and renewable energy in disadvantaged communities and evaluate strategies to bring the benefits of clean modernization in transportation and energy systems to these communities. In coordination with the Department of Energy, EPA will apply $30 million to the ARPA model of high-risk accelerated research focused on achieving transformational technology investments needed to address climate change. EPA's research will provide insights on climate change adaptation, resilience, and mitigation solutions for communities across the country.

Legal support and analysis is needed on every major Agency action and plays a central role in the interpretation of all statutes--new and existing--under EPA's environmental authorities. When the

Agency acts to protect the public and the environment from harmful pollutants, EPA program and regional offices rely on legal advice to ensure they take the most effective and appropriate action. In this way, the legal support programs are essential to advancing the mission. The FY 2022 request includes an additional $24.8 million and 37.6 FTE to increase the capacity of EPA's legal advice programs, particularly for work related to climate change and regulatory development.

Tackling the Climate Crisis Together

Environmental protection is a shared responsibility that crosses international borders, and climate change poses a threat that no one government can solve alone. Only through a collaborative, visible effort with our international counterparts can we make progress as a global society to abate pollution and tackle the climate crisis. On Earth Day 2021, President Biden held a two-day Climate Summit with leaders from the world's largest economies to galvanize efforts to reduce emissions during this critical decade. Together, we must combat the climate crisis with bold, progressive action that combines the full capacity of the federal government with efforts from our partners in every corner of our Nation to achieve our collective climate target of limiting the global average temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

To this end, President Biden has ambitiously laid out a path that by 2030 the United States will cut emissions by at least half from 2005 levels. EPA is in a critical position to help demonstrate to our international partners that America is doing its part to reduce global emissions. The FY 2022 request contributes $9 million in additional funding for EPA's contribution to the international Multilateral Fund (MLF) to support efforts related to the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol. In addition, the FY 2022 Budget includes $6 million and 14 FTE to help implement provisions in the bipartisan American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act, efforts to implement the Kigali Amendment, and to build back staff capacity around efforts to tackle the climate crisis. EPA will continue to engage both bilaterally and through multilateral institutions to improve international cooperation on climate change. These efforts help fulfill EPA's commitment to Executive Order 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*.

Advancing Environmental Justice

The communities hardest hit by pollution and climate change are most often communities of color, indigenous communities, rural communities, and communities of lower socioeconomic status. For generations, many of these communities, which are also amongst the most vulnerable, have been overburdened with higher instances of polluted air, water, and land. Neither an individual's skin color nor the wealth of their zip code should determine whether they have clean air to breathe, safe water to drink, or healthy environments for their kids to play in. And yet, the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, have too often not been fully considered with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. EPA is working to change that by centering environmental equity and justice in our mission and incorporating these values into the fabric of our environmental programs.

EPA recognizes the importance of embedding environmental justice principles in all agency programs and implementing Executive Order 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*, and Executive Order 13985, *Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government*. To elevate environmental justice as a top agency priority, EPA proposes to create a new national environmental justice program office, headed by a Senate-confirmed Assistant Administrator, to coordinate and maximize the benefits of the agency's programs and activities for underserved communities.

The FY 2022 Budget reimagines how we implement our work by considering environmental justice impacts and benefits across programs. EPA will implement the President's Justice40 Initiative with the goal of delivering 40 percent of the overall benefits of relevant federal investments to disadvantaged communities. The FY 2022 Budget includes more than $930 million in funding across programs to launch a new Accelerating Environmental and Economic Justice initiative and cement environmental justice as a core feature of EPA's mission.

The Accelerating Environmental and Economic Justice initiative, included in the broader climate change investment of $1.8 billion, will significantly increase the number of new grant opportunities for community-based organizations, indigenous organizations, states, tribes, local governments, and territorial governments in pursuit of their ambitious environmental justice and climate goals. The Agency's initiative also will strengthen compliance with environmental laws, particularly in environmental justice communities, and revitalize communities by cleaning up Superfund sites and contaminated land. The EPA also is looking at developing annual and internal measures to advance key programmatic areas and strategies. Specifically, the EPA is currently evaluating its suite of measures and indicators related to environmental justice, including available data and programs where improved data sets are needed, in order to identify and/or develop useful performance measures for environmental justice programs.

Enhance and Expand Environmental Justice Programmatic Efforts

In FY 2022 the Agency will leverage existing programs while increasing the resources and FTE dedicated to identifying and assisting communities with environmental justice concerns. The Accelerating Environmental and Economic Justice initiative invests $936 million in new and existing EPA programs that would help create good-paying jobs, clean up pollution, implement the Justice40 initiative, advance racial equity, and secure environmental justice for communities who too often have been left behind, including rural and tribal communities. This includes more than $100 million to develop and implement a new community air quality monitoring and notification system that will monitor and provide real-time data to the public on environmental pollution. The request includes resources to fulfill the President's commitment to engage meaningfully with overburdened and vulnerable communities during the entire rulemaking process, from pre-proposal through final promulgation and implementation.

The FY 2022 Budget makes historic investments in environmental justice programs to address the disproportionate health impacts of communities overburdened by pollution sources. In total, the FY 2022 request includes an increase of $287 million and 171 FTE to create new environmental justice programs. These resources will provide new grant opportunities, including: (1) Environmental Justice Community Grants Program, to competitively award grants to non-profit,

community-based organizations to reduce the disproportionate health impacts of environmental pollution in communities with environmental justice concerns; (2) Environmental Justice State Grant Program, to establish or support state environmental justice programs; (3) Tribal Environmental Justice Grant Program, to support work to eliminate disproportionately adverse human health or environmental effects on environmental justice communities in Tribal and Indigenous communities; and (4) a competitive, community-based Participatory Research Grant Program to award competitive grants to higher education institutions that aim to develop partnerships with community entities to improve the health outcomes of residents and workers in communities with environmental justice concerns.

In FY 2022, the EPA environmental justice program will establish an Environmental Justice Training Program to increase the capacity of residents of underserved communities to identify and address disproportionately adverse human health or environmental effects. The program will also establish EPA outreach centers housed in EPA regional offices to connect directly with communities, hold hearings, and support environmental justice efforts at the local level and throughout the country. The Agency's environmental justice program will support the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council (NEJAC) and provide funding and support for the White House Environmental Justice Advisory Council (WHEJAC) to advise the White House Interagency Council on Environmental Justice and Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ).

To further inform equitable decision making across the federal government and within EPA, more granular data is needed to effectively target communities in need. The FY 2022 Budget includes an increase of $5.9 million for EJSCREEN to help the agency prioritize programmatic work in communities with environmental justice concerns. In addition, the Budget provides resources to support the development of a geospatial Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool to enable EPA and other federal agencies to focus resources and program design to benefit communities with economic and environmental justice concerns and those most at risk of climate change.

Ensuring Enforcement and Compliance

Ensuring compliance and enforcement of cornerstone environmental laws is paramount to a fair and just society. In FY 2022, EPA will provide tools and technical assistance to foster the regulated community's compliance with environmental laws. The Agency will hold bad actors accountable for their violations, with a particular focus in communities with multiple pollution sources. In FY 2022, EPA will develop and implement a comprehensive action plan for integrating environmental justice and climate change considerations throughout all aspects of its enforcement and compliance assurance work.

Within EPA's Compliance Monitoring program, $31.9 million in additional resources will allow the Agency to incorporate environmental justice considerations into all phases of work without displacing other important enforcement and compliance assurance efforts. EPA also will provide targeted oversight and support to state, local, and tribal programs. The Agency will prioritize work with states to develop methods that successfully leverage advances in both monitoring and information technology. The Agency will maintain accessibility to the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) for EPA, states, and tribes and make ICIS data available to the public

via the internet-accessible Enforcement and Compliance History Online system (ECHO). As EPA's largest mission-focused data system, ICIS is a critical infrastructure used by the Agency, state, tribal, local and territorial governments, as well as the regulated community, to track compliance with and enforcement of all EPA statutes, which facilitates greater compliance and thus protection of human health and the environment. In FY 2022, the EPA requests an additional 6 FTE and $29.9 million to accelerate its efforts to modernize ICIS and support better integration with the public ECHO database. This modernization will enhance EPA's efforts to address compliance concerns, particularly in disadvantaged communities.

EPA's Civil Enforcement Program is designed to protect human health and the environment by ensuring compliance with the Nation's environmental laws. In FY 2022, EPA requests more than $26 million in additional resources to develop and implement a comprehensive civil enforcement plan for addressing environmental justice, climate, per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and coal combustion residue (CCR) rule compliance. These new resources would support increasing climate and environmental justice-focused inspections and community outreach, prioritizing climate and environmental justice considerations in case-selection (to emphasize areas where greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced while providing co-benefits in underserved communities), and expanding inclusion of greenhouse gas mitigation and climate resilience remedies and prioritization of environmental justice concerns in case resolutions.

Overburdened and vulnerable communities are most often the victims of environmental crime. EPA's FY 2022 Budget supports the development of a specialized criminal enforcement task force to address environmental justice issues and casework in partnership with the Department of Justice (DOJ). This task force will include Special Agents and criminal justice analysts, as well as witness coordinators to identify and provide services to victims of environmental crimes in communities with environmental justice concerns. The FY 2022 request provides $8 million and 32 FTE to expand EPA's capacity for criminal enforcement to hold illegal polluters accountable and enforce climate-related regulations, particularly in these vulnerable communities.

Supporting Site Cleanup and Reuse

In FY 2022, $882.4 million is requested for the Superfund Remedial program, an investment of an additional $293 million, which will enable the start of cleanup work at more than 20 National Priority List (NPL) sites with new remedial construction projects currently awaiting funding. This investment will also accelerate cleanup work at more than 15 NPL sites with large, ongoing construction projects, which require a substantial funding allocation over multiple years, and allow for enhanced engagement at lead sites. Cleaning up America's most contaminated land and reducing toxic substances are critical components for the Agency to bolster human health, particularly in underserved communities where many of these sites exist.

Approximately 73 million Americans live within three miles of a Superfund Remedial site, roughly 22 percent of the U.S. population. This includes 23 percent of all children in the U.S. under the age of 5.[8] Recent research shows Superfund cleanup actions lowered the risk of elevated blood lead levels by roughly 13 to 26 percent for children living within 1.24 miles of a Superfund NPL

[8] U.S. EPA, Office of Land and Emergency Management 2020. Data collected includes: (1) site information as of the end of FY2019; and (3) population data from the 2015-2018 American Community Survey.

site where lead is a contaminant of concern.[9] Remediating contaminated land and restoring it to productive use is not only an environmental imperative but presents an economic opportunity as well. A study conducted by researchers at Duke University and the University of Pittsburgh found that residential property values within three miles of Superfund sites increased between 18.7 and 24.4 percent when sites were cleaned up and deleted from the NPL.[10]

Investing in brownfields cleanup and redevelopment can revitalize main streets, neighborhoods, and rural communities, increase property values, and create good-paying jobs. To advance this work, the FY 2022 Budget includes an additional investment of $40 million to build on current work to provide financial and technical assistance to assess, cleanup, and plan reuse at brownfields sites. Since its inception, the EPA Brownfields Program has fostered a community-driven approach to the reuse of contaminated sites. As of April 2021, grants awarded by the program have led to more than 142,000 acres of idle land made ready for productive use and more than 176,800 jobs and $34.5 billion leveraged.[11] With this increased investment, EPA anticipates leveraging approximately 13,400 jobs and $2.6 billion in other funding sources.[12]

Supporting State, Tribal and Local Partners

Addressing climate change and advancing environmental justice represent foundational challenges the Agency must tackle to deliver on its mission of protecting human health and the environment. A strong coordinated effort with our state, tribal and local partners will be critical for success. EPA will use all of its tools to support its partners, including providing targeted financial assistance to environmental programs, communicating clearly about the agency's regulatory agenda, and lending technical support to areas of emerging environmental concern.

Increasing Support for EPA Partners

The Agency understands the difficulty many states face considering shrinking environmental budgets and rising environmental needs. Our partners rely on EPA assistance through a variety of financial vehicles such as grants, contracts, and low-interest loans to cover the shortfall and ensure that human health and the environment is prioritized in all corners of the Nation. Nearly 50 percent of the FY 2022 Budget request is specifically allocated to EPA's state and tribal partners through the State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) appropriation. The FY 2022 request allocates $1.242 billion to support our state and tribal partners through categorical grants, which represents a $142 million increase above the FY 2021 enacted level. $100 million of this increase is dedicated to the State and Local Air Quality Management and Tribal Air Quality Management programs to assist state governments and tribes in air monitoring, permitting, and pollution reduction efforts, specifically to accelerate immediate on-the-ground efforts to reduce greenhouse gases.

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[9] Details can be found at https://www.epa.gov/environmental-economics/research-environmental-economics-ncee-working-paper-series

[10] Shanti Gamper-Rabindran 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, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jeem.2012.12.001.

[11] EPA's ACRES database

[12] U.S EPA, Office of Land and Emergency Management Estimate. All estimates of outputs and outcomes are supported by the data that is entered by cooperative agreement recipients via EPA's ACRES database.

The Agency recognizes the important role federal assistance provides in protecting water bodies of special ecological and economic importance to our Nation. Through EPA's Geographic Water programs, the Agency assists state and multi-state partners and tribes in managing and accelerating the restoration of the ecological health of these water bodies. In total, the FY 2022 request provides an additional $36.4 million above the FY 2021 enacted level to increase funding for all Geographic Water programs and accelerate projects that target the most significant environmental problems in these important water bodies and watersheds. In FY 2022, EPA will provide resources to accelerate ecological restoration and sustainable management in the Chesapeake Bay, Columbia River, Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes, Lake Champlain, Lake Pontchartrain, Long Island Sound, Northwest Forest Watershed, Puget Sound, San Francisco Bay, South Florida, and Southeast New England. Funding will help monitor and restore these ecological treasures and enable sustainable use for years to come.

Communicating with Partners about EPA's Agenda

EPA's state, local, territorial, and tribal partners benefit from ongoing engagement and communication about the Agency's regulatory agenda. Successful rulemaking depends on this engagement in order to foster collaboration and stakeholder buy-in and support informed science-based policy decisions. This collaboration is a two-way street in which EPA needs to hear the views of all stakeholders as we work together to protect human health and the environment.

Throughout the FY 2022 request, the Agency provides the necessary resources to perform rule development and regulatory analysis. For example, through the Federal Support for Air Quality Management program, EPA will invest an additional $17.3 million and 80 FTE to build back staff expertise, regulatory analysis, and capacity to implement climate change programs through the Clean Air Act. In EPA's Drinking Water program, an additional $11.3 million and 53 FTE are included to support regulatory analysis, development and training, and technical assistance for state, tribal, and local communities in their efforts to ensure safe and affordable drinking water. This increase also supports development and implementation of the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions and the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. The Agency will continue to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of regulatory programs for states and tribes, including working to implement Justice40 and advance racial equity and environmental justice for communities that too often have been left behind, including rural and tribal communities. Likewise, the Agency plans to engage with all groups that have a vested interest in rulemakings related to the interpretation of Waters of the United States (WOTUS) in the Clean Water Act. From small farmers to environmental advocacy groups, EPA will engage with all parties and use the best available science to set policy, communicate with our partners, and provide the regulatory clarity they and the public need.

PFAS Technical Assistance to Help Communities

State, tribal, territorial, and local partners also depend on strong federal leadership to address areas of emerging environmental concern that no one party can solve alone. One area that demands heightened attention and increased focus in the FY 2022 Budget is per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Partners are looking to EPA for resources, research grants, technical assistance, and regulatory clarity on these so-called "forever chemicals."

As part of the Administration's commitment to addressing PFAS pollution, the FY 2022 request provides a more than $10 million increase for PFAS work. A total of $75 million will accelerate toxicity studies and fund research to inform the regulatory developments of designating PFAS as hazardous substances while setting enforceable limits for PFAS under the SDWA. Additional funds for technical assistance grants have also been set aside for state and local governments to deal with PFAS contamination in their communities. To provide the technical assistance needed to our partners, we have established a new EPA Council on PFAS composed of senior EPA career officials to strategize the best ways to use the EPA's authorities, expertise, and partnerships to mitigate and reduce PFAS pollution and protect public health and the environment. The Council will collaborate on cross-cutting strategies; advance new science; develop coordinated policies, regulations, and communications; and engage with affected states, tribes, communities, and stakeholders.

Expanding the Capacity of EPA to Fulfill Its Mission

The FY 2022 Budget serves as a critical inflection point to reverse the trend in recent years of a shrinking EPA workforce. Expanded capacity and growing the Agency is about achieving greater public health and environmental outcomes for the American people. EPA staff are public servants and include the front-line scientists, engineers, analysts, community coordinators, and program managers that implement EPA's mission each and every day. Without increases in full-time equivalent (FTE) and resources across EPA programs, the Agency will struggle to meet the multiple environmental challenges facing the country today and in the future. The FY 2022 Budget supports 15,324 FTEs for EPA, an increase of more than 1,000 compared to the current level of 14,297. Critically, the FY 2022 Budget also includes the payroll to support both existing and new FTE.

Expanding the capacity of EPA enables the Agency's staff to fulfill our mission more efficiently and effectively, leading to improved environmental and human health outcomes. Over the past four years, EPA has lost a significant number of career staff, impacting the Agency's ability to effectively carry out its core duties and functions to protect public health and the environment. The Budget invests in EPA's mission-critical capabilities needed to tackle climate change, bolster state climate programs, advance environmental justice, and prioritize the research and scientific integrity that guide Agency efforts. Additionally, to reflect the changes to the EPA's work over time, the EPA is exploring the possibility of potential adjustments to the Agency's long-standing and complicated budget structure for future years.

Expanded capacity also extends to ensuring that rigorous scientific integrity guides policy and the Agency's regulatory process. Scientific and technological information, data, and evidence are central to the development and iterative improvement of sound policies and to the delivery of effective and equitable programs. Environmental challenges in the 21st century are increasingly complex. For example, the interplay between air quality, climate change, and emerging energy options require different thinking and solutions than those used in the past. These solutions require research that transcends disciplinary lines and involve EPA regions and programs working

together with state, tribal and local partners, stakeholders, and communities. The FY 2022 request includes an additional $72.2 million and 113.7 FTE to expand EPA's research programs.

Scientific integrity is imperative not only in the research the Agency conducts, but in the critical work of EPA advisory boards and committees. Going forward, EPA scientific experts will have freedom to provide independent scientific and technological advice and ensure that proper safeguards are instituted against potential conflicts of interest. To this end, the Agency has reset memberships to the Science Advisory Board (SAB) and the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) to ensure the Agency receives the best possible scientific insights to support our work to protect human health and the environment. EPA's advisory committees, operating as catalysts for public participation in policy development, implementation, and decision making, have proven effective in building consensus among the Agency's diverse partners and stakeholders. In line with President Biden's Memorandum on *Restoring Trust in Government Through Scientific Integrity and Evidence-Based Policymaking*,[13] EPA remains committed to ensuring that highly qualified external experts serve on Agency committees and that those members and future nominees of EPA advisory committees reflect the diversity of America in terms of gender, race, ethnicity, geography, and other characteristics.

The FY 2022 Budget provides additional resources to build Agency capacity in managing chemical safety and toxic substances. EPA has significant responsibilities under amendments to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for ensuring the safety of chemicals in or entering commerce and addressing unreasonable risks to human health or the environment. Chemicals and toxic substances are ubiquitous in our everyday lives and are often released into the environment from their manufacture, processing, use, and disposal. This work is particularly important to protect vulnerable populations, including low-income, minority, and indigenous populations, as well as children, who may be disproportionately affected by, and particularly at risk from, exposure to chemicals.

In FY 2022, the Agency is requesting an additional $15 million and 87.6 FTE, a 35 percent increase from the FY 2021 enacted FTE level, to meet significant increased responsibilities imposed by the 2016 amendments to TSCA. Emphasis will be placed on quality, adherence to statutory intent and timelines applicable to pre-market review of new chemicals, chemical risk evaluation and management, data development and information collection, and review of Confidential Business Information (CBI) claims. The increased resources are essential for EPA to effectively build capacity and manage the workload associated with new requirements for chemical risk evaluations and risk management.

Expanding and building the capacity of EPA to handle the changing research, chemical safety, and programmatic needs that will ensure human health and environmental protection for years to come means prioritizing the Agency's support programs through increasingly efficient operations. All EPA employees, whether they work at headquarters, in one of the Agency's 10 regional offices, research labs, or finance centers, play a pivotal role in protecting human health and environment. The Agency has one of the oldest workforces in the federal government, with nearly 30 percent of

[13] https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/01/27/memorandum-on-restoring-trust-in-government-through-scientific-integrity-and-evidence-based-policymaking/

the workforce eligible to retire today or in one year.[14] The number jumps to over 43 percent of employees eligible to retire in the next five years. To address this potential shortfall and loss of institutional knowledge, the FY 2022 request focuses on immediate action to bolster the EPA workforce and build capacity by facilitating knowledge transfer and planning for the environmental and human health challenges of the future.

One way in which the Agency plans to expand capacity is by attracting and retaining the best employees: experts in the field who are dedicated to public service. The Budget request includes an expansion of authority for the Agency's Title 42 program to recruit world class scientists and scientific leaders for term appointments. The proposal directly supports the Administration's focus on elevating the importance of science across government. The proposal also expands Title 42 hiring authority to EPA's Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention (OCSPP) to better support chemical safety work at the Agency.

EPA also is building capacity in critical mission support offices to manage the increased portfolio of acquisition contracts and grants proposed in the Budget request. The investment will support Agency-wide capacity building, including oversight and tracking of new and increased grant investments, and support EPA's contract activities, including planning, awarding, and administering contracts for the Agency. These investments ensure that EPA can get resources out the door in a timely and accurate manner. Specifically, the Budget invests an additional $8.5 million and 40 FTE in the Acquisition Management program, $7.6 million and 21.8 FTE in the Human Resources program, and $3.3 million and 20 FTE in the Financial Assistance Grants/ Interagency Agreement program. In FY 2022, EPA is committed to ensuring members of underserved communities have equitable access to agency procurement and contracting opportunities.

EPA believes that transparency and independent oversight of EPA work is more important now than ever. The public should know how EPA utilizes its resources to ensure we are making the best use of taxpayer dollars. The FY 2022 request provides an additional $11 million and 31 FTE to ensure EPA's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) has the necessary resources to ensure independent oversight, promote good governance, and contribute to improved human health and the environment. This increase supports the investigation of cybersecurity intrusions, COVID-19 disinfectant fraud, and the need for robust program oversight in the light of an expanded budget request. Resources also provide for enhanced support for data analytics and program fraud detection. Funding also will assist with oversight of supplemental appropriations EPA received as part of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

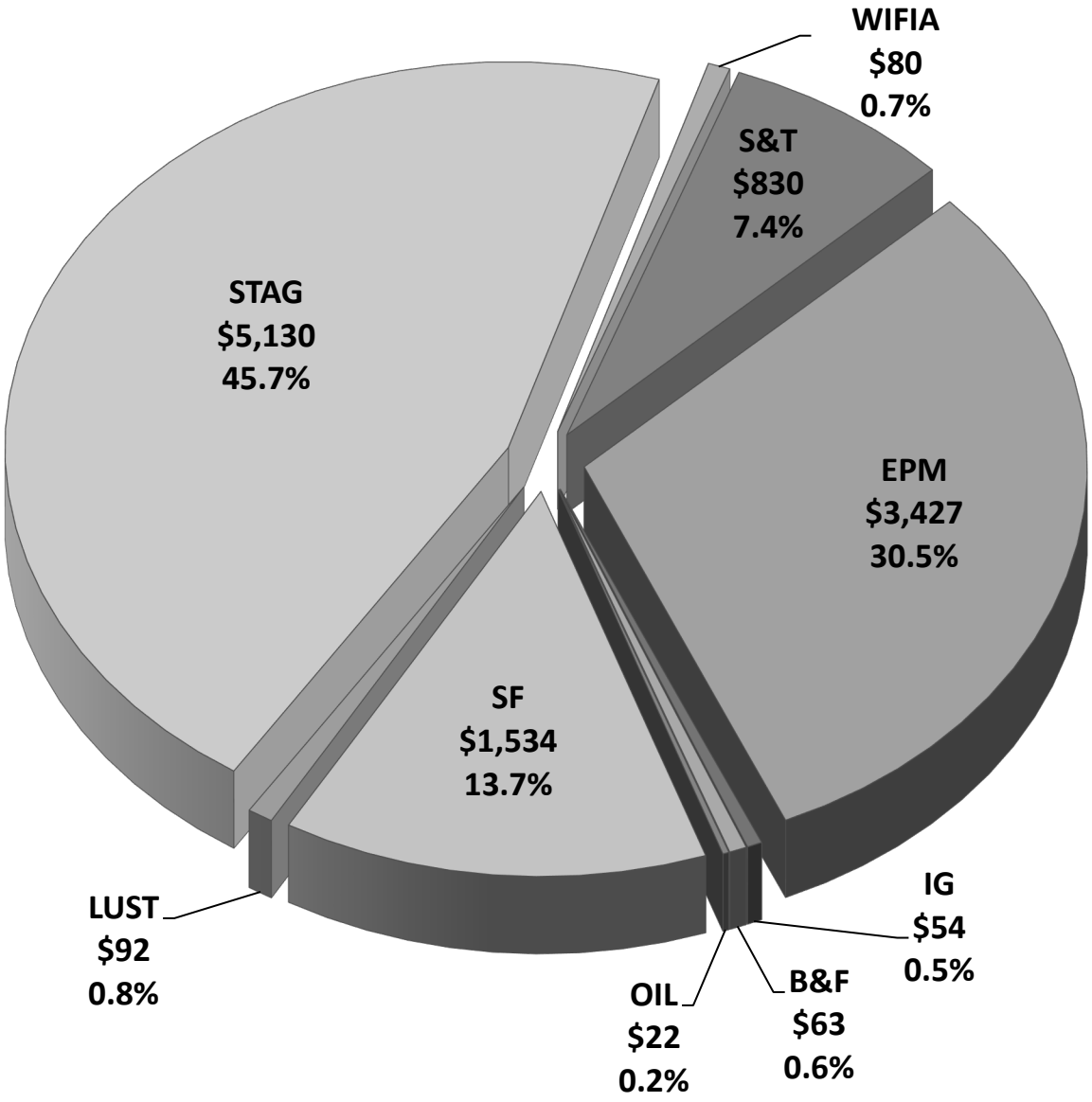
The FY 2022 Budget makes investments needed for EPA and its partners to confront the urgent environmental challenges facing the country today, and for all of America to realize the return on these investments. We know that climate change is both a threat, and an opportunity to build a cleaner and healthier future. We know that for far too long the costs of pollution have been borne disproportionately in certain communities. We know that EPA will only succeed if we increase the support the Agency provides its state, tribal, and local partners who implement environmental

[14] Information regarding Federal employment statistics can be found through OPM's online data tool, FedScope, located at http://www.fedscope.opm.gov/

laws alongside us. And we know that EPA will best deliver on our mission by fully leveraging the talents of a renewed and robust workforce of the 21st century. The FY 2022 Budget advances all of these areas and will strengthen the EPA's and our partners' collective efforts in achieving the EPA's essential mission.

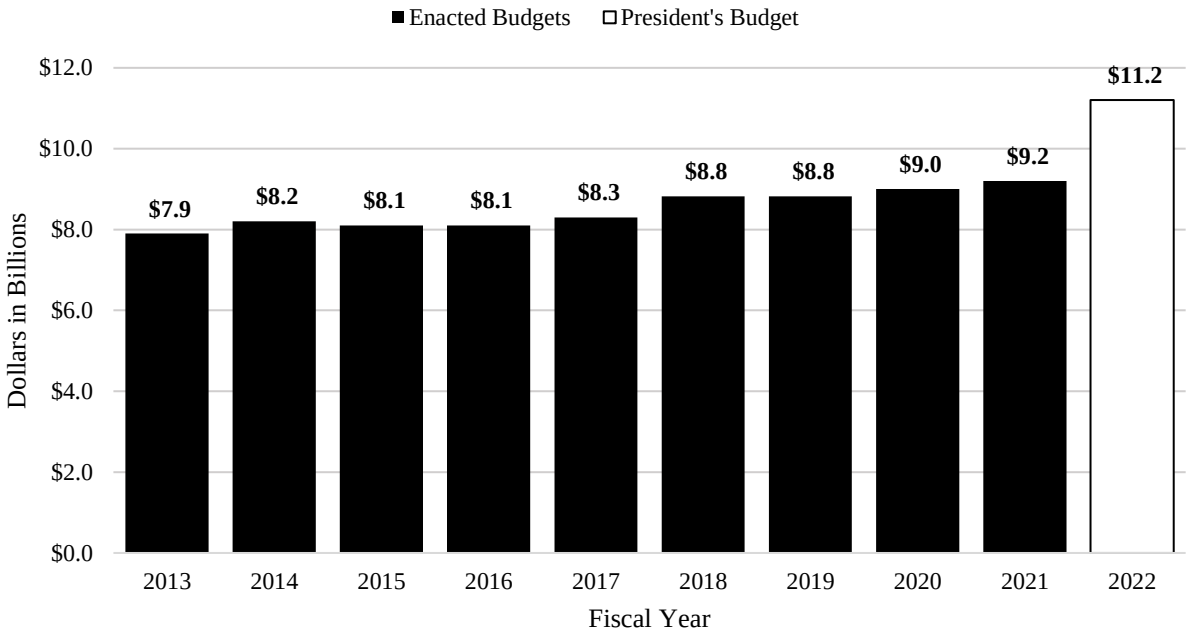
Environmental Protection Agency's FY 2022 Budget by Appropriation

Total Agency: $11,233 Million
(Dollars in Millions)



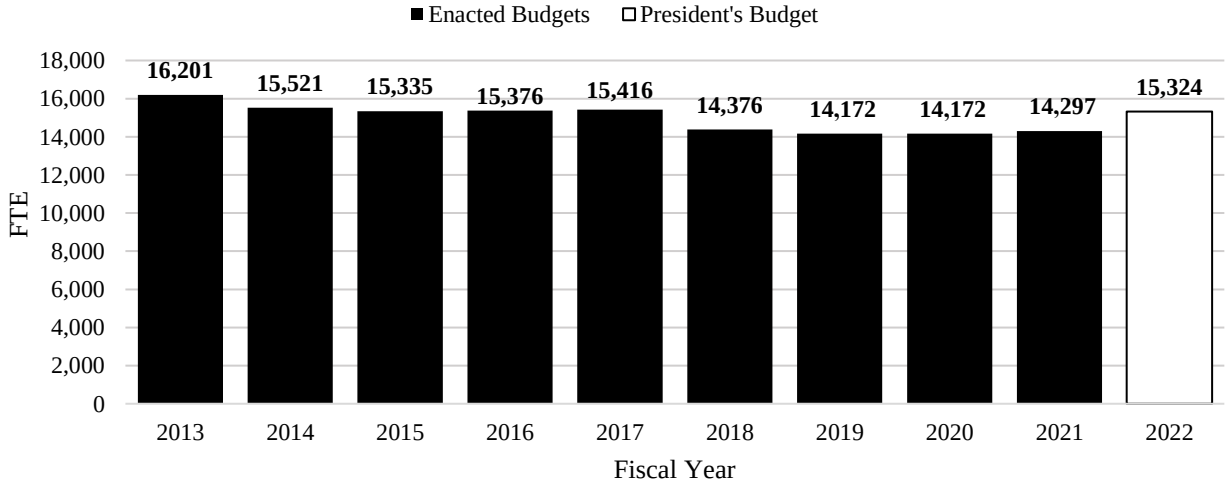
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

EPA's Budget FY 2013 to 2022



Notes:
All agency totals include applicable rescissions.
FY 2013 Enacted excludes Hurricane Sandy Relief supplemental funding.
FY 2020 Enacted excludes the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act.
FY 2021 Enacted excludes the American Rescue Plan Act.

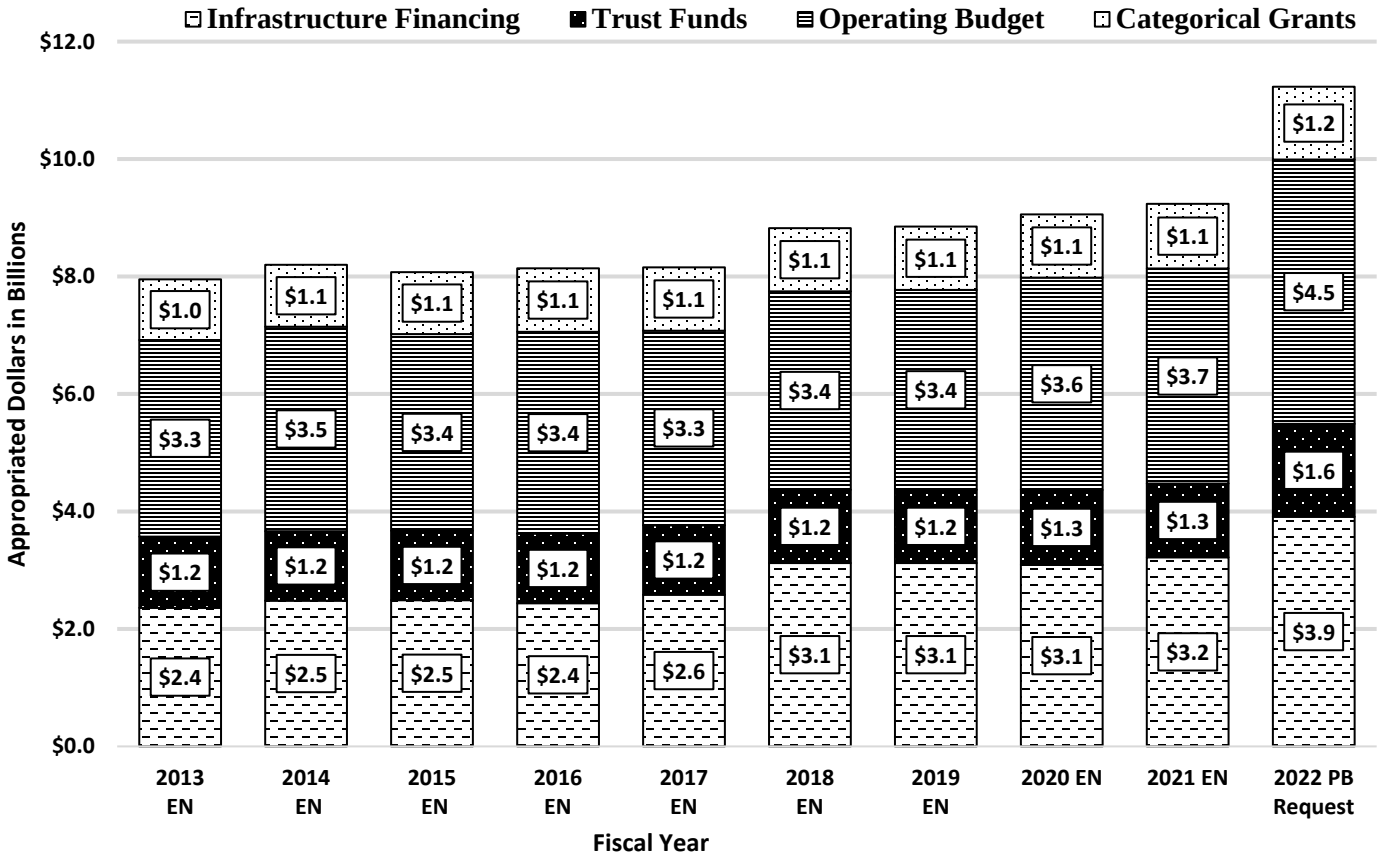
EPA's FTE Ceiling History FY 2013 to 2022



Notes:
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.
FTE Ceiling corresponds to the FTE level included in each year's Enacted Operating Plan, except for FY 2022 which is the requested level.

EPA's Resources by Major Category

(Dollars in Billions)



EN – Enacted, PB – President's Budget

Notes:
Totals may not add due to rounding
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 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 Enacted reflects a $149 M rescission to current year funds
FY 2019 Enacted reflects a $211 M rescission to current year funds
FY 2020 Enacted excludes the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act
FY 2021 Enacted reflects a $28 M rescission to current year funds and excludes the American Rescue Plan

Appendices

Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2022 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification

PROGRAM PROJECTS BY PROGRAM AREA
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Actuals	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Pres Budget	FY 2022 Pres Budget v. FY 2021 Enacted
Science & Technology				
Clean Air and Climate				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	$7,537.7	$6,793.0	$8,800.0	$2,007.0
Climate Protection	$7,326.8	$7,895.0	$9,997.0	$2,102.0
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	$8,974.6	$7,154.0	$10,222.0	$3,068.0
Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification	$98,543.9	$96,783.0	$110,169.0	$13,386.0
Subtotal, Clean Air and Climate	**$122,383.0**	**$118,625.0**	**$139,188.0**	**$20,563.0**
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	$39.9	$157.0	$157.0	$0.0
Radiation: Protection	$1,795.6	$1,735.0	$2,340.0	$605.0
Radiation: Response Preparedness	$3,402.1	$3,096.0	$4,039.0	$943.0
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	$235.5	$161.0	$168.0	$7.0
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	**$5,473.1**	**$5,149.0**	**$6,704.0**	**$1,555.0**
Enforcement				
Forensics Support	$13,726.2	$14,000.0	$14,114.0	$114.0
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	$12,926.2	$10,380.0	$14,342.0	$3,962.0
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$27,021.6	$24,852.0	$25,545.0	$693.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$443.0	$501.0	$501.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	**$40,390.8**	**$35,733.0**	**$40,388.0**	**$4,655.0**
IT / Data Management / Security				
IT / Data Management	$3,473.7	$3,072.0	$3,121.0	$49.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$68,812.7	$67,500.0	$68,533.0	$1,033.0
Pesticides Licensing				
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	$3,109.5	$2,803.0	$2,840.0	$37.0
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	$1,757.7	$2,207.0	$2,230.0	$23.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	$379.9	$876.0	$970.0	$94.0
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	**$5,247.1**	**$5,886.0**	**$6,040.0**	**$154.0**

	FY 2020 Actuals	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Pres Budget	FY 2022 Pres Budget v. FY 2021 Enacted
Research: Air, Climate and Energy				
Research: Air, Climate and Energy	$95,350.8	$95,250.0	$156,210.0	$60,960.0
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources				
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	$108,506.9	$112,250.0	$116,588.0	$4,338.0
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$143,191.3	$133,000.0	$137,412.0	$4,412.0
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability				
Health and Environmental Risk Assessment	$38,921.5	$37,482.0	$41,412.0	$3,930.0
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability				
Endocrine Disruptors	$19,833.8	$16,253.0	$16,851.0	$598.0
Computational Toxicology	$23,616.2	$21,406.0	$22,229.0	$823.0
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability (other activities)	$52,257.7	$51,859.0	$54,738.0	$2,879.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	$95,707.7	$89,518.0	$93,818.0	$4,300.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	**$134,629.2**	**$127,000.0**	**$135,230.0**	**$8,230.0**
Water: Human Health Protection				
Drinking Water Programs	$4,265.0	$4,364.0	$6,444.0	$2,080.0
Congressional Priorities				
Water Quality Research and Support Grants	$4,992.0	$7,500.0	$0.0	-$7,500.0
Total, Science & Technology	**$750,441.8**	**$729,329.0**	**$829,972.0**	**$100,643.0**
Environmental Programs & Management				
Clean Air and Climate				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	$15,503.2	$13,153.0	$18,138.0	$4,985.0
Climate Protection	$103,054.5	$97,000.0	$103,689.0	$6,689.0
Federal Stationary Source Regulations	$21,244.6	$20,733.0	$26,618.0	$5,885.0
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	$131,855.1	$138,020.0	$257,808.0	$119,788.0
Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	$4,872.4	$4,633.0	$10,901.0	$6,268.0
Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund	$8,347.0	$8,711.0	$18,000.0	$9,289.0
Subtotal, Clean Air and Climate	**$284,876.8**	**$282,250.0**	**$435,154.0**	**$152,904.0**
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	$2,680.4	$3,136.0	$3,167.0	$31.0
Radiation: Protection	$8,912.4	$7,661.0	$10,342.0	$2,681.0
Radiation: Response Preparedness	$2,616.2	$2,404.0	$2,908.0	$504.0
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	$10,934.8	$11,750.0	$13,837.0	$2,087.0

	FY 2020 Actuals	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Pres Budget	FY 2022 Pres Budget v. FY 2021 Enacted
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	**$25,143.8**	**$24,951.0**	**$30,254.0**	**$5,303.0**
Brownfields				
Brownfields	$23,332.9	$24,000.0	$24,197.0	$197.0
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	$98,418.4	$102,500.0	$132,350.0	$29,850.0
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	$162,505.0	$168,341.0	$194,623.0	$26,282.0
Criminal Enforcement	$50,326.2	$51,275.0	$59,121.0	$7,846.0
Environmental Justice	$9,482.5	$11,838.0	$293,862.0	$282,024.0
NEPA Implementation	$15,337.8	$16,943.0	$18,966.0	$2,023.0
Subtotal, Enforcement	**$237,651.5**	**$248,397.0**	**$566,572.0**	**$318,175.0**
Geographic Programs				
Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay	$87,690.4	$87,500.0	$90,500.0	$3,000.0
Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico	$13,833.9	$20,000.0	$22,447.0	$2,447.0
Geographic Program: Lake Champlain	$13,387.0	$15,000.0	$20,000.0	$5,000.0
Geographic Program: Long Island Sound	$20,642.6	$30,400.0	$40,000.0	$9,600.0
Geographic Program: Other				
Lake Pontchartrain	$947.0	$1,900.0	$1,932.0	$32.0
S.New England Estuary (SNEE)	$5,244.8	$5,500.0	$6,252.0	$752.0
Geographic Program: Other (other activities)	$3,672.1	$3,000.0	$3,050.0	$50.0
Subtotal, Geographic Program: Other	$9,863.9	$10,400.0	$11,234.0	$834.0
Great Lakes Restoration	$346,143.7	$330,000.0	$340,000.0	$10,000.0
Geographic Program: South Florida	$2,739.6	$6,000.0	$7,155.0	$1,155.0
Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay	$5,907.2	$8,922.0	$12,000.0	$3,078.0
Geographic Program: Puget Sound	$32,861.0	$33,750.0	$35,000.0	$1,250.0
Subtotal, Geographic Programs	**$533,069.3**	**$541,972.0**	**$578,336.0**	**$36,364.0**
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	$4,935.3	$4,145.0	$4,557.0	$412.0
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	$990.3	$909.0	$1,008.0	$99.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$4,175.9	$4,959.0	$5,139.0	$180.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	**$10,101.5**	**$10,013.0**	**$10,704.0**	**$691.0**
Information Exchange / Outreach				
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	$13,660.5	$13,736.0	$14,003.0	$267.0
TRI / Right to Know	$12,225.3	$13,206.0	$13,450.0	$244.0
Tribal - Capacity Building	$13,639.3	$12,902.0	$15,971.0	$3,069.0
Executive Management and Operations	$50,346.8	$46,836.0	$54,792.0	$7,956.0

	FY 2020 Actuals	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Pres Budget	FY 2022 Pres Budget v. FY 2021 Enacted
Environmental Education	$6,388.7	$8,580.0	$8,615.0	$35.0
Exchange Network	$14,906.1	$14,084.0	$14,226.0	$142.0
Small Minority Business Assistance	$1,363.2	$1,680.0	$1,884.0	$204.0
Small Business Ombudsman	$2,145.2	$1,778.0	$1,929.0	$151.0
Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination	$6,209.9	$6,173.0	$6,247.0	$74.0
Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach	**$120,885.0**	**$118,975.0**	**$131,117.0**	**$12,142.0**
International Programs				
US Mexico Border	$2,955.4	$2,837.0	$3,192.0	$355.0
International Sources of Pollution	$6,240.6	$6,746.0	$8,006.0	$1,260.0
Trade and Governance	$5,608.4	$5,292.0	$6,080.0	$788.0
Subtotal, International Programs	**$14,804.4**	**$14,875.0**	**$17,278.0**	**$2,403.0**
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	$6,190.4	$8,285.0	$14,116.0	$5,831.0
IT / Data Management	$86,699.8	$82,715.0	$86,744.0	$4,029.0
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	**$92,890.2**	**$91,000.0**	**$100,860.0**	**$9,860.0**
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Integrated Environmental Strategies	$11,398.1	$9,475.0	$17,719.0	$8,244.0
Administrative Law	$4,524.5	$4,975.0	$5,704.0	$729.0
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$800.2	$864.0	$1,141.0	$277.0
Civil Rights Program	$9,468.4	$9,205.0	$13,946.0	$4,741.0
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$49,878.3	$49,595.0	$71,895.0	$22,300.0
Legal Advice: Support Program	$14,475.0	$15,865.0	$18,315.0	$2,450.0
Regional Science and Technology	$1,060.5	$638.0	$1,174.0	$536.0
Science Advisory Board	$3,903.2	$3,205.0	$3,475.0	$270.0
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	$12,643.4	$12,421.0	$13,463.0	$1,042.0
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	**$108,151.6**	**$106,243.0**	**$146,832.0**	**$40,589.0**
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$70,751.8	$76,718.0	$81,563.0	$4,845.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$285,437.3	$285,441.0	$297,748.0	$12,307.0
Acquisition Management	$27,433.0	$32,247.0	$34,121.0	$1,874.0
Human Resources Management	$47,042.8	$46,229.0	$53,254.0	$7,025.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$26,319.8	$25,430.0	$28,730.0	$3,300.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	**$456,984.7**	**$466,065.0**	**$495,416.0**	**$29,351.0**
Pesticides Licensing				
Science Policy and Biotechnology	$1,887.3	$1,546.0	$1,546.0	$0.0
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	$60,580.8	$60,181.0	$60,929.0	$748.0
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	$37,650.6	$39,543.0	$39,952.0	$409.0

	FY 2020 Actuals	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Pres Budget	FY 2022 Pres Budget v. FY 2021 Enacted
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	$6,173.0	$7,730.0	$7,792.0	$62.0
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	**$106,291.7**	**$109,000.0**	**$110,219.0**	**$1,219.0**
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability				
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	$143.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)				
RCRA: Corrective Action	$35,671.5	$38,453.0	$38,836.0	$383.0
RCRA: Waste Management	$64,884.9	$70,465.0	$71,082.0	$617.0
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	$9,051.3	$9,982.0	$10,202.0	$220.0
Subtotal, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	**$109,607.7**	**$118,900.0**	**$120,120.0**	**$1,220.0**
Toxics Risk Review and Prevention				
Endocrine Disruptors	$11,030.3	$7,533.0	$7,565.0	$32.0
Pollution Prevention Program	$11,475.6	$12,558.0	$12,588.0	$30.0
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Management	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	$67,369.7	$60,280.0	$75,519.0	$15,239.0
Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program	$11,859.6	$13,129.0	$13,385.0	$256.0
Subtotal, Toxics Risk Review and Prevention	**$101,735.2**	**$93,500.0**	**$109,057.0**	**$15,557.0**
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST	$10,841.7	$11,250.0	$11,443.0	$193.0
Water: Ecosystems				
National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways	$30,863.9	$31,822.0	$31,963.0	$141.0
Wetlands	$20,212.0	$19,300.0	$24,899.0	$5,599.0
Subtotal, Water: Ecosystems	**$51,075.9**	**$51,122.0**	**$56,862.0**	**$5,740.0**
Water: Human Health Protection				
Beach / Fish Programs	$1,337.2	$1,584.0	$1,804.0	$220.0
Drinking Water Programs	$101,007.3	$106,903.0	$118,265.0	$11,362.0
Subtotal, Water: Human Health Protection	**$102,344.5**	**$108,487.0**	**$120,069.0**	**$11,582.0**
Water Quality Protection				
Marine Pollution	$9,153.2	$9,468.0	$12,072.0	$2,604.0
Surface Water Protection	$201,289.7	$206,882.0	$218,582.0	$11,700.0
Subtotal, Water Quality Protection	**$210,442.9**	**$216,350.0**	**$230,654.0**	**$14,304.0**
Congressional Priorities				
Water Quality Research and Support Grants	$15,000.0	$21,700.0	$0.0	-$21,700.0
Total, Environmental Programs & Management	**$2,713,792.7**	**$2,761,550.0**	**$3,427,494.0**	**$665,944.0**

Program Project by Program Area

	FY 2020 Actuals	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Pres Budget	FY 2022 Pres Budget v. FY 2021 Enacted
Inspector General				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$43,076.0	$43,500.0	$54,347.0	$10,847.0
Total, Inspector General	**$43,076.0**	**$43,500.0**	**$54,347.0**	**$10,847.0**
Building and Facilities				
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$14,325.7	$6,676.0	$6,676.0	$0.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$32,216.3	$27,076.0	$56,076.0	$29,000.0
Total, Building and Facilities	**$46,542.0**	**$33,752.0**	**$62,752.0**	**$29,000.0**
Hazardous Substance Superfund				
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Radiation: Protection	$2,323.3	$1,985.0	$2,612.0	$627.0
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$10,498.1	$11,586.0	$11,800.0	$214.0
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	$1,054.3	$1,000.0	$1,006.0	$6.0
Enforcement				
Criminal Enforcement	$7,292.3	$7,647.0	$7,786.0	$139.0
Environmental Justice	$566.3	$826.0	$5,841.0	$5,015.0
Forensics Support	$1,257.6	$1,145.0	$1,164.0	$19.0
Superfund: Enforcement	$179,284.5	$156,773.0	$159,542.0	$2,769.0
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	$7,155.8	$7,424.0	$7,574.0	$150.0
Subtotal, Enforcement	**$195,556.5**	**$173,815.0**	**$181,907.0**	**$8,092.0**
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$32,992.9	$33,020.0	$33,264.0	$244.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$994.6	$1,030.0	$1,030.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	**$33,987.5**	**$34,050.0**	**$34,294.0**	**$244.0**
Information Exchange / Outreach				
Exchange Network	$1,341.2	$1,328.0	$1,328.0	$0.0

	FY 2020 Actuals	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Pres Budget	FY 2022 Pres Budget v. FY 2021 Enacted
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	$927.6	$659.0	$5,659.0	$5,000.0
IT / Data Management	$15,168.6	$13,826.0	$15,202.0	$1,376.0
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	**$16,096.2**	**$14,485.0**	**$20,861.0**	**$6,376.0**
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$1,014.2	$832.0	$857.0	$25.0
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$628.3	$443.0	$450.0	$7.0
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	**$1,642.5**	**$1,275.0**	**$1,307.0**	**$32.0**
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$24,772.5	$26,561.0	$27,720.0	$1,159.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$82,734.0	$68,727.0	$72,801.0	$4,074.0
Acquisition Management	$24,356.1	$23,800.0	$30,519.0	$6,719.0
Human Resources Management	$6,094.4	$6,202.0	$6,842.0	$640.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$3,561.3	$3,210.0	$3,390.0	$180.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	**$141,518.3**	**$128,500.0**	**$141,272.0**	**$12,772.0**
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$15,501.1	$16,463.0	$16,634.0	$171.0
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability				
Health and Environmental Risk Assessment	$3,882.1	$12,824.0	$12,876.0	$52.0
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	$4,115.6	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	**$7,997.7**	**$12,824.0**	**$12,876.0**	**$52.0**
Superfund Cleanup				
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	$203,758.9	$190,000.0	$195,489.0	$5,489.0
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	$8,824.2	$7,700.0	$7,839.0	$139.0
Superfund: Federal Facilities	$23,280.8	$21,800.0	$22,189.0	$389.0
Superfund: Remedial	$617,575.2	$589,000.0	$882,400.0	$293,400.0
Subtotal, Superfund Cleanup	**$853,439.1**	**$808,500.0**	**$1,107,917.0**	**$299,417.0**
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	**$1,280,955.8**	**$1,205,811.0**	**$1,533,814.0**	**$328,003.0**
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks				
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	$657.3	$620.0	$634.0	$14.0
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$354.8	$416.0	$434.0	$18.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$1,066.0	$836.0	$837.0	$1.0

	FY 2020 Actuals	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Pres Budget	FY 2022 Pres Budget v. FY 2021 Enacted
Acquisition Management	$155.9	$132.0	$132.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	**$1,576.7**	**$1,384.0**	**$1,403.0**	**$19.0**
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST	$9,942.8	$9,470.0	$9,603.0	$133.0
LUST Cooperative Agreements	$57,441.7	$55,040.0	$55,040.0	$0.0
LUST Prevention	$25,666.5	$25,369.0	$25,369.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)	**$93,051.0**	**$89,879.0**	**$90,012.0**	**$133.0**
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$520.6	$320.0	$327.0	$7.0
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	**$95,805.6**	**$92,203.0**	**$92,376.0**	**$173.0**
Inland Oil Spill Programs				
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	$181.4	$139.0	$2,142.0	$2,003.0
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	$2,237.2	$2,413.0	$2,462.0	$49.0
Oil				
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	$15,571.8	$16,200.0	$16,454.0	$254.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$640.2	$682.0	$683.0	$1.0
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$428.2	$664.0	$668.0	$4.0
Total, Inland Oil Spill Programs	**$19,058.8**	**$20,098.0**	**$22,409.0**	**$2,311.0**
State and Tribal Assistance Grants				
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)				
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	$29,186.0	$36,186.0	$36,186.0	$0.0
Brownfields Projects	$94,203.0	$90,982.0	$130,982.0	$40,000.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	$1,632,518.2	$1,638,826.0	$1,870,680.0	$231,854.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	$1,320,783.1	$1,126,088.0	$1,357,934.0	$231,846.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	$26,854.8	$30,000.0	$30,000.0	$0.0
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	$99,130.1	$90,000.0	$150,000.0	$60,000.0
Targeted Airshed Grants	$61,066.4	$59,000.0	$59,000.0	$0.0
Gold King Mine Water Monitoring	$3,280.3	$4,000.0	$4,000.0	$0.0
Safe Water for Small & Disadvantaged Communities	$14,182.4	$26,408.0	$41,413.0	$15,005.0

	FY 2020 Actuals	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Pres Budget	FY 2022 Pres Budget v. FY 2021 Enacted
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water	$3,342.0	$21,511.0	$81,515.0	$60,004.0
Lead Testing in Schools	$52,196.5	$26,500.0	$36,500.0	$10,000.0
Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability	$0.0	$4,000.0	$9,000.0	$5,000.0
Technical Assistance for Treatment Works	$0.0	$18,000.0	$18,000.0	$0.0
Sewer Overflow Control Grants	$59.2	$40,000.0	$60,000.0	$20,000.0
Water Infrastructure and Workforce Investment	$0.0	$3,000.0	$3,000.0	$0.0
Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	**$3,336,802.0**	**$3,214,501.0**	**$3,888,210.0**	**$673,709.0**
Categorical Grants				
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	$171,125.7	$177,000.0	$180,000.0	$3,000.0
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	$109,075.2	$112,000.0	$122,000.0	$10,000.0
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	$222,318.8	$229,500.0	$321,500.0	$92,000.0
Categorical Grant: Radon	$7,646.0	$7,795.0	$8,951.0	$1,156.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)				
Monitoring Grants	$18,586.9	$17,267.0	$17,267.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)	$215,906.4	$212,733.0	$217,333.0	$4,600.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	$234,493.3	$230,000.0	$234,600.0	$4,600.0
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	$12,922.7	$14,192.0	$14,476.0	$284.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	$10,379.5	$11,164.0	$11,387.0	$223.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	$12,642.7	$12,294.0	$12,540.0	$246.0
Categorical Grant: Lead	$14,362.1	$14,275.0	$14,561.0	$286.0
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	$107,033.6	$101,500.0	$111,500.0	$10,000.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	$23,799.4	$24,000.0	$24,480.0	$480.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	$4,294.8	$4,630.0	$4,723.0	$93.0
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	$3,871.9	$4,760.0	$4,855.0	$95.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	$67,289.5	$66,250.0	$77,575.0	$11,325.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	$1,468.5	$1,475.0	$1,505.0	$30.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	$13,990.9	$13,415.0	$21,415.0	$8,000.0
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	$8,557.1	$9,336.0	$9,523.0	$187.0
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	$8,388.7	$9,619.0	$9,811.0	$192.0
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	$47,311.9	$46,195.0	$46,195.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Multipurpose Grants	$27,033.1	$10,000.0	$10,200.0	$200.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grants	**$1,108,005.4**	**$1,099,400.0**	**$1,241,797.0**	**$142,397.0**
Congressional Priorities				
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$1,345.7	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

	FY 2020 Actuals	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Pres Budget	FY 2022 Pres Budget v. FY 2021 Enacted
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	**$4,446,153.1**	**$4,313,901.0**	**$5,130,007.0**	**$816,106.0**
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund				
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)				
RCRA: Waste Management	$20,317.5	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$114.5	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Total, Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund	**$20,432.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund				
Water Quality Protection				
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation	$40,760.6	$65,000.0	$80,108.0	$15,108.0
Total, Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund	**$40,760.6**	**$65,000.0**	**$80,108.0**	**$15,108.0**
Subtotal, EPA	**$9,457,018.4**	**$9,265,144.0**	**$11,233,279.0**	**$1,968,135.0**
Cancellation of Funds	$0.0	-$27,991.0	$0.0	$27,991.0
TOTAL, EPA	**$9,457,018.4**	**$9,237,153.0**	**$11,233,279.0**	**$1,996,126.0**

Notes:
Superfund transfer resources for the audit and research functions are shown in the Superfund account.
FY 2020 Actuals include resources for Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria; USMCA; Disaster Relief Act; and CARES Act.
FY 2021 excludes the American Rescue Plan Act.
Two programs have been renamed: Atmospheric Protection is now Climate Protection; Research: Air and Energy is now Research: Air, Climate and Energy.
One program area has been renamed from the Clean Air Program Area to the Clean Air and Climate Program Area.

Summary of Agency Resources by Appropriation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Pres Bud	Delta FY 2022 PB - FY 2021 Enacted
Science & Technology (S&T)	$716,449	$729,329	$829,972	$100,643
Environmental Program & Management (EPM)	$2,663,356	$2,761,550	$3,427,494	$665,944
Inspector General (IG)	$41,489	$43,500	$54,347	$10,847
Building and Facilities (B&F)	$33,598	$33,752	$62,752	$29,000
Inland Oil Spill programs (Oil)	$19,581	$20,098	$22,409	$2,311
Hazardous Substance Superfund (SF) Total	$1,184,755	$1,205,811	$1,533,814	$328,003
-Superfund Program	*$1,142,422*	*$1,163,470*	*$1,491,029*	*$327,559*
-Inspector General Transfer	*$11,586*	*$11,586*	*$11,800*	*$214*
-Science & Technology Transfer	*$30,747*	*$30,755*	*$30,985*	*$230*
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST)	$91,941	$92,203	$92,376	$173
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) Total	$4,246,232	$4,313,901	$5,130,007	$816,106
-Categorical Grants	*$1,075,907*	*$1,099,400*	*$1,241,797*	*$142,397*
-All other STAG	*$3,170,325*	*$3,214,501*	*$3,888,210*	*$673,709*
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund (WIFIA)	$60,000	$65,000	$80,108	$15,108
Cancellations	$0	($27,991)	$0	$27,991
Agency Total	**$9,057,401**	**$9,237,153**	**$11,233,279**	**$1,996,126**

Categorical Program Grants

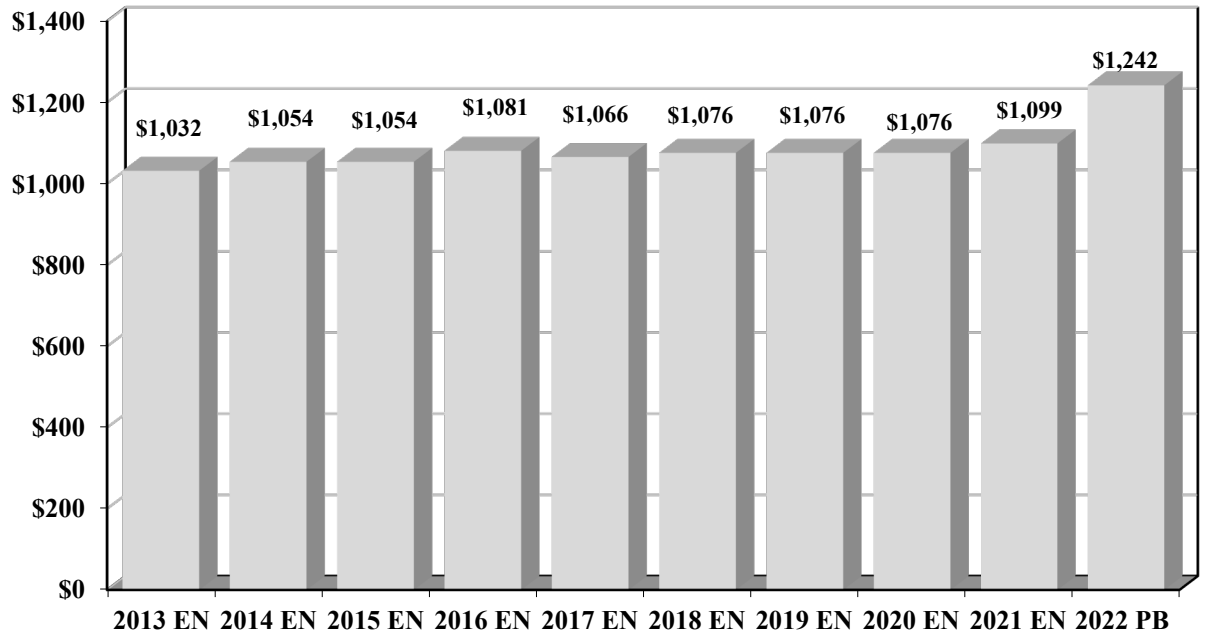
By National Program and Media

(Dollars in Thousands)

NPM / Grant	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Pres Bud	Delta FY 2022 PB - FY 2021 Enacted	% Change FY 2022 PB - FY 2021 Enacted
Air and Radiation					
State and Local Air Quality Management	$228,219	$229,500	$321,500	$92,000	40.1%
Tribal Air Quality Management	$12,829	$13,415	$21,415	$8,000	59.6%
Radon	$7,789	$7,795	$8,951	$1,156	14.8%
	$248,837	**$250,710**	**$351,866**	**$101,156**	**40.3%**
Water					
Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	$223,289	$230,000	$234,600	$4,600	2.0%
Beaches Protection	$9,238	$9,619	$9,811	$192	2.0%
Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	$172,348	$177,000	$180,000	$3,000	1.7%
Wetlands Program Development	$14,183	$14,192	$14,476	$284	2.0%
	$419,058	**$430,811**	**$438,887**	**$8,076**	**1.9%**
Drinking Water					
Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	$106,250	$112,000	$122,000	$10,000	8.9%
Underground Injection Control (UIC)	$10,164	$11,164	$11,387	$223	2.0%
	$116,414	**$123,164**	**$133,387**	**$10,223**	**8.3%**
Hazardous Waste					
Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	$96,446	$101,500	$111,500	$10,000	9.9%
Brownfields	$46,190	$46,195	$46,195	$0	0.0%
Underground Storage Tanks	$1,449	$1,475	$1,505	$30	2.0%
	$144,085	**$149,170**	**$159,200**	**$10,030**	**6.7%**
Pesticides and Toxics					
Pesticides Program Implementation	$12,287	$12,294	$12,540	$246	2.0%
Lead	$14,049	$14,275	$14,561	$286	2.0%
Toxics Substances Compliance	$4,759	$4,760	$4,855	$95	2.0%
Pesticides Enforcement	$24,000	$24,000	$24,480	$480	2.0%
	$55,095	**$55,329**	**$56,436**	**$1,107**	**2.0%**
Multimedia					
Environmental Information	$9,332	$9,336	$9,523	$187	2.0%
Multipurpose Grants	$13,000	$10,000	$10,200	$200	2.0%
Pollution Prevention	$4,610	$4,630	$4,723	$93	2.0%
Tribal General Assistance Program	$65,476	$66,250	$77,575	$11,325	17.1%
	$92,418	**$90,216**	**$102,021**	**$11,805**	**13.1%**
Total Categorical Grants	**$1,075,907**	**$1,099,400**	**$1,241,797**	**$142,397**	**13.0%**

Categorical Grants Overview

(Dollars in Millions)



Note: EN – Enacted, PB – President's Budget

Categorical Grants

In FY 2022, EPA requests a total of $1.242 billion for 20 categorical program grants for state, interstate organizations, non-profit organizations, intertribal consortia, and tribal governments. This represents a $142.4 million, or more than 12 percent increase above FY 2021 enacted levels to directly support EPA partners. The Agency 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 2022, 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 provide 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 provide states and tribes the funding flexibility to combine categorical program grants to address environmental priorities and, in some cases, to reduce administrative burden. In FY 2022, the EPA will increase flexibility through a request of $10.2 million for the Multipurpose Grants program

which are 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 and Local Air Quality Management and Tribal Air Quality Management

The FY 2022 President's Budget includes $342.9 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 $321.5 million and $21.4 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.

In FY 2022, the 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. Through the Tribal Air Quality Management program, EPA will continue to work with federally recognized tribal governments nationwide to develop and implement tribal air quality management programs and to build tribal air quality management capacity.

Increased funding requested in both grant programs will help expand the efforts of state, local and tribal air pollution control agencies to implement their programs and to accelerate immediate on-the-ground efforts to reduce greenhouse gases, such as expanding deployment of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency programs; capping of oil and gas wells to reduce volatile organic compounds (VOC) and methane emissions; developing policies and programs to facilitate build-out of electric vehicle charging station infrastructure; and supporting programs to improve transportation options and reduce disproportionate exposure to traffic emissions in disadvantaged communities. Through this funding, the EPA will support environmental justice by increasing air quality monitoring in minority, low-income and marginalized communities that are and have been overburdened with disproportionate environmental or public health risks resulting from exposure to pollution.

State Indoor Radon Grants

The FY 2022 request includes approximately $9.0 million for grants to support State Indoor Air Radon Grant (SIRG) programs. The EPA assists states and tribes through the SIRG program, which provides categorical grants to develop, implement, and enhance programs that assess and mitigate radon risk. The EPA provides guidance to states and tribes to promote and spread effective strategies for reducing indoor radon public health risks. The EPA also works with states and tribes to support targeting SIRG funding to reduce risks for low-income populations that lack resources to mitigate radon risk on their own.

Wetlands Grants

In FY 2022, the EPA requests $14.5 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 the EPA's primary resource for supporting state and tribal wetland program development. Wetland 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 Section 404 assumption, and wetland water quality standards.

Public Water System Supervision Grants

In FY 2022, the EPA requests $122.0 million for Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) grants. These grants assist states and tribes in implementing and enforcing National Primary Drinking Water Regulations to ensure the safety of the Nation's drinking water resources and to protect public health. Through this funding, the EPA, states, and tribes 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.

Beaches Protection

In FY 2022, the EPA requests $9.8 million for Beaches Protection grants. The Beach grant program awards grants to eligible coastal and Great Lakes states, territories, and tribes to improve water quality monitoring at beaches and to notify the public of beach advisories and closings. The Beach grant program is a collaborative effort between the EPA, states, territories, local governments, and tribes to help ensure that coastal and Great Lakes recreational waters are safe for swimming.

Nonpoint Source (NPS) (Section 319)

In FY 2022, the EPA requests $180.0 million for Nonpoint Source Program grants to states, territories, and tribes. These grants enable states to use a range of tools to implement their programs including: both non-regulatory and regulatory programs, technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, and demonstration projects. The request also eliminates, for FY 2022, the statutory one-third of one-percent cap on Clean Water Act Section 319 Nonpoint Source Pollution grants that may be awarded to tribes, allowing the agency to provide Tribal funding at the agency's discretion in accordance with Tribal needs. The EPA and the USDA will work collaboratively in high priority, focused watersheds to address agricultural nonpoint source pollution. The goal of this collaboration is to coordinate agency efforts, thereby increasing conservation on the ground to better protect water resources from nonpoint sources of pollution, including nitrogen and phosphorus.

Pollution Control (Clean Water Act Section 106 Grants)

The EPA's FY 2022 request includes $234.6 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.

In FY 2022, the EPA requests $17.3 million of the Section 106 program funding be provided to states and tribes that participate in national- and State-level statistical surveys of water resources and enhancements to State monitoring programs.

Lead Grants

The FY 2022 request includes $14.6 million to provide support to authorized state and tribal programs that administer training and certification programs for lead professionals and renovation contractors engaged in lead-based paint abatement and renovation, repair and painting activities, as well as accreditation of training providers. The grants also will provide assistance, using a targeted approach, to states and tribes interested in becoming authorized to run the Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) program. Further, this assistance supports state, tribal and local efforts to reduce the disparities in blood lead levels between low-income children and non-low-income children, and provides targeted support to authorized programs focused on reducing exposure to lead-based paint across the Nation, with an emphasis on better serving environmental justice (EJ) communities and susceptible sub-populations. Activities conducted under the Program by the EPA and its partners will be aligned with the objectives of the *Federal Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures and Associated Health Impacts* (Federal Lead Action Plan).

Pollution Prevention

In FY 2022, the EPA requests $4.7 million for the Pollution Prevention (P2) grants program. The P2 Program is one of the EPA's primary tools for advancing national environmental stewardship, pollution reduction and elimination, source reduction, and sustainability goals through targeted and coordinated partnerships and initiatives with federal, state, and tribal government partners, businesses, communities, and individuals. These partnerships and initiatives alleviate environmental problems by achieving: significant reductions in the generation of hazardous releases to air, water, and land; reductions in the use or inefficient use of hazardous materials in support of chemical safety; reductions in the generation of greenhouse gases in support of the Administration's climate change initiatives; and reductions in the use of water through system improvements in support of national infrastructure. As a result of implementing these preventative approaches, the P2 Program helps businesses and others reduce costs and access market opportunities while concurrently advancing the Agency's priorities to take action on climate change, better support environmental justice (EJ) communities, and promote sustainability initiatives that support U.S. Government-wide goals and objectives.

Underground Storage Tanks

In FY 2022, the EPA requests $1.5 million for the Underground Storage Tanks (UST) grants program. Grants are provided to states under the Solid Waste Disposal Act to improve and enhance UST programs. STAG funds may be used for prevention activities that are not specifically spelled out in the Energy Policy Act (EPAct) of 2005 such as: applying for state program approval to operate the UST Program in lieu of the federal program, updating UST regulations, and providing compliance assistance. The EPA anticipates that all states with state program approval (SPA) will have program renewal by the end of FY 2022. In addition, the EPA anticipates several new states will apply and be approved for SPA for the first time by the end of FY 2022.

Underground Injection Control (UIC) Grants
In FY 2022, the EPA requests $11.4 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, and public outreach, and ensure that injection wells are safely operated. In addition, the EPA will continue to process primacy applications and permit applications for Class VI geological sequestration wells.

Multipurpose Grants
In FY 2022, the EPA requests $10.2 million for the Multipurpose Grants program. These flexible grants support efforts to implement mandatory statutory duties delegated by the 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 2022, the EPA requests $77.6 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 the 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 2022 request includes $29.3 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 $24.5 million for Pesticides Enforcement and $4.9 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 Substances Compliance Monitoring grant program creates environmental partnerships with states and tribes to strengthen their ability to address environmental and public health threats from toxic substances. More specifically, the Program funds activities which protect the public and the environment from hazards associated with exposure to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), asbestos, and lead-based paint. Activities conducted under the Program by the EPA and its partners associated with lead-based paint exposure protection will be aligned with the objectives of the *Federal Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures and Associated Health Impacts* (Federal Lead Action Plan).

Under the Pesticides Enforcement Grant program, the 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 2022 request includes $12.5 million for Pesticides Program Implementation grants. These resources translate pesticide regulatory decisions made at the national level into results at the local level and help state, tribal and other pesticide program stay current with changing requirements, science, and technology. These grants will assist states, tribes, and other partners, including universities, non-profit organizations, other federal agencies, pesticide users, environmental groups, and other entities to assist in strengthening and implementing EPA pesticide programs, focusing on issues such as worker safety activities, including worker protection and certification and training of pesticide applicators, protection of endangered species, protection of water resources from pesticides, protection of pollinators, and promotion of environmental stewardship and Integrated Pest Management- (IPM-) related activities. Through this assistance, the EPA and its partners better protect human health and the environment from pesticide risk while helping stakeholders realize the value of pesticide availability by considering the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of the use of pesticides.

Environmental Information Grants

In FY 2022, the EPA requests $9.5 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 the 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. Specifically, grants will be used to develop publishing services, develop desktop and mobile applications that can send and receive data via the network, expand the network to new priority data systems, transition network services to an EPA-hosted cloud-based node, increase data sharing among partners, bring electronic reporting into compliance with the Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Rule (CROMERR) using EPA hosted shared services, as well as other priorities.

In FY 2022, the EPA will continue to collaborate with our state, local, and tribal partners to achieve benefits that reach beyond the standardization and exchange of data. The 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 2022, the Agency will adjust schedules and priorities to align with capacity.

Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants

In FY 2022, the EPA requests a total of $111.5 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, which includes permitting, authorization, waste minimization, enforcement, and corrective action activities.

Within the FY 2022 request, $10 million will be allocated to pilot a new grant program focused on improving solid waste management infrastructure and post-consumer materials management. This investment will use the new authority provided in the Save our Seas 2.0 Act,[1] which was passed by Congress in December 2020. The Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling (SWIFR) financing program will help reduce waste, reduce greenhouse emissions, and create jobs. The Agency has proposed bill language in the STAG appropriation as a line item categorical grant for this pilot. The language is inclusive (e.g., states, tribes, Alaska Native Villages, former Indian reservations in Oklahoma and intertribal consortia).

Brownfields Grants

In FY 2022, the EPA requests $46.2 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.

[1] For more information, please visit: https://www.congress.gov/116/plaws/publ224/PLAW-116publ224.pdf.

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 2020 to 2022 – Dollars in Thousands

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.

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

STATE	FY 2020 ACT. OBLIG.	FY 2021 EST. OBLIG.	FY 2022 EST. OBLIG.
Alabama	$24,583	$23,714	$28,356
Alaska	$11,011	$11,001	$13,154
American Samoa	$8,285	$4,144	$4,955
Arizona	$24,901	$19,784	$23,657
Arkansas	$16,629	$16,551	$19,790
California	$141,083	$97,047	$116,041
Colorado	$21,755	$21,735	$25,990
Connecticut	$11,011	$11,001	$13,154
Delaware	$11,186	$11,001	$13,154
District of Columbia	$11,011	$11,001	$13,154
Florida	$152,670	$43,304	$51,780
Georgia	$59,547	$25,924	$30,998
Guam	$3,856	$3,852	$4,607
Hawaii	$11,083	$11,001	$13,154
Idaho	$11,011	$11,001	$13,154
Illinois	$41,542	$41,505	$49,629
Indiana	$16,830	$16,815	$20,106
Iowa	$17,378	$17,427	$20,839
Kansas	$12,775	$12,763	$15,261
Kentucky	$18,144	$18,127	$21,675
Louisiana	$16,840	$16,465	$19,688
Maine	$11,011	$11,001	$13,154
Maryland	$20,170	$20,152	$24,096
Massachusetts	$25,549	$25,526	$30,522
Michigan	$27,123	$27,004	$32,290
Minnesota	$16,878	$16,792	$20,079
Mississippi	$11,853	$11,842	$14,160
Missouri	$19,411	$19,394	$23,190
Montana	$11,011	$11,001	$13,154
Nebraska	$11,011	$11,001	$13,154
Nevada	$12,764	$12,752	$15,248
New Hampshire	$11,011	$11,001	$13,154
New Jersey	$18,680	$18,775	$22,450
New Mexico	$12,689	$11,001	$13,154
New York	$44,967	$44,926	$53,720
North Carolina	$102,404	$33,782	$40,395
North Dakota	$11,011	$11,001	$13,154
Northern Mariana Islands	$12,335	$3,244	$3,879
Ohio	$27,692	$27,666	$33,082
Oklahoma	$31,890	$15,596	$18,648
Oregon	$14,487	$14,474	$17,306
Pennsylvania	$33,888	$33,873	$40,503
Puerto Rico	$11,004	$11,001	$13,154
Rhode Island	$11,011	$11,001	$13,154
South Carolina	$18,919	$14,247	$17,035
South Dakota	$11,011	$11,001	$13,154
Tennessee	$19,125	$19,108	$22,848
Texas	$ -	$86,202	$103,074
Utah	$11,011	$11,001	$13,154
Vermont	$11,011	$11,001	$13,154
Virgin Islands, U.S.	$5,262	$5,261	$6,290
Virginia	$17,965	$17,949	$21,462
Washington	$24,598	$24,576	$29,386
West Virginia	$11,011	$11,001	$13,154
Wisconsin	$18,766	$18,749	$22,419
Wyoming	$ -	$11,001	$13,154
Tribal Resources	$12,550	$22,522	$27,159
Non-state Resources	$6,979[1,3,4,5]	$3,500[1,2]	$15,395[1, 2]
TOTAL:	**$1,320,783**	**$1,126,088**	**$1,357,934**

Notes:

1. Section 424 P.L. 114-113 which amended the CWA provides EPA the authority to retain up to 0.25 percent of CWSRF and DWSRF appropriated funds for American Iron and Steel Management Oversight.
2. UCMR set aside – These funds are a set-aside of the DWSRF program ($2 million annually) to pay for the cost of monitoring for unregulated contaminants at systems serving fewer than 10,000 people. EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCM) program to collect data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and these funds are for the administration, management and oversight associated with the American Iron and Steel Requirement. 0.25% is set-aside from the DWSRF for this purpose.
3. Interagency Agreement with the Indian Health Service – to provide services to increase basic sanitation access by providing wastewater infrastructure to Indian Tribes.
4. Contract to Process Applications Inc. to provide technical support for Drinking Water Optimization training, conduct performance evaluations and provide microbial performance-based training
5. Payroll for employee designated for Hurricane Florence & Michael for Disaster Relief.

Infrastructure Assistance:
Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)

(Dollars in Thousands)

STATE	FY 2020 ACT. OBLIG.	FY 2021 EST. OBLIG.	FY 2022 EST. OBLIG.
Alabama	$18,017	$17,946	$20,465
Alaska	$9,607	$9,606	$10,954
American Samoa	$8,701	$8,701	$9,932
Arizona	$16,785	$10,840	$12,362
Arkansas	$10,563	$10,499	$11,973
California	$120,363	$114,785	$130,898
Colorado	$12,840	$12,838	$14,640
Connecticut	$19,664	$19,662	$22,422
Delaware	$7,880	$7,879	$8,958
District of Columbia	$7,880	$7,879	$8,958
Florida	$71,873	$54,175	$61,780
Georgia	$29,795	$27,136	$30,945
Guam	$6,296	$6,296	$7,186
Hawaii	$24,783	$12,430	$14,175
Idaho	$7,880	$7,879	$8,985
Illinois	$72,597	$72,587	$82,776
Indiana	$38,685	$38,679	$44,109
Iowa	$21,700	$21,722	$24,771
Kansas	$14,489	$14,487	$16,520
Kentucky	$20,429	$20,427	$23,294
Louisiana	$17,647	$17,643	$20,120
Maine	$12,426	$12,424	$14,168
Maryland	$38,823	$38,817	$44,266
Massachusetts	$54,499	$54,491	$62,140
Michigan	$69,034	$69,010	$78,697
Minnesota	$29,503	$29,499	$33,640
Mississippi	$14,462	$14,460	$16,490
Missouri	$44,943	$44,492	$50,737
Montana	$7,880	$7,879	$8,985
Nebraska	$8,210	$8,209	$9,361
Nevada	$7,880	$7,879	$8,985
New Hampshire	$16,041	$16,039	$18,290
New Jersey	$65,594	$65,585	$74,791
New Mexico	$9,087	$7,879	$8,985
New York	$177,173	$177,146	$202,015
North Carolina	$19,573	$28,966	$33,032
North Dakota	$7,913	$7,879	$8,985
Northern Mariana Islands	$4,356	$4,044	$4,616
Ohio	$90,364	$90,352	$103,035
Oklahoma	$13,823	$12,967	$14,787
Oregon	$18,133	$18,130	$20,675
Pennsylvania	$63,583	$63,575	$72,499
Puerto Rico	$41,660	$20,933	$23,871
Rhode Island	$10,778	$10,777	$12,289
South Carolina	$29,117	$16,442	$18,750
South Dakota	$7,880	$7,879	$8,985
Tennessee	$23,318	$23,315	$26,588
Texas	$732	$73,356	$83,653
Utah	$8,458	$8,457	$9,644
Vermont	$7,880	$7,879	$8,985
Virgin Islands, U.S.	$9,900	$5,050	$5,765
Virginia	$32,850	$32,846	$37,456
Washington	$27,914	$27,910	$31,828
West Virginia	$25,023	$25,019	$28,531
Wisconsin	$43,395	$43,389	$49,480
Wyoming	$7,880	$7,879	$8,985
Tribal Resources	$17,396	$32,777	$37,414
Non-state Resources	$6,607[1,2,3]	$1,100[2]	$3,000[2]
TOTAL:	**$1,632,518**	**$1,638,826**	**$1,870,680**

Notes:

1. Interagency Agreement with the Indian Health Service – to provide services to increase basic sanitation access by providing wastewater infrastructure to Indian Tribes.
2. Section 424 P.L. 114-113 which amended the CWA provides EPA the authority to retain up to .25 percent of CWSRF and DWSRF appropriated funds for American Iron and Steel Management and Oversight.
3. Payroll for employee designated for Hurricane Florence and Michael for Disaster Relief.

Infrastructure / STAG Project Financing

Infrastructure and Special Projects Funds

The FY 2022 President's Budget requests a total of $3.9 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 included in the FY 2022 President's Budget request are: the State Revolving Funds (SRFs), Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) Grants, WIFIA, Alaska Native Villages, Mexico Border, and Brownfields Projects. In addition, in FY 2022, EPA will continue implementing the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 (WIIN) and America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA) legislation to address water infrastructure challenges throughout the Nation while promoting resiliency to climate change.

With funds provided to the SRFs and technical assistance funding through EPA's operating programs in FY 2022, the 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, 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 the SRF programs, the EPA enables the states to provide low-cost loans and grants to municipalities for infrastructure construction. All drinking water and wastewater projects are funded based on state-developed priority lists. Through the SRF set-asides, grants are available to Indian tribes and United States (U.S.) territories for infrastructure projects. The resources included in this budget request will enable the Agency, in conjunction with the EPA's state, local, and tribal partners, to achieve important goals related to climate change, equity, and jobs.

Capitalizing Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Funds

The Drinking Water and Clean Water SRF 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. The 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. To maintain a focus on communities most in need, states are required to provide a portion of their capitalization grant as additional subsidization to disadvantaged communities in their state.

The EPA will continue to provide financial assistance for wastewater and other water projects through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). CWSRF projects also 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 2022 request includes $1.870 billion in funding for the CWSRF. Total CWSRF funding provided for projects from 1988 through June 2019 exceeds $145 billion. This total includes loan repayments, state match dollars, as well as other funding sources. The EPA estimates that for every federal dollar that has been contributed, over three dollars have been made available to municipalities to fund infrastructure projects.

The FY 2022 request includes $1.357 billion in funding for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF). The total DWSRF funding made available for loans over the life of the program since 1997 through June 2020 exceeds $44.7 billion. This total includes loan repayments, state match dollars, as well as other funding sources. The EPA estimates that for every federal dollar that has been contributed, approximately two dollars have been made available to municipalities to fund infrastructure projects. The DWSRF helps address the costs of ensuring safe drinking water supplies and assists small communities in meeting their responsibilities.

Tribal communities are often in need of assistance given aging or inadequate sanitation and drinking water infrastructure, which can cause significant public health concerns. To help address this situation, the 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 2022.

For FY 2022, 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 2022, the EPA will encourage states to utilize the subsidy to assist small drinking water and wastewater systems with standards compliance. AWIA requires that states provide 6 percent to 35 percent of each state's capitalization grant as subsidy to assist disadvantaged communities.

For FY 2022, the EPA also is requesting a $12 million set-aside from the DWSRF in order to implement the expansion of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) program.

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) established the current UCMR program including statutory provisions that require the EPA to coordinate and pay the monitoring costs for a representative selection of small water systems that serve fewer than 10,000 individuals. Section 2021 of the AWIA requires, subject to availability of appropriations and adequate laboratory capacity, all Public Water Systems (PWSs) serving 3,300 to 10,000 persons to monitor under future UCMR cycles and ensure that a nationally representative sample of PWSs serving fewer than 3,300 persons monitor under future UCMR cycles. Traditionally, under this emerging contaminant monitoring program, the EPA would require sampling at 800 small water systems that would be selected to represent the over 60,000 small water systems throughout the country. Based on the AWIA revisions to the SDWA, the EPA is now preparing to significantly expand the small water system monitoring program. Starting with UCMR 5 (FY 2022-FY 2026), the total number of small systems monitored is expected to increase by 7.5 times, from 800 to ~6,000. This will include all ~5,200 public water systems that serve between 3,300 and 10,000 individuals and a representative selection of 800 systems serving fewer than 3,300 individuals.

The FY 2022 President's Budget includes a proposal to expand the authority of the existing small set-aside for the American Iron and Steel (AIS) requirement from the CWSRF to fund future Clean Watershed Needs Surveys (CWNS). The CWNS is a comprehensive assessment of the capital needs to meet the water quality goals in response to Sections 205(a) and 516 of the CWA. This assessment and documentation of future needs is critical in the effort to manage and fund our nation's wastewater infrastructure. A comprehensive CWNS is an important tool for identifying critical water quality needs in communities across the nation, including small and disadvantaged communities, and opportunities to invest in climate resiliency. The current set-aside percentage of up to 0.25 percent will allow the EPA to continue to fully fund the required Clean Water AIS management and oversight activities and provide reliable and sufficient resources to conduct the CWNS, while also maintaining the necessary AIS oversight requirements.

Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Program

In FY 2022, the EPA will continue to fund the WIFIA program to advance infrastructure replacement and upgrades across the country. The FY 2022 request of more than $80 million will support 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 $80 million in appropriations, including $72 million in credit subsidy, the EPA could potentially provide up to $8 billion in credit assistance and, when combined with other funding sources, help to spur over $16 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. The EPA also will work to assist small and underserved communities with limited ability to repay loans. Through the Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center, the 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.

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

America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA)

In FY 2022, the EPA continues to propose funds to implement America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA) grant programs that will assist in lead testing, sewer overflow control, and water infrastructure workforce investment. These resources would complement state and local drinking water and wastewater infrastructure investments as well as funding provided through other Federal channels. In FY 2022, a combined $90 million is requested to implement AWIA legislation across four program projects including: Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience, Sewer Overflow Control Grants, Technical Assistance for Treatment Works, and Water Infrastructure and Workforce Investment.

Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 (WIIN)

The Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 (WIIN) was enacted to help communities address numerous drinking water and wastewater infrastructure issues. In FY 2022, a total of $159.4 million across three programs are requested to implement this law. In FY 2022, $81.5 million is requested for the Reducing Lead in Drinking Water grant, $41.4 million for the Safe Water for Small and Disadvantaged Communities grant program, and $36.5 million for the voluntary Lead Testing in School grant program for schools and childcare facilities. These unprecedented investments reflect the President's priority on addressing lead reduction and other contaminants in drinking water, especially in small and disadvantaged communities.

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. DERA promotes strategies to reduce harmful emissions of NOx, PM2.5, HC, CO, and CO_2 and protect public health by working with manufacturers, fleet operators, air quality professionals, environmental and community organizations, tribes, and state and local officials. The FY 2022 President's Budget requests $150 million in DERA funding to accelerate the reduction of diesel emissions in communities, including targeting its discretionary funding to direct DERA grants and rebates to reduce diesel emissions in priority areas of highly concentrated diesel pollution to tackle the climate change crisis, with a primary focus on school buses, ports, and areas with environmental justice concerns. In FY 2022, the EPA will prioritize funding for alternative-fuel and electric school bus replacements, particularly for zero emission buses as the market for these buses grows.

Brownfields Projects

The FY 2022 President's Budget requests $130.9 million for Brownfields Projects, of which $40 million is part of the EPA's Accelerating Environmental and Economic Justice initiative in tandem with climate work. With the FY 2022 request, the EPA plans to fund assessment cooperative agreements, direct cleanup cooperative agreements, supplemental Revolving Loan Fund cooperative agreements, multipurpose cooperative agreements and Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training cooperative agreements, as well as provide technical assistance to support states, tribes, and communities.

In FY 2022, the EPA will continue to foster federal, state, local, and public/private partnerships to return properties to productive economic use, including in historically disadvantaged and

environmental justice communities. Brownfields grantees will leverage approximately 13,400 cleanup and redevelopment jobs and approximately $2.6 billion in other funding sources.[2]

Alaska Native Villages

The FY 2022 President's Budget includes $36.2 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. The 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.

Mexico Border

The FY 2022 President's Budget requests a total of $30 million for water infrastructure projects along the U.S.-Mexico Border. EPA works collaboratively with United States (U.S.) federal, state, and local partners and the Mexican water agency - CONAGUA - through the U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program to fund planning, design, and construction of high-priority water and wastewater treatment facilities for underserved communities along the border. Investments in wastewater and drinking water infrastructure in communities on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico Border reduce disease and health care costs because exposure to raw sewage and drinking water contaminants cause acute and chronic illnesses. U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure projects stimulate local economies through public health-related economic gains, job creation, and increased demand for goods and services.

[2] U.S. EPA, Office of Land and Emergency Management Estimate. All estimates of outputs and outcomes are supported by the data that is entered by cooperative agreement recipients via EPA's ACRES database.

Trust Funds

(Dollars in Millions)

Trust Funds Program	FY 2020 Enacted Budget		FY 2021 Enacted Budget		FY 2022 President's Budget	
	$	**FTE**	**$**	**FTE**	**$**	**FTE**
Superfund[1]	$1,142	2,524.4	$1,163	2,524.4	$1,491	2,566.1
Inspector General (Transfers)	$12	42.5	$12	42.5	$12	42.5
Research & Development (Transfers)	$31	63.1	$31	63.1	$31	63.1
Superfund Total	**$1,185**	**2,636.5**	**$1,206**	**2,636.5**	**$1,534**	**2,671.7**
LUST	**$92**	**46.6**	**$92**	**46.6**	**$92**	**46.6**
Trust Funds Total	**$1,277**	**2,683.1**	**$1,298**	**2,683.1**	**$1,626**	**2,718.3**

Totals may not add due to rounding

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

Superfund

In FY 2022, the President's Budget requests a total of $1.534 billion in budget authority and 2,671.7 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 1,327 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 April 2021, there were 1,765 sites on or deleted from the NPL. Of these, 1,223 sites[2] have construction completions and 118 partial deletions have occurred at 92 NPL sites. In FY 2020, EPA made 34 Superfund sites ready for anticipated use. Reuse and restoration of Superfund NPL sites directly support President Biden's Executive Order 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad* (January 27, 2021).[3] In FY 2022, EPA will continue to prioritize resources to execute its non-delegable, federal responsibility to remediate sites and protect human health, welfare, and the environment.

Of the total funding requested for Superfund, $1.108 billion and 1,260.6 FTE are for Superfund cleanup programs which include the Superfund Remedial, Emergency Response and Removal,

[1] Data provided from EPA's Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) and as posted as of April 30, 2021 on: https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-national-priorities-list-npl.

[2] Starting in FY 2014, the universe of potential site-wide construction completion sites includes final and deleted NPL sites as well as sites with Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA) agreements. Since FY 2014, construction completion has been achieved at nine sites with SAA agreements. Prior to FY14, CCL was achieved at nine sites with SAA agreements. For more information about SAA sites, see: http://www.epa.gov/enforcement/superfund-alternative-approach.

[3] For additional information, please refer to: https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/01/27/executive-order-on-tackling-the-climate-crisis-at-home-and-abroad/.

EPA Emergency Preparedness, and Federal Facilities programs. In FY 2022, EPA requests an additional $299.4 million for the Superfund Cleanup programs as part of the Administration's $1.8 billion targeted to advance environmental justice in tandem with climate work. Based on an analysis of recent fiscal year data more than 50 percent of site-specific obligations were obligated to Superfund sites in disadvantaged communities. 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 health and the environment. While conducting cleanup at NPL sites and non-NPL sites, Superfund remedial construction projects and Superfund removals can enhance our national infrastructure while addressing these harmful exposures.

In FY 2022, 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, $159.5 million and 771.3 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 2020, the Superfund Enforcement program secured private party commitments for cleanup and cost recovery and billed for oversight amounts totaling more than $814 million.

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. Through the end of FY 2020, EPA has collected approximately $7.6 billion from PRPs and earned approximately $666.7 million in interest. In addition, for those sites that had no additional work planned or costs to be incurred by EPA, EPA has transferred over $43.4 million to the Superfund Trust Fund for future appropriation by Congress. As of the end of FY 2020, over $4.3 billion has been disbursed to finance site response actions and approximately $354.4 million has been obligated but not yet disbursed. EPA has plans to spend approximately $1.3 billion of currently available special account funds over the next 5 years, but funds also are planned much further into the future to continue activities, such as conducting five-year reviews or remedy optimization.

EPA's Homeland Security work is a component of the federal government's prevention, protection, and response activities. The FY 2022 President's Budget requests $31.8 million, within the Hazardous Substance Superfund Account, to: maintain the Agency's capacity to respond to incidents that may involve harmful chemical, biological, radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN)

substances; develop and maintain Agency expertise and operational readiness for all phases of consequence management following a CBRN incident; and conduct CBRN training for agency responders to improve CBRN preparedness.

The FY 2022 President's Budget also includes resources to support agencywide 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 $31.0 million and 63.1 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 CBRN 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 $11.8 million and 42.5 FTE to be transferred to the Inspector General for program auditing.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

The FY 2022 President's Budget requests $92.4 million and 46.6 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 2020, the LUST Trust Fund received more than $225 million in gross tax receipts.

Eliminated Programs

Eliminated Program Projects

Water Quality Research and Support Grants (FY 2022 President's Budget: $0.0, 0.0 FTE)
This program is proposed for elimination in the FY 2022 President's Budget. Work to advance water quality protection can be accomplished within core statutory programs funded in the budget request.

The program focuses on water quality and water availability research; 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. For training and technical assistance aspects of the Program, 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). For research and development components of the Program, EPA was instructed to award grants on a competitive basis, independent of the Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program, and give priority to not-for-profit organizations that: conduct activities that are national in scope; can provide a twenty-five percent match, including in-kind contributions; and often partner with the Agency.

Highlights of Major Program Changes

Superfund: Remedial
(FY 2021 Enacted: $589.0M; FY 2022 PB: $882.4M; Change: +$293.4M)
The Superfund Remedial program addresses many of the most contaminated areas in the United States by investigating contamination and implementing long-term cleanup remedies. This increase will enable the start of cleanup work at more than 20 National Priority List (NPL) sites with new remedial construction projects currently awaiting funding. This investment also will accelerate cleanup work at more than 15 NPL sites with large, ongoing construction projects, which require a substantial funding allocation over multiple years, and allow for enhanced engagement at lead contaminated sites.

Environmental Justice
(FY 2021 Enacted: $12.7M; FY 2022 PB: $299.7M; Change: +$287.0M)
The Environmental Justice (EJ) program coordinates the Agency's efforts to address the needs of vulnerable communities by decreasing environmental burdens and working collaboratively with all stakeholders to build healthy, sustainable communities. This investment will provide $140 million through five new grant programs to reduce the historically disproportionate health impacts of pollution in marginalized and over-burdened communities. It also will support climate training, education, and outreach programs to connect communities with environmental solutions. This investment will provide direct support to community-based organizations, indigenous organizations, states, tribes, local governments, and territorial governments in pursuit of identifying and addressing environmental justice issues. To elevate environmental justice across the EPA, the budget also proposes the creation of a new Environmental Justice National Program Manager led by a Senate confirmed Assistant Administrator.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)
(FY 2021 Enacted: $1638.8M; FY 2022 PB: $1,871.0M; Change: +$231.9M)
The CWSRF Program is the largest source of federal funds for states to provide loans and other forms of assistance for water quality projects including construction of wastewater treatment facilities, water and energy efficiency projects, green infrastructure projects, and agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs). This increase in funding accelerates infrastructure replacement and investments with a priority on tackling climate change, advancing environmental justice and creating jobs.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
(FY 2021 Enacted: $1,126.1M FY 2022 PB: $1,357.9M; Change: +$231.8M)
EPA's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) is designed to assist public water systems finance the costs of drinking water infrastructure improvements needed to achieve or maintain compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements, protect public health, and support state and local efforts to protect drinking water. This increase in funding will accelerate water infrastructure replacement and investment, enhance climate resilience, advance environmental justice, and create jobs.

Federal Support for Air Quality Management
(FY 2021 Enacted: $145.2M; FY 2022 PB: $268.0M; Change: +$122.9M)
The Federal Support for Air Quality Management Program supports development of State Implementation Plans (SIPs) through modeling and other tools and assists states in implementing, attaining, maintaining, and enforcing the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for criteria pollutants. The increase includes $100 million to develop and implement a community air quality monitoring and notification program to provide real-time data to the public in areas with greatest exposure to harmful levels of pollution, as described in *Executive Order 14008-Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*. Additional resources also will support critical work to implement climate and clean air regulations, including anticipated emission guidelines for existing oil and gas facilities.

Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management
(FY 2021 Enacted: $229.5 M; FY 2022 PB: $321.5M; Change: +$92.0 M)
This program provides funding for state air programs, as implemented by state, multi-state, and local air agencies. This increase will help expand the efforts of air pollution control agencies to implement their programs and to accelerate immediate on-the-ground efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Research: Air, Climate and Energy
(FY 2021 Enacted: $95.3M; FY 2022 PB: $156.2M; Change: +$61.0M)
This increase more than doubles funding for climate research at the EPA to accelerate solutions to tackle the climate crisis. Within the increase, $31 million is provided to research the impacts of climate change on human health and ecosystems. An additional $30 million is provided to accelerate collaborative research in climate adaptation and resilience at the new Advanced Research Projects Agency for Climate (ARPA-C) that will be located within the Department of Energy. The ARPA model of high-risk, accelerated research is uniquely meant to conduct R&D that, if successful, results in transformational technology advancements.

Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program
(FY 2021 Enacted: $90.0M; FY 2022 PB: $150.0M; Change +$60.0M)
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. This increase in grant funding will expand grant offerings and rebates to reduce harmful diesel emissions and tackle the climate change crisis, with a focus on priority areas including school buses, ports, and communities with environmental justice concerns.

Reducing Lead in Drinking Water
(FY 2021 Enacted: $21.5M; FY 2022 PB: $81.5M; Change: +$60.0M)
The Reducing Lead in Drinking Water grant program was established in the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act. Objectives of the grant program are to reduce the concentration of lead in drinking water. This increase supports the priority of addressing lead in drinking water, especially in small and disadvantaged communities.

Brownfields Projects
(FY 2021 Enacted: $91.0M; FY 2022 PB: $131.0M; Change +$40M)
This program supports the cleanup of contaminated sites, with a particular focus on those in disadvantaged communities. The investment will stimulate economic development and promote environmental revitalization. $15 million of this investment is designated for quality cooperative agreements targeted at communities affected by the retirement of coal-fired power plants.

Compliance Monitoring
(FY 2021 Enacted: $103.6M; FY 2022 PB: $135.5M; Change: +$31.9M)
The Compliance Monitoring Program is a key component of EPA's Compliance Assurance Program that supports both compliance with federal environmental laws as well as efforts to identify noncompliance. This program increase will allow EPA to accelerate the modernization of the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICSI) and enhance its integration with the Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) web-based services, facilitating better access of compliance data and community information to EPA, states, and to the public. These enhancements will advance EPA efforts to address compliance in environmental justice communities.

Legal Advice: Environmental Program
(FY 2021 Enacted: $50.0M; FY 2022 PB: $72.3M; Change: +$22.3M)
The Legal Advice: Environmental Program provides legal representational services, legal counseling, and legal support for all the Agency's environmental activities. This funding will ensure the program can support core operations, and build capacity, particularly for work related to climate change and regulatory reviews.

Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction
(FY 2021 Enacted: $60.3M; FY 2022 PB: $75.6M; Change: +$15.2M)
This increase expands the chemical program's capacity and supports the implementation of the Toxic Substances Control Act as amended in 2016 to meet statutory mandates for chemical risk review, management, and action.

Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA)
(FY 2021 Enacted: $65.0M; FY 2022 PB: $80.1M; Change: $15.1M)
This increases funding for the credit subsidy account by $12.6 million and the administrative account by $2.5 million to provide management and support costs as the WIFIA portfolio continues to grow. The increase builds on the program's success of accelerating clean and safe water infrastructure investment development. These resources will expand WIFIA support for small communities, disadvantaged communities, and promote EPA's commitment to environmental justice.

Safe Water for Small and Disadvantaged Communities
(FY 2021 Enacted: $26.4M; FY 2022 PB: $41.4M; Change: +$15.0M)
This grant program provides assistance to underserved communities that have no household drinking water or wastewater services or are served by a public water system that violates or exceeds any maximum containment level, treatment technique, or action level. This increase supports the priority of addressing lead and other contaminants in drinking water, especially in small and disadvantaged communities.

Information Security
(FY 2021 Enacted: $8.9M; FY 2022 PB: $19.8M; Change: +$10.8M)
The Information Security Program's mission is to protect the confidentiality, availability, and integrity of EPA's information assets. This increase supports information protection, risk management, oversight, and training; network management and protection; and incident management.

Lead Testing in Schools
(FY 2021 Enacted: $26.5M; FY 2022 PB: $36.5M; Change: +$10.0M)
This program provides grants to assist educational agencies in the voluntary testing of lead contamination in drinking water at schools and childcare programs. This increase supports the President's priority of addressing lead in drinking water, especially in small and disadvantaged communities.

Geographic Program: Long Island Sound
(FY 2021 Enacted: $30.4M; FY 2022 PB: $40.0M; Change: +$9.6M)
This increase supports projects to accelerate the restoration of Long Island Sound through coordinating cleanup and restoration actions. These actions include a focus on supporting community sustainability and resiliency, as well as increasing environmental justice considerations through the new LIS Environmental Justice Work Group.

Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund
(FY 2021 Enacted: $8.7M; FY 2022 PB: $18.0M; Change: +$9.3M)
The *Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol* (Multilateral Fund) was created by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to provide funds to enable developing countries to comply with their Montreal Protocol obligations to phase out ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and phase down hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). This increase will help fund additional activities associated with the adoption of the Kigali Amendment and developing country phase down of HFCs while continuing to support ODS phaseout activities.

Integrated Environmental Strategies
(FY 2021 Enacted: $9.5M; FY 2022 PB: $17.7M; Change: +$8.2M)
This program provides tools and resources to support environmental permitting, works with state and local partners, communities, businesses, and other stakeholders to implement locally-led, community-driven approaches to environmental protection through technical assistance, develops policy analysis and training; and partners with other federal agencies, states, Tribes, local governments, and businesses to increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change. The increas supports advancing climate adaptation, community revitalization, regulatory review, and the development and implementation of NEPA guidance.

Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management
(FY 2021 Enacted: $13.4M; FY 2022 PB: $21.4M; Change: +$8.0M)
This resource increase will help expand the efforts of tribes and tribal air quality control agencies to implement their programs and to accelerate immediate on-the-ground efforts to reduce greenhouse gases. The increase supports additional air quality monitoring capacity on Tribal lands.

Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs
(FY 2021 Enacted: $19.9M; FY 2022 PB: $26.9M; Change: +$7.0M)
This program is responsible for managing the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET), an ambient monitoring network that has been continuously collecting data for more than 30 years. CASTNET serves as the Nation's primary source for assessing long-term trends in atmospheric sulfur and nitrogen deposition, regional ground-level ozone, and other forms of particulate and gaseous air pollution. Resources will focus on technology updates such as replacing aging equipment, repairing monitoring shelters, deploying new equipment and sites in rural, often low-income/minority areas, and modernizing data reporting tools critical during emergencies and emerging needs.

Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs
(FY 2021 Enacted: $4.6M; FY 2022 PB: $10.9M; Change: +$6.3M)
This increase supports the phasedown of climate-damaging hydrofluorocarbons and implementation of the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act. Phasing down HFCs in favor of environmentally safer alternatives and more energy-efficient cooling technologies is expected to save billions of dollars and better protect Americans' health and the environment.

Federal Stationary Source Regulations
(FY 2021 Enacted: $20.7; FY 2022 PB: $26.6M; Change: +$5.9M)
In FY 2022 EPA will continue to support the regulation of stationary sources of air pollution through developing and implementing emissions standards, regulations and guidelines in accordance with E*xecutive Order 13990: Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis*. EPA will work in close collaboration with states and tribes to achieve and maintain compliance with existing standards.

Wetlands
(FY 2021 Enacted: $19.3M; FY 2022 PB: $24.9M; Change: +$5.6M)
This increase supports the implementation of the Clean Water Act to protect and restore wetlands in communities across the country.

Geographic Program: Lake Champlain
(FY 2021 Enacted: $15.0M; FY 2022 PB: $20.0M; Change: +$5.0M)
This increase supports projects to accelerate the restoration of Lake Champlain through addressing various threats to Lake Champlain's water quality, including phosphorus loadings, invasive species, and toxic substances.

Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience
(FY 2021 Enacted: $4.0M; FY 2022 PB: $9.0M; Change: +$5.0M)
This program supports water infrastructure in communities, ensuring access to safe drinking water and supports the President's priority of assisting eligible entities in the planning, design, construction, implementation, operation, or maintenance of a program or project that increases resilience to natural hazards. This increase in funding will target climate resilience for drinking water infrastructure.

Civil Rights Program
(FY 2021 Enacted: $9.2M; FY 2022 PB: $13.9M; Change: +$4.7M)
The Civil Rights Program enforces federal civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination by recipients of federal financial assistance and protects employees and applicants for employment from discrimination. This increase will help overhaul the External Civil Rights Compliance Office to advance the protection of civil rights in all Agency activities.

Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure
(FY 2021 Enacted: $11.3M; FY 2022 PB: $15.4M; Change: +$4.1M)
This program supports the protection of critical water infrastructure, including providing water utilities of all sizes access to information, tools, training, and protocols designed to enhance the security (including cybersecurity), preparedness, and resiliency of the water sector. As the water sector lead, EPA ensures that water utilities receive timely and informative alerts about changes in the homeland security advisory level or about regional and national trends in certain types of water-related incidents.

Radiation: Protection
(FY 2021 Enacted: $11.4M; FY 2022 PB: $15.3M; Change: +$3.9M)
This increase expands EPA's radiological protection capacity including the ability to provide ongoing site characterization and analytical support for site assessment activities, remediation technologies, and measurement and information systems.

Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay
(FY 2021 Enacted: $8.9M; FY 2022 PB: $12.0M; Change: +$3.1M)
This increase supports projects that accelerate the restoration of the San Francisco Bay, including the restoration of wetlands and minimization of polluted runoff from entering the Bay. This work will continue to build the resilience of the area's ecosystems, shorelines, and communities to the effects of climate change and sea level rise. EPA will continue to administer the SF Bay Water Quality Improvement Fund, consistent with the San Francisco Estuary Partnership's Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP).

Marine Pollution
(FY 2021 Enacted: $9.5M; FY 2022 PB: $12.1M; Change: +$2.6M)
The Marine Pollution program works to safeguard the ocean by preventing or limiting the dumping of any material that would adversely affect human health and the marine environment. This increase of resources and FTE builds program capacity, particularly in areas related to environmental justice, water infrastructure support and oversight, climate change resilience, and conducting regulatory reviews.

Radiation: Response Preparedness
(FY 2021 Enacted: $5.5M; FY 2022 PB: $6.9M; Change: +$1.5M)
This increase expands capacity in the radiation response program to examine and, as needed, revise radiation emergency response plans, protocols, and standards and continue essential planning for preparedness efforts.

Regional Science and Technology
(FY 2021 Enacted: $0.6M; FY 2022 PB: $1.2M; Change: +$0.5M)
The Regional Science and Technology (RS&T) Program provides scientific and technical support to multiple programs across the Agency to implement core programs. This increase supports the replacement of aging capital equipment in EPA regional laboratories to continue to provide analytical support to program office priorities.

Environmental Protection Agency
List of Acronyms

ACE	Air, Climate, and Energy
ACRES	Assessment, Cleanup, and Redevelopment Exchange System
AIM	American Innovation and Manufacturing
APG	Agency Priority Goal
ARP	American Rescue Plan
ARPA-C	Advanced Research Projects Agency for Climate
AWIA	America's Water Infrastructure Act
BF	Brownfields
CAA	Clean Air Act
CARES	Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security
CASAC	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee
CBI	Confidential Business Information
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear
CCR	Coal Combustion Residue
CDM	Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CHPAC	Children's Health Protection Advisory Committee
CRMPs	Cyber Risk Mitigation Projects
CSS	Chemical Safety for Sustainability
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWSRF	Clean Water State Revolving Fund
DERA	Diesel Emissions Reduction Act
DIDP	Diisodecyl Phthalate
DINP	Diisononyl Phthalate
DOI	Department of Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DWSRF	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
ECHO	Enforcement and Compliance History Online System
ECMS	Enterprise-wide Content Management System
EJ	Environmental Justice
EJCRC	Environmental Justice and Community Revitalization Council
EJIWG	Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice
ELMS	EPA Lean Management System
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPM	Environmental Programs and Management
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ETEPs	EPA-Tribal Environmental Plans
FFDCA	Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
FLPP	Federal Lead-Based Paint Program
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FRP	Facility Response Plan
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	Government Accountability Office

GAP	General Assistance Program
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GLRI	Great Lakes Restoration Initiative
GPRMA	Government Performance and Results Modernization Act
GSA	General Services Administration
HABs	Harmful Algal Blooms
HERA	Health and Environmental Risk Assessment
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbons
HSRP	Homeland Security Research Program
HUBZones	Historically Underutilized Business Zones
ICIS	Integrated Compliance Information System
IM	Information Management
IRIS	Integrated Risk Information System
IT	Information Technology
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MLF	Multilateral Fund
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NCIs	National Compliance Initiatives
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NEJAC	National Environmental Justice Advisory Council
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NGGS	Next Generation Grants System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPL	National Priorities List
NRF	National Response Framework
OCHP	Office of Children's Health Protection
OCSPP	Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
ORD	Office of Research and Development
ePACS	Enterprise Physical Access Control System
PALT	Procurement Action Lead Times
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonate
PMN	Pre-Manufacture Notice
PRIA	Pesticide Registration Improvement Act
PRIA4	Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2018
PRP	Potentially Responsible Parties
RAU	Ready for Anticipated Use
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team
RMP	Risk Management Plan
RNCF	Referred No Complaint Filed
SAB	Science Advisory Board
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SDWIS	Safe Drinking Water Information System
SDVOSBs	Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses
SF	Superfund
SHC	Sustainable and Healthy Communities

SIP	State Implementation Plan
SNC	Significant Noncompliance
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure
SRF	State Revolving Fund
StRAP	Strategic Research Action Plan
SSWR	Safe and Sustainable Water Resources
STAG	State and Tribal Assistance Grants
TIP	Tribal Implementation Plan
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Loads
TRI	Toxics Release Inventory
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
UIC	Underground Injection Control
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USMCA	US-Mexico-Canada trade agreement
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VIDA	Vessel Incidental Discharge Act
WHEJAC	White House Environmental Justice Advisory Council
WIFIA	Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act
WIIN	Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act
WOTUS	Waters of the United States

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