United States
Environmental Protection Agency

FISCAL YEAR 2023

Justification of Appropriation Estimates for the Committee on Appropriations

Tab 11: State and Tribal Assistance Grants

EPA-190-R-22-001

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APPROPRIATION: State and Tribal Assistance Grants

Resource Summary Table

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v.
State and Tribal Assistance Grants				
Budget Authority	$4,557,273	$4,313,901	$5,729,143	$1,415,242
Total Workyears	8.3	7.0	126.6	119.6

Bill Language: State and Tribal Categorical Grants

For environmental programs and infrastructure assistance, including capitalization grants for State revolving funds and performance partnership grants, $5,729,143,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) $1,638,847,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; and of $1,126,095,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Provided, That for fiscal year 2023, to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications and projects are consistent with State Intended Use Plans, not less than 10 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities: Provided further, That the Administrator is authorized to use any remaining funds made available under section 608(f) of title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1388), in addition to amounts otherwise available, after necessary funds are used to carry out the management and oversight of section 608, up to $1,500,000 for conducting the Clean Watersheds Needs Survey: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2023, funds made available under this title to each State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants may, at the discretion of each State, be used for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities: Provided further, that the Administrator is authorized to use any remaining funds made available under section 1452(4)(F) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, in addition to amounts otherwise available, after necessary funds are used to carry out the management and oversight of section 1452(4), up to $1,500,000 for conducting the Drinking Water Needs Survey: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 603(d)(7) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the limitation on the amounts in a State water pollution control revolving fund that may be used by a State to administer the fund shall not apply to amounts included as principal in loans made by such fund in fiscal year 2023 and prior years where such amounts represent costs of administering the fund to the extent that such amounts are or were deemed reasonable by the Administrator, accounted for separately from other assets in the fund, and used for eligible purposes of the fund, including administration: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2023, notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (g)(1), (h), and (l) of section 201 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, grants made under title II of such Act for

American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, the United States Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia may also be made for the purpose of providing assistance: (1) solely for facility plans, design activities, or plans, specifications, and estimates for any proposed project for the construction of treatment works; and (2) for the construction, repair, or replacement of privately owned treatment works serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2023, not-withstanding the provisions of such subsections (g)(1), (h), and (l) of section 201 and section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, funds reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act may also be used to provide assistance: (1) solely for facility plans, design activities, or plans, specifications, and estimates for any proposed project for the construction of treatment works; and (2) for the construction, repair, or replacement of privately owned treatment works serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2023, notwithstanding any provision of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and regulations issued pursuant thereof, up to a total of $2,000,000 of the funds reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) of such Act may also be used for grants for training, technical assistance, and educational programs relating to the operation and management of the treatment works specified in section 518(c) of such Act: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2022, funds reserved under section 518(c) of such Act shall be available for grants only to Indian tribes, as defined in section 518(h) of such Act and former Indian reservations in Oklahoma (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior) and Native Villages as defined in Public Law 92–203: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2023, notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated, or $30,000,000, whichever is greater, and notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 1452(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated, or $20,000,000, whichever is greater, for State Revolving Funds under such Acts may be reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) and section 1452(i) of such Acts: Provided further ,That for fiscal year 2023, notwithstanding the amounts specified in section 205(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, up to 1.5 percent of the aggregate funds appropriated for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program under the Act less any sums reserved under section 518(c) of the Act, may be reserved by the Administrator for grants made under title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and United States Virgin Islands: Provided further, That for fiscal Year 2023, notwithstanding the limitations on amounts specified in section 1452(j) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to 1.5 percent of the funds appropriated for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs under the Safe Drinking Water Act may be reserved by the Administrator for grants made under section 1452(j) of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Provided further, That 10 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Re- volving Fund capitalization grants and 14 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these), and shall be so used by the State only where such funds are provided as initial financing for an eligible recipient or to buy, refinance, or restructure the debt obligations of eligible recipients only where such debt was incurred on or after the date of enactment of this Act, or where such debt was incurred prior to the date of enactment of this Act if the State, with concurrence from the Administrator, determines that such funds could be used to help address a

threat to public health from heightened exposure to lead in drinking water or if a Federal or State emergency declaration has been issued due to a threat to public health from heightened exposure to lead in a municipal drinking water supply before the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That in a State in which such an emergency declaration has been issued, the State may use more than 14 percent of the funds made available under this title to the State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 1452(o) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(o)), for fiscal years 2023–2027, the Administrator shall reserve $12,000,000 of amounts made available for making capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to pay the costs of monitoring for unregulated contaminants under section 1445(a)(2)(C) of such Act;

(2)$30,000,000 shall be for architectural, engineering, planning, design, construction and related activities in connection with the construction of high priority water and wastewater facilities in the area of the United States-Mexico Border, after consultation with the appropriate border commission: Provided, That no funds provided by this appropriations Act to address the water, wastewater and other critical infrastructure needs of the colonias in the United States along the United States-Mexico border shall be made available to a county or municipal government unless that government has established an enforceable local ordinance, or other zoning rule, which prevents in that jurisdiction the development or construction of any additional colonia areas, or the development within an existing colonia the construction of any new home, business, or other structure which lacks water, wastewater, or other necessary infrastructure;

(3) $40,000,000 shall be for grants to the State of Alaska to address drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs of rural and Alaska Native Villages: Provided, That of these funds: (A) the State of Alaska shall provide a match of 25 percent; (B) no more than 5 percent of the funds may be used for administrative and overhead expenses; and (C) the State of Alaska shall make awards consistent with the Statewide priority list established in conjunction with the Agency and the U.S. Department of Agriculture for all water, sewer, waste disposal, and similar projects carried out by the State of Alaska that are funded under section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301) or the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.) which shall allocate not less than 25 percent of the funds provided for projects in regional hub communities;

(4) $130,982,000 shall be to carry out section 104(k) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), including grants, interagency agreements, and associated program support costs;

(5) $150,000,000 shall be for grants under title VII, subtitle G of the Energy Policy Act of 2005;

(6) $59,000,000 shall be for targeted airshed grants in accordance with the terms and conditions in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act);

(7) $4,000,000 shall be to carry out the water quality program authorized in section 5004(d) of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (Public Law 114–322);

(8) $80,002,000 shall be for grants under subsections (a) through (j) of section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19a);

(9) $36,500,000 shall be for grants under section 1464(d) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–24(d));

(10) $182,002,000 shall be for grants under section 1459B of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19b);

(11) $25,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1459A(l) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19a(l));

(12) $18,000,000 shall be for grants under section 104(b)(8) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1254(b)(8));

(13) $280,000,000 shall be for grants under section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301);

(14) $17,711,000 shall be for grants under section 4304(b) of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–270);

(15) $1,311,004,000 shall be for grants, including associated program support costs, to States, federally recognized tribes, interstate agencies, tribal consortia, and air pollution control agencies for multi-media or single media pollution prevention, control and abatement, and related activities, including activities pursuant to the provisions set forth under this heading in Public Law 104–134, and for making grants under section 103 of the Clean Air Act for particulate matter monitoring and data collection activities subject to terms and conditions specified by the Administrator, and under section 2301 of the Water and Waste Act of 2016 to assist States in developing and implementing programs for control of coal combustion residuals, of which: $46,954,000 shall be for carrying out section 128 of CERCLA; $15,000,000 shall be for Environmental Information Exchange Network grants, including associated program support costs; $1,505,000 shall be for grants to States under section 2007(f)(2) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, which shall be in addition to funds appropriated under the heading "Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program" to carry out the provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act specified in section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code other than section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; $18,500,000 of the funds available for grants under section 106 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act shall be for State participation in national- and State-level statistical surveys of water re- sources and enhancements to State monitoring programs; $10,200,000 shall be for multipurpose grants, including interagency agreements, in accordance with the terms and conditions described in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act);

(16) $10,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 302(a) of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (Public Law 116–224), including up to two percent of this amount for the Environmental Protection Agency's administrative costs. Provided That notwithstanding section 302(a) of such Act, the

Administrator may also provide grants pursuant to such authority to intertribal consortia, consistent with the requirements in 40 C.F.R. 35.504(a), to former In- dian reservations in Oklahoma (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior), and Alaskan Native Villages as defined in Public Law 92–203;

(17) $50,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1442(b) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–1(b)), of which $15,000,000 shall be for emergency situations affecting small public water systems;

(18) $5,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1454(c) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–14(c));

(19) $20,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1459A(m) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19a(m));

(20) $50,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1459A(n) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19a(n));

(21) $50,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1459E of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19f);

(22) $50,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1459F of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19g);

(23) $50,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 2001 of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–270, 42 U.S.C. 300j–3c note); Provided, that the Administrator may award grants and enter into contracts with tribes, intertribal consortia, public or private agencies, institutions, organizations, and individuals, without regard to section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31 and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code, and enter into interagency agreements as appropriate;

(24) $10,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1459G(b) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19h(b));

(25) $75,000,000, in addition to amounts otherwise available, shall be for grants under sections 104(b)(3), 104(b)(8), and 104(g) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1254(b)(3), 1254(b)(8) and 1254(g));

(26) $20,000,000 shall be for grants under section 222 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1302);

(27) $25,000,000 shall be for grants under section 223 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1302a);

(28) $10,000,000 shall be for grants under section 224 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1302b);

(29) $50,000,000 shall be for grants under section 226 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1302d);

(30) $40,000,000 shall be for grants under section 227 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1302e);

(31) $15,000,000 shall be for grants under section 50213 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (42 U.S.C. 10361 note; Public Law 117–58);

(32) $5,000,000 shall be for grants under section 50217(b) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (33 U.S.C. 1302f(b); Public Law 117–58);

(33) $10,000,000 shall be for grants under section 50217(c) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (33 U.S.C. 1302f(c); Public Law 117–58);

(34) $25,000,000 shall be for grants under section 220 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1300);

(35) $5,000,000 shall be for grants under section 124 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1276); and

(36) *$25,000,000, in addition to amounts otherwise available, shall be for competitive grants to meet cybersecurity infrastructure needs within the water sector. Provided, That up to 5 percent of the funds appropriated under this heading in each of paragraphs (17) through (35) may be reserved for salaries, expenses, and administration, and may be transferred to the Environmental Programs and Management account or the Science and Technology account as needed.*

Note.—A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division A of Public Law 117- 43, as amended). The amounts included for 2022 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Program Projects in STAG

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)				
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	$36,607	$36,186	$40,000	$3,814
Brownfields Projects	$101,296	$90,982	$130,982	$40,000
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	$1,788,798	$1,638,826	$1,638,847	$21
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	$1,224,269	$1,126,088	$1,126,095	$7

Program Project	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	$19,591	$30,000	$30,000	$0
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	$87,360	$90,000	$150,000	$60,000
Targeted Airshed Grants	$52,895	$59,000	$59,000	$0
San Juan Watershed Monitoring	$6,363	$4,000	$4,000	$0
Safe Water for Small & Disadvantaged Communities	$45,312	$26,408	$80,002	$53,594
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water	$40,053	$21,511	$182,002	$160,491
Lead Testing in Schools	$19,430	$26,500	$36,500	$10,000
Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability	$0	$4,000	$25,000	$21,000
Technical Assistance for Wastewater Treatment Works	$0	$18,000	$18,000	$0
Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Grants	$6,308	$40,000	$280,000	$240,000
Water Infrastructure Workforce Investment	$0	$3,000	$17,711	$14,711
Technical Assistance and Grants for Emergencies (SDWA)	$0	$0	$35,000	$35,000
Technical Assistance and Grants for Emergencies, Small Systems	$0	$0	$15,000	$15,000
Source Water Petition Program	$0	$0	$5,000	$5,000
Voluntary Connections to Public Water Systems	$0	$0	$20,000	$20,000
Underserved Communities Grant to Meet SDWA Requirements	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Small System Water Loss Identification and Prevention	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Advanced Drinking Water Technologies	$0	$0	$10,000	$10,000
Clean Water Act Research, Investigations, Training, and Information	$0	$0	$75,000	$75,000

Program Project	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
Wastewater Efficiency Grant Pilot Program	$0	$0	$20,000	$20,000
Clean Water Infrastructure Resiliency and Sustainability Program	$0	$0	$25,000	$25,000
Small and Medium Publicly Owned Treatment Works Circuit Rider Program	$0	$0	$10,000	$10,000
Grants for Low and Moderate income Household Decentralized Wastewater Systems	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Connection to Publicly Owned Treatment Works	$0	$0	$40,000	$40,000
Water Data Sharing Pilot Program	$0	$0	$15,000	$15,000
Stormwater Infrastructure Technology	$0	$0	$5,000	$5,000
Stormwater Control Infrastructure Project Grants	$0	$0	$10,000	$10,000
Alternative Water Sources Grants Pilot Program	$0	$0	$25,000	$25,000
Enhanced Aquifer Use and Recharge	$0	$0	$5,000	$5,000
Water Sector Cybersecurity	$0	$0	$25,000	$25,000
Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	$3,428,280	$3,214,501	$4,408,139	$1,193,638
Categorical Grants				
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	$180,139	$177,000	$188,999	$11,999
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	$110,341	$112,000	$132,566	$20,566
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	$241,186	$229,500	$322,198	$92,698
Categorical Grant: Radon	$8,685	$7,795	$12,487	$4,692
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)				
Monitoring Grants	$15,458	$17,267	$19,515	$2,248
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)	$212,284	$212,733	$232,023	$19,290
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	$227,741	$230,000	$251,538	$21,538

Program Project	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	$10,111	$14,192	$15,079	$887
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	$10,604	$11,164	$11,387	$223
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	$12,148	$12,294	$14,027	$1,733
Categorical Grant: Lead	$15,895	$14,275	$24,639	$10,364
Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants	$110,760	$101,500	$118,247	$16,747
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	$24,321	$24,000	$25,580	$1,580
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	$5,022	$4,630	$5,775	$1,145
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	$6,151	$4,760	$6,877	$2,117
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	$69,308	$66,250	$85,009	$18,759
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	$1,475	$1,475	$1,505	$30
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	$12,964	$13,415	$23,126	$9,711
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	$9,866	$9,336	$15,000	$5,664
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	$10,863	$9,619	$9,811	$192
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	$46,752	$46,195	$46,954	$759
Categorical Grant: Multipurpose Grants	$14,297	$10,000	$10,200	$200
Subtotal, Categorical Grants	$1,128,627	$1,099,400	$1,321,004	$221,604
Clean and Safe Water Technical Assistance Grants				
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$365	$0	$0	$0
TOTAL STAG	**$4,557,273**	**$4,313,901**	**$5,729,143**	**$1,415,242**

Categorical Grants

Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Waterbodies and Watersheds

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$10,863***	***$9,619***	***$9,811***	***$192***
Total Budget Authority	$10,863	$9,619	$9,811	$192

Program Project Description:

EPA's 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 EPA, states, territories, local governments, and tribes to help ensure that coastal and Great Lakes recreational waters are safe for swimming. Congress created the program with the passage of the Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act (BEACH Act) with the goal of reducing risk to the public of waterborne disease related to the use of recreational water.

EPA awards grants to eligible states, territories, and tribes using an allocation formula developed in consultation with states and other organizations. The allocation takes into consideration beach season length, beach miles, and beach use.[1]

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.2, Protect and Restore Waterbodies and Watersheds in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Eligible states, territories, tribes, and localities will receive grant funding to continue to:

- Administer the grant program;
- Implement monitoring and notification programs consistent with EPA guidance; and,
- Submit monitoring and advisory data to EPA for production of an annual report[2] in a timely manner.

[1] For more information , please see: www.epa.gov/beach-tech/beach-grants. *See*, EPA's Beach Advisory and Closing On-line Notification (BEACON) system (https://watersgeo.epa.gov/beacon2/Beacon.html) for water quality and notification data that grant recipients provide to EPA.
[2] For more information, please see: https://www.epa.gov/beach-tech/annual-beach-swimming-season-reports.

In FY 2023, funding will be used to:

- Increase number of tribes receiving BEACH Act grant funds;
- Increase allocation to each eligible tribe to allow for effective implementation of notification and monitoring programs and required reporting; and,
- Increase allocation for jurisdictions to add notification and monitoring programs at beaches in underserved communities per the Administration's Justice40 initiative.

Performance Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$192.0) This increase of resources supports EPA's state and tribal partners through the Beaches grants program.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act, BEACH Act of 2000.

Categorical Grant: Brownfields

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Safeguard and Revitalize Communities
Objective(s): Clean Up and Restore Land for Productive Uses and Healthy Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$46,752***	***$46,195***	***$46,954***	***$759***
Total Budget Authority	$46,752	$46,195	$46,954	$759

Program Project Description:

EPA's Brownfields Program is a successful model of the Agency working cooperatively with states, tribes, local governments, and other agencies to help communities oversee, plan, assess, and cleanup brownfield properties. State and Tribal Response Programs address contaminated sites that do not require federal action but need assessment and/or cleanup before they can be considered ready for reuse. The Program allocates funding to states and tribes to establish core capabilities, enhance their response programs, and conduct site assessments and cleanups.

Approximately 143 million people (roughly 44 percent of the U.S. population) live within three miles of a brownfields site that received EPA funding.[3] Since its inception, the Brownfields Program has fostered a community-driven approach to the reuse of contaminated sites. As of March 2022, the State and Tribal Response Programs have leveraged more than 15,474 jobs and $2.7 billion in other funding. State and Tribal funding spent on site-specific brownfields work has contributed to 3,868 sites assessed, 518 sites cleaned up, and 1,667 sites made ready for anticipated reuse (RAU). Sites receiving these funds are 1.5 times more likely to become RAU than sites receiving brownfields competitive grant funding alone. In 2021, EPA provided funding to 171 states, tribes, territories, and the District of Columbia.[4]

This funding is a critical source for state and tribal partners to establish and grow their brownfields programs. Over 100 tribes have received brownfields funding to build their programs, and cumulatively these programs have cleaned up over 3,600 properties and made over 110,000 acres ready for reuse. Addressing brownfields on tribal lands also has leveraged over 1,020 jobs and $150 million.[5]

[3] U.S. EPA, Office of Land and Emergency Management 2020. Data collected includes: (1) Superfund, Brownfield, and RCRA CA site information as of the end of FY2019; (2) UST/LUST information as of late-2018 to mid-2019 depending on the state; and (3) 2015-2018 American Community Survey (ACS) Census data.
[4] Data from U.S. EPA Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES).
[5] Data from U.S. EPA ACRES.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 6/Objective 6.1, Clean Up and Restore Land for Productive Uses and Healthy Communities in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2023, EPA requests an investment of $759 thousand to provide states and tribal nations with additional financial and technical assistance resources to build their state and tribal response programs. This investment also will assist our partners to achieve progress on the ground. EPA will continue to allocate funding support to approximately 170 state and tribal response programs to oversee the cleanup at approximately 35,000 properties.

States and tribes may use categorical grant funding provided under this program in the following ways:

- Conducting site-specific activities, such as assessments and cleanups at brownfields sites;[6]
- Developing mechanisms and resources to provide meaningful opportunities for public participation;
- Developing mechanisms for approval of cleanup plans, and verification and certification that cleanup efforts are complete;
- Creating an inventory of brownfields sites;
- Capitalizing a Revolving Loan Fund for brownfields-related work;
- Developing a public record;
- Developing oversight and enforcement authorities, or other mechanisms and resources;
- Purchasing environmental insurance;
- Developing state and tribal tracking and management systems for land use, institutional and engineering controls; and
- Conducting public education and outreach efforts to ensure that tribal communities are informed and able to participate in environmental decision-making.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the Brownfields Projects Program under the STAG appropriation.

[6] For more information, please refer to: https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/state-and-tribal-response-program-grants.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$759.0) This increase will provide states and tribal nations with additional financial and technical assistance resources to build their brownfields response programs. This investment will assist our partners to achieve progress on the ground.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) § 128(a).

Categorical Grant: Environmental Information

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Cross-Agency Mission and Science Support

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$9,866***	***$9,336***	***$15,000***	***$5,664***
Total Budget Authority	$9,866	$9,336	$15,000	$5,664

Program Project Description:

The funds provided under this categorical grant support the Environmental Information Exchange Network (EN), which is a critical component of the Agency's Data Strategy and supports Executive Order (EO) 13985: *Advancing Racial Equality and Support for Underserved Communities through the Federal Government.*[7] The EN is a standards-based, secure approach for EPA and its tribal, state, and territorial partners to exchange and share environmental data over the internet. The EN offers its partners tremendous potential for managing, accessing, and analyzing environmental data more effectively and efficiently.

The Exchange Network Grant Program provides funding to tribes, states, and territories to support their participation in the EN through integration and development of tools leveraging EN technology, data standards, open-source software, shared services, and reusable components. EN partners acquire and develop the hardware, software, and data infrastructure needed to collect, report, and access environmental data with greater efficiency and integrate information across programs. The EN is the standard approach to share data across tribes, states, territories, and EPA. The EN Grant Program also plays a critical role in evolving the EN technology to support the vision of the Digital Strategy.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program provides Cross-Agency Mission and Science Support and is allocated across strategic goals and objectives in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2023, the Environmental Information Programs and activities will continue to focus on environmental justice (EJ) for tribal, state, and territorial partnerships in support of EO 13985: *Advancing Racial Equality and Support for Underserved Communities through the Federal Government.*[7] The EN Program plays a critical role in supporting the Administration's comprehensive approach to advancing equity for all, including people of color and others who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality. Tribes are often understaffed and under resourced and lack the capacity to take on the development of data and Information Technology (IT) management related environmental media.

[7] For additional information, please see: https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/01/20/executive-order-advancing-racial-equity-and-support-for-underserved-communities-through-the-federal-government/.

Outreach, training, and targeted Data and IT capacity building funding opportunities within the EN Grant Program Solicitation Notice have resulted in tribes receiving 29 percent of grant resources awarded in FY 2021.

In FY 2023, the EN Grant Program will prioritize increasing the Data and IT management capacity of the tribal and territorial partners to increase their participation in the EN. A key funding area within the FY 2023 EN Grant Solicitation Notice will continue to be capacity building for tribes and territories with the inclusion of mentoring resources for first time tribal and territorial applicants. EPA annually awards over $2.5 million of overall grant program resources to tribal recipients. To increase the support for tribal and territorial partners, EPA requests an increase of approximately $5.7 million in FY 2023 to establish a minimum funding level within the overall EN Grant program funding exclusively dedicated to tribal & territorial grantees to build capacity with funding assistance and mentoring. Under this minimum funding level, EPA estimates an additional 15 to 17 tribal and territorial grants will be awarded for a total of 26 to 31 FY 2023 tribal and territorial awards. EPA will continue to work agencywide to improve the leveraging of grant resources that sustain tribal Data and IT management activities.

Through its Cooperative Agreement with the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP), the EN Grant Program will support multiple Data Academy sessions which emphasize basic data management skills critical to effectively manage environmental programs. The annual Tribal EN Conference held by ITEP will continue to focus on Data and IT management training sessions. It also will include information transfer sessions based on topics identified by over 100 tribes in a baseline assessment conducted by a Tribal EN Group supported by ITEP as well as input from tribes to the Office of Mission Support - Environmental Information (OMS-EI) Tribal five-year Strategic Plan, which is planned to be completed in FY 2022. Outreach activities such as webinars and story maps outlining tribal success stories from using EN Grant Program awards also will continue to be a high priority to expand tribal knowledge about the benefits of applying for EN grants.

Tribal engagement and participation in EN efforts has significantly increased over the past few years with tribes participating in governance groups. As a result, tribes have requested greater EN program administration support, comparable to what states receive. Given the continuing growth in tribal participation in the EN and the expansion of rural broadband through the American Broadband Initiative,[8] EPA anticipates many more tribes will engage in data management and electronic reporting and, consequently, there will be expanded interest in tribal participation in the EN. In response to this need, EPA will dedicate resources for program administration support to increase tribal engagement in the EN. These resources will support strategic planning and developing implementation approaches for tribes to participate in the EN, build data management and technical capacity, and enable the EN Grant Program to measure the effectiveness of these approaches to meet this goal. This will support EO 13985 and strengthen EJ to revitalize underserved communities.

In FY 2023, EPA will continue to support the EN through a cooperative agreement with the Environmental Council of the States under the associated program support cost authority (Public

[8] For additional information, please see: https://www.ntia.doc.gov/blog/2019/american-broadband-initiative-expand-connectivity-all-americans.

Law 113-76[9]). This includes direct support to governance, which represents a cross-section of EPA, state, and tribal organizations.

Under this strategy of state, local, and tribal partnerships, the Agency will continue to advance its business processes, data management, and systems to reduce reporting burden on states and regulated facilities, as well as improve the effectiveness and efficiency of environmental protection programs for all partners. Currently, a total of 166 state, tribal, and territorial partners qualify for EN grants projects. In FY 2023, at the requested resource level, EPA anticipates awarding between 50 and 55 grants with 26 to 31 of these grants being awarded to tribes. The grant awards will assist states, tribes, and territories in implementing activities that align with the three areas outlined in the EN Solicitation Notice. These are:

- Increased Data Access and Innovative Business Processes: These activities support the partners' ability to share cross-state, cross-tribal or state-tribal data. The emphasis is on activities which create services and tools that make data available and sharable on-demand through portals, web services, and application programming interfaces. EN partners are encouraged to implement innovative approaches to collecting, publishing, and sharing data that reduce costs associated with capturing data in the field while making it more accessible to stakeholders.

- Eliminate paper submittals and expand e-reporting: Grant projects will support developing and implementing EN air, water, and land data flows that enable automated reporting to EPA systems.

- Augment the Information Management Capacity of EN Partners: Some existing and potential tribal and territorial EN partners have limited experience with electronic data collection and management. Tribal and territorial governments can use grants to conduct coordinated efforts and leverage the EN services given their unique regulatory responsibilities and data needs.

The "National Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant Program Solicitation Notice" sets forth the process for awarding grant funding to states, tribes, and territories.[10] It is an annual guidance document that describes eligibility requirements, the process for application preparation and submission, evaluation criteria, award administration information, and post-award monitoring procedures.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

[9] For additional information, please see: https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-113publ76/pdf/PLAW-113publ76.pdf.
[10] For additional information, please see: https://www.epa.gov/exchangenetwork/exchange-network-grant-program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$5,664.0) This program change proposes to increase the funding available for tribal & territorial grant applicants to build capacity with funding assistance and mentoring. This investment also supports Executive Order 13985: *Advancing Racial Equality and Support for Underserved Communities through the Federal Government*.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute); Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, Pub. L. 117-103.

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$110,760***	***$101,500***	***$118,247***	***$16,747***
Total Budget Authority	$110,760	$101,500	$118,247	$16,747

Program Project Description:

The Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants help states implement the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Through RCRA, EPA and states protect human health and the environment by minimizing waste generation, preventing the release of millions of tons of hazardous wastes, and cleaning up land and water. Authorized states conduct the direct implementation of permitting, corrective action, and enforcement components of the RCRA Hazardous Waste Management Program.

This grant funding supports all 50 states and six territories. Currently, 48 states and two territories are authorized to implement the RCRA Program. EPA directly implements the RCRA Program in the states of Iowa and Alaska, and in Indian Country. EPA also provides project specific small grants to tribes selected through a competitive process. To ensure statutory requirements are successful, EPA partners with state and local governments, as well as American businesses and non-governmental organizations, to significantly improve waste and material management practices. In FY 2023, EPA will continue a multi-year transition to an updated allocation formula to distribute Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants to the states. The Agency believes that using the most recent data will better align cooperative agreement funding to states needs and maximize the environmental benefits and program performance of this funding. EPA worked in close consultation with the states during the development of the updated allocation formula and began implementation in FY 2021.

Federal investment is needed in the U.S. recycling system. The U.S. solid waste management infrastructure is struggling to maintain pace with rapidly evolving waste streams, leading to inefficient use of domestic resources. Recycling is an important part of a circular economy, which refers to a system of activities that enables resources to maintain their highest values and designs out waste. A circular economy approach provides direct, measurable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions as resource extraction and processing make up approximately 50 percent of the total global greenhouse gas emissions.[11] Improving and enhancing recycling infrastructure will reduce impacts from materials extraction and production on climate, address disproportionate impacts of mismanagement of wastes on overburdened communities, create jobs, and provide feedstock for the manufacturing sector to produce essential products. Recognizing the importance of these

[11] U.N. Environment International Resource Panel, Global Resources Outlook, 2019, p. 8.

activities, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), enacted on November 15, 2021,[12] provided funding for grants under section 302(a) of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act as well as education and outreach grants focused on improving material recycling, recovery, and management.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 6/Objective 6.2, Reduce Waste and Prevent Environmental Contamination in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan.*

In FY 2023, EPA requests a $6.7 million increase to further support our state and territorial partners with minimizing waste generation and preventing its release into communities. This investment will assist our partners to achieve progress on the ground. EPA also will continue implementing a new grant program focused on improving solid waste management infrastructure and post-consumer materials management. The Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling (SWIFR) Program will help reduce waste, reduce greenhouse emissions, and create jobs. As with EPA's FY 2022 Congressional Justification, the Agency requests a $10 million increase in the STAG appropriation as a line-item for this program in FY 2023.

In FY 2023, the Agency (and authorized states) will continue to:

- Issue and renew permits to a portion of the 1,300 permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. This includes working with industry, the public, and states to address issues related to management of hazardous waste through development and application of standards, permits, guidance, and training. In FY 2021, EPA and its state partners achieved 130 permit renewals issued at hazardous waste facilities.

- Process permit modifications to keep pace with evolving business practices, technology, market conditions, and cleanup decisions.

- Update controls to encourage facilities to modernize technological systems, expand waste management capability, improve hazardous waste management practices, and make timely cleanup decisions.

- Inspect facilities to ensure compliance and safety.

- Oversee cleanups at hazardous waste management facilities and focus on completing cleanup of the 3,924 priority contaminated facilities (the Corrective Action Progress Track), which include highly contaminated and technically challenging sites.

- Oversee cleanups at high priority contaminated hazardous waste management facilities and return cleaned up property to productive use. This includes working with state partners to ensure that responsible parties conduct effective and efficient cleanups that are protective of human health and the environment and reduce the burden on taxpayers.

[12] For more information, please refer to: https://www.congress.gov/117/plaws/publ58/PLAW-117publ58.pdf.

- Draft implementation documents such as permits and orders, review site assessment plans and results, review remedy selection documents, oversee remedy implementation, oversee public participation, and track progress of cleanups.

- Work with tribes to develop tribal hazardous waste management plans; implement hazardous and universal waste tribal programs; and develop and implement program enforcement policies and procedures for tribes through the Tribal Hazardous Waste Grant Program.

- Continue to improve cleanup approaches, share best practices and cleanup innovations[13] and address issues of emerging science.

- Distribute grant funds to assist states in adopting new permit programs for the management of coal combustion residuals.

- Make progress in updating permits to reflect current standards, technologies, and practices. This includes progress towards meeting the Agency's goal of increasing the percentage of permits that are kept up to date. EPA continues to assess and respond to permitting program needs, which states and regions can adopt for greater permitting program efficiency.

- Continue implementing a grant program focused on improving solid waste management infrastructure and post-consumer materials management. The Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling (SWIFR) recycling program will help reduce waste, reduce greenhouse emissions, and create jobs

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the RCRA Corrective Action Program under the EPM appropriation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$6,747.0) This program increase supports implementing state and territorial partners with minimizing waste generation and preventing its release into communities. This investment will assist EPA's partners to achieve progress on the ground.

- (+$10,000.0) This program increase supports the Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling grant program and will build upon the resources provided in IIJA.

[13] For more information, please refer to: https://www.epa.gov/hw/toolbox-corrective-action-resource-conservation-and-recovery-act-facilities-investigation-remedy.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act § 3011; Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, Pub. L. 117-103. Save our Seas 2.0, 2020, Pub. L. 116-224.

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$15,895***	***$14,275***	***$24,639***	***$10,364***
Total Budget Authority	$15,895	$14,275	$24,639	$10,364

Program Project Description:

Lead is highly toxic, especially to young children. Exposure to lead is associated with decreased intelligence, impaired neurobehavioral development, decreased stature and growth, and impaired hearing acuity. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, no safe blood lead level in children has been identified, and effects of lead exposure cannot be corrected.[14,15] Reducing exposure to lead-based paint (LBP) in old housing continues to offer the potential to significantly decrease blood lead levels in the largest number of children. Housing units constructed before 1950 are most likely to contain LBP. The most recent national survey estimated that 37.1 million homes in the U.S. have LBP, and 23.2 million homes have significant LBP hazards.[16] Children living at or below the poverty line who live in older housing are at greatest risk. Additionally, children of some racial and ethnic groups and those living in older housing are disproportionately affected.[17] Accordingly, the Lead Categorical Grants Program and related Lead Risk Reduction Program represent strategic opportunities to advance EPA's environmental justice (EJ) goals.

Because of these historic and persistent disproportional vulnerabilities of certain racial, ethnic, and low-income communities to LBP, this program has the potential to create significant EJ gains. EPA's Lead Program contributes to the goal of reducing lead exposure and works toward addressing historic and persistent disproportional vulnerabilities of certain racial, ethnic and low-income communities.[18]

[14] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Blood Lead Levels in Children, found at: http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/prevention/blood-lead-levels.htm.

[15] Among children ages 1 to 5 years in families with incomes below poverty level, the 95th percentile blood lead was 3.0 µg/dL, and among those in families at or above the poverty level, it was 2.1 µg/dL, a difference that was statistically significant. The 95th percentile blood lead level among all children ages 1 to 5 years was 2.5 µg/dL. The 95th percentile blood lead level in Black non-Hispanic children ages 1 to 5 years was 3.0 µg/dL, compared with 2.4 µg/dL for White non-Hispanic children, 1.8 µg/dL for Mexican-American children, and 2.7 µg/dL for children of "All Other Races/Ethnicities."[15] The differences in 95th percentile blood lead levels between race/ethnicity groups were all statistically significant, after accounting for differences by age, sex, and income. *See*, *America's Children and the Environment* (EPA, 2019), found at: https://www.epa.gov/americaschildrenenvironment.

[16] HUD. (2011).*American Healthy Homes Survey, Lead and Arsenic Findings*. https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/AHHS_REPORT.PDF.

[17] *See*, *America's Children and the Environment* (EPA, 2019), found at: https://www.epa.gov/americaschildrenenvironment.

[18] Childhood blood lead levels (BLL) have declined substantially since the 1970s, due largely to the phasing out of lead in gasoline and to the reduction in the number of homes with lead-based paint hazards. The median concentration of lead in the

This program will play an important role in achieving the Administration's goals to enhance EJ and equity, by:

- Establishing standards governing lead hazard identification and abatement practices;

- Establishing and maintaining a national pool of certified firms and individuals who are trained to carry out lead hazard identification and abatement practices and/or renovation, repair, and painting projects while adhering to the lead-safe work practice standards and minimizing lead dust hazards created in such projects; and

- Providing information and outreach to housing occupants and the public so they can make informed decisions and take actions about lead hazards in their homes.

The Lead Categorical Grant Program contributes to the Lead Risk Reduction Program's goals by providing support to authorized state and tribal programs that administer training and certification programs for lead professionals and renovation contractors.[19] Ensuring that those who undertake LBP activities are properly trained and certified is a critical aspect of federal efforts to reduce lead exposure and work towards addressing the historic and persistent disproportional vulnerabilities of certain racial groups and low-income communities. Low-income, minority children are disproportionally vulnerable to lead exposure and therefore this program, as well as others that focus on reducing environmental lead levels, have the potential to create significant EJ gains.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 7/Objective 7.1, Ensure Chemical and Pesticide Safety in the *FY 2022 – 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2023, the Lead Categorical Grants Program will continue to provide assistance to states, territories, the District of Columbia, and tribes to develop and to implement authorized lead-based paint abatement programs and authorized Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) programs. EPA directly implements these programs in all areas of the country that are not authorized to do so and will continue to operate the Federal Lead-based Paint Program Database (FLPP) of trained and certified lead-based paint professionals.[20] Activities conducted as part of this Program include accrediting training programs, certifying individuals and firms, and providing education and compliance assistance to those subject to the abatement and RRP regulations and the Public in support of the Administration's goals to enhance EJ and advance racial equity.

As of February 2022, 39 states and territories, 4 tribes, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have been authorized to run the LBP abatement program. In addition, 14 states and 1 tribe are authorized to administer the RRP program. As of January 2022, there were 308 accredited RRP providers and more than 55 thousand certified renovation firms. In FY 2023, the Agency requests an increase of $10.3 million to the Lead Categorical Grant Program in addition to continue

blood of children aged 1 to 5 years dropped from 15 micrograms per deciliter in 1976–1980 to 0.7 micrograms per deciliter in 2013–2014, a decrease of 95%. *See*, *America's Children and the Environment* (EPA, 2019), found at: https://www.epa.gov/americaschildrenenvironment.

[19] Please visit http://www.epa.gov/lead for additional information.

[20] Please visit https://cfpub.epa.gov/flpp/pub/index.cfm?do=main.firmSearch for additional information.

providing assistance to existing authorized state and tribal lead programs. Additional resources will support states and tribes in development of authorized LBP programs.

With additional funding EPA also will initiate work to modernize the FLPP database. The current iteration of the FLPP database was developed nearly 15 years ago, so a modernization effort will update the data system to take advantage of up-to-date programming and design tools. Some elements of the current system rely on programming tools that are out of date and require expertise from system programmers that is no longer commonly available. In the past, these updates have been done on a piecemeal basis, so additional resources will allow a comprehensive system-wide update. This will lead to decreased cost of system maintenance, increased system reliability, and improved user experience.

As part of its implementation activities, EPA conducts outreach to the regulated community and the public to increase demand for RRP-certified firms and individuals as well as their actual number. With additional resources, EPA will expand its outreach efforts with the goal of increasing the number of renovations being performed by trained and certified individuals and firms following lead-safe work practices, reducing exposure to lead. EPA will produce public service video and audio announcements (PSAs) in English and Spanish aimed at reaching contractors and the public, emphasizing the critical role contractors play in preventing lead exposure during RRP activities and the importance of using certified contractors for renovations. EPA also will expand its outreach to include older homeowners, a fast-growing number of whom are renovating their homes for the purposes of aging in place. This messaging will focus on the importance of hiring certified contractors when renovating pre-1978 homes, for the safety of residents and of those who visit their homes, including children.

The Agency will further its work in reaching contractors and the public in underserved communities through the "Enhancing Lead-Safe Work Practices through Education and Outreach" initiative. To communicate with homeowners more effectively in these communities, EPA will work directly with local environmental justice organizations that are well-positioned to amplify and expand its reach in the identified communities.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program under the EPM appropriation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$10,364.0) This program change increases funding to support EPA's state and tribal partners with resources to run programs that develop and implement authorized lead-based paint (LBP) abatement programs, authorized Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) programs, and lead poisoning programs.

Statutory Authority:

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), §§ 401-412.

Categorical Grant: Multipurpose Grants
Program Area: Categorical Grants
Cross-Agency Mission and Science Support

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$14,297***	***$10,000***	***$10,200***	***$200***
Total Budget Authority	$14,297	$10,000	$10,200	$200

Program Project Description:

EPA and its partners have made enormous progress in protecting air, water, and land resources. The Multipurpose Grants Program supports states, tribes, and territories in the implementation of environmental programs which are mandatory statutory duties delegated by EPA under pertinent environmental laws. Recognizing that environmental challenges differ across tribes, states, and territories, including climate change factors and environmental justice considerations, the Program provides EPA's partners with flexibility to target funds to their highest priority efforts to protect human health and the environment.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program provides Cross-Agency Mission and Science Support and is allocated across strategic goals and objectives in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2023, these funds will support the President's and Administrator's priorities as well as implementation of environmental programs delegated by EPA under pertinent environmental laws. Tribes, states, and territories have the flexibility to apply the funds toward activities required in a broad array of environmental statutes, depending on local needs and priorities. Results are tracked as required by the Environmental Results Order and support critical work across multiple environmental programs.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$200.0) This program change is an increase in resources for EPA's state and tribal partners to continue to advance key environmental priorities in their communities.

Statutory Authority:

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, Pub. L. 117-103; Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act (GAP); Pollution Prevention Act (PPA); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Clean Air Act (CAA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); Clean Water Act (CWA); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA); Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA); and Indoor Radon Abatement Act.

Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Waterbodies and Watersheds

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$180,139***	***$177,000***	***$188,999***	***$11,999***
Total Budget Authority	$180,139	$177,000	$188,999	$11,999

Program Project Description:

Section 319 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) broadly authorizes states, territories, and tribes to use a range of tools to implement their Nonpoint Source Programs, including: regulatory and non-regulatory programs, technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfers, and demonstration projects.[21] Nonpoint source pollution, caused by runoff that carries excess nutrients, toxics, and other contaminants to waterbodies is the greatest remaining threat to surface and groundwater quality impairments in the United States. Climate change is increasing this form of pollution by causing more frequent and intense rain and storm events. As of FY 2022, the current number of impaired waters is 135,040. NPS pollution is the predominant cause of water quality problems in the Nation.[22]

Grants under Section 319 are provided to states, territories, and tribes to help them implement their EPA-approved Nonpoint Source Management Programs by remediating past nonpoint source pollution and preventing or minimizing new nonpoint source pollution. Implementation of watershed-based plans helps states achieve load reductions contained in Total Maximum Daily Loads to achieve water quality standards.

Since 2006, Section 319 implementation projects have allowed states to remediate over 950 nonpoint source water quality impairments so that waterbodies now meet water quality standards or have documented progress towards standards. EPA oversees implementation of these program enhancements and provides technical assistance to support state and tribal nonpoint source programs. To further accelerate the reduction of nonpoint source pollution, EPA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) continue to enhance coordination to achieve improvements in water quality via the National Water Quality Initiative. The Initiative targets resources and helps landowners implement practices to control nutrient, pathogen, and sediment pollution in over 300 small watersheds nationwide.

[21] For more information see: https://sam.gov/fal/7798fced15e14aa6bf9f67d6d10b95e0/view.
[22] "Of all the waterbodies across the nation that have been assessed and a possible source of impairment identified, 85 percent of rivers and streams and 80 percent of lakes and reservoirs are polluted by nonpoint sources." (USEPA, 2016) https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-10/documents/nps_program_highlights_report-508.pdf

The pervasiveness and widely distributed nature of nonpoint source pollution requires cooperation and involvement from a wide range of stakeholders to address it, including EPA, other federal agencies, states, tribes, local governments, nonprofit organizations, conservation districts, and private landowners. EPA will work closely with and support the many efforts of states, interstate agencies, tribes, local governments and communities, watershed groups, USDA, Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and other federal agencies to develop and implement programs and local watershed projects to restore surface water and groundwater nationwide. EPA provides grant funds to states and over 200 tribes under Section 319 to implement programs to control nonpoint pollution, including reduction of nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment loadings. In 2020, Section 319 grants eliminated 45.5 million pounds of nitrogen, 1.9 million pounds of phosphorus, and 1.7 million tons of sediment from waters.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.2, Protect and Restore Waterbodies and Watersheds in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2023, the Program will continue to work with states and tribes to strengthen and enhance their nonpoint source programs. The Section 319 grants will continue to focus on watershed project implementation and maintaining current Nonpoint Source Management Programs to restore impaired waterbodies to meet water quality standards and protect unimpaired waters. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that achieving water quality results requires targeting the primary sources of nonpoint source pollution in a watershed in the right places with the right practices. Watershed-based plans enable this targeting by:

- providing an analysis of sources and relative significance of pollutants of concern;
- identifying cost-effective techniques to address those sources;
- assessing the availability of needed resources, authorities, and community involvement to affect change; and
- enabling monitoring to evaluate nonpoint sources and flows.

Taken together, this information enables states, tribes, and local communities to track progress and make changes over time to meet their water quality goals.

EPA will continue to forge and strengthen strategic partnerships with other federal agency programs. The Agency will focus on our partnership with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), which implements Farm Bill conservation programs that can help control nonpoint source pollution. Agricultural sources of pollution in the form of animal waste, fertilizer, and sediments have a particularly profound effect on water quality. In FY 2023, EPA will continue the National Water Quality Initiative partnership with USDA to focus federal resources on agricultural sources of pollution in select watersheds in every state. EPA will encourage states to increase their use of Clean Water Act State Revolving Loan Funds to support projects that reduce nonpoint source pollution.

To address urban and suburban sources of nonpoint source pollution, EPA will continue to work closely with a broad set of partners to promote the implementation of low-impact development practices (also called green infrastructure). Low-impact development practices, such as rain gardens and permeable pavement, improve climate resiliency and reduce harm to water quality by reducing peak flows during storms, filtering pollutants, and recharging groundwater. Low-impact development practices also may produce co-benefits by mitigating the impacts of natural hazards including flood and drought. Working with states, cities, developers, watershed associations, and federal agencies such as FEMA with an interest in flood protection and floodplain management, EPA will continue to spread knowledge and adoption of low-impact development practices. From FY 2017-2019, EPA funded a series of pilot projects across nine EPA regions that explored how water quality programs may collaborate with FEMA partners to integrate low-impact development in state and local FEMA Hazard Mitigation Plans. EPA also has developed a set of training materials that provide technical, programmatic, and funding guidance for water quality programs interested in engaging in the Hazard Mitigation planning process. In FY 2023, EPA intends to finalize these training materials and synthesize lessons learned from the pilot projects to include in a training curriculum that can be shared broadly.

The Section 319 Program also recognizes the importance of environmental justice (EJ) and is exploring the role that the Program may play in expanding the investments in pollution reduction projects that have multiple benefits to communities. In FY 2023, EPA will assess how to integrate climate and EJ priorities, particularly with regards to the Program's resilience/hazard mitigation priorities. The Program also will amplify current efforts in regional and state programs to address nonpoint sources in communities burdened with multiple sources of pollution.

One Water/One Community: EPA will coordinate CWA and Safe Drinking Water Act investments toward historically underserved and overburdened communities that are facing greater climate and water equity challenges to achieve greater resilience, access to clean and safe water, and an improved quality of life. This program will provide holistic support to communities as they respond to the climate crisis by increasing funding for planning and implementation actions across the country. Additionally, EPA will work with tribes to meet the unique needs of their communities.

Performance Measure Targets:

(PM SWP-01) Annual increase in square miles of watersheds with surface water meeting standards that previously did not meet standards.	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target
	8,000	5,000

(PM SWP-02) Annual increase in square miles of watersheds with previously impaired surface waters due to nutrients that now meet standards for nutrients.	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target
	2,100	1,400

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$6,999.0) This program change is an increase in resources to support coordinated community assistance work in support of the One Water/One Community initiative.

- (+$5,000.0) This program change is an increase of resources to support state nonpoint source programs, including implementation of nonpoint source projects and statewide nonpoint source protection activities.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act, § 319.

Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Enforce Environmental Laws and Ensure Compliance
Objective(s): Detect Violations and Promote Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$24,321***	***$24,000***	***$25,580***	***$1,580***
Total Budget Authority	$24,321	$24,000	$25,580	$1,580

Program Project Description:

The Pesticides Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Cooperative Agreement Program supports pesticide product and user compliance with provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) through cooperative agreements[23] with states and tribes.

The cooperative agreements: support state and tribal compliance and enforcement activities under FIFRA; provide resources to rebuild programmatic capabilities between EPA and partner agencies; provide vital training programs to EPA, state, territory, and tribal partners; and help address environmental justice concerns in overburdened and vulnerable communities. Enforcement and pesticides program cooperative agreement guidance is issued to focus regional, state, and tribal efforts on the highest priorities. EPA's support to state and tribal pesticide programs[24] emphasizes reducing chemical risks by ensuring compliance with worker protection standards, pesticide applicator certification and training requirements, pesticide use requirements designed to protect water quality, pesticide product integrity, and border compliance.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.2, Detect Violations and Promote Compliance in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2023, the Agency requests an additional $1.58 million to support EPA's state and tribal partners through the Pesticides Enforcement Grants Program. In addition to maintaining a basic level of pesticide program implementation, compliance assistance, and enforcement to ensure a viable pesticide regulatory and enforcement program, there are four possible focus areas including: 1) prevent or reduce incidents resulting from fumigation exposures; 2) reduce spray drift incidents by increasing awareness and adoption of spray drift reduction techniques and technologies; 3) support tribal pesticide program capacity building and efficient use of state resources; and 4) minimize pesticide risk while protecting human health from emerging public health issues. In FY

[23] For additional information, please refer to: http://www2.epa.gov/compliance/federal-insecticide-fungicide-and-rodenticide-act-state-and-tribal-assistance-grant.
[24] For additional information, please refer to: http://www2.epa.gov/pesticide-advisory-committees-and-regulatory-partners/tribal-pesticide-programs.

2023, EPA will prioritize and award state and tribal pesticides cooperative agreements for implementing the compliance monitoring and enforcement provisions of FIFRA.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$1,580.0) This program change is an increase to help build environmental partnerships with states and tribes that strengthen their ability to address environmental and public health threats from pesticides. Specifically, this investment will rebuild programmatic capabilities between EPA and partner agencies; provide vital laboratory capacity, training programs to EPA, state, territory, and tribal partners; and help address environmental justice concerns in overburdened, underserved, and vulnerable communities.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) §23(a)(1); Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, Pub. L. 117-103.

Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Ensure Safety of Chemicals for People and the Environment
Objective(s): Ensure Chemical and Pesticide Safety

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$12,148***	***$12,294***	***$14,027***	***$1,733***
Total Budget Authority	$12,148	$12,294	$14,027	$1,733

Program Project Description:

The purpose of EPA's pesticide program implementation grants is to translate pesticide regulatory decisions made at the national level into results at the local level. Under the pesticide statutes, responsibility for ensuring proper pesticide use is in large part delegated to states, territories, and tribes. Grant resources allow our co-regulators to be more effective regulatory partners, serving all populations and enabling our partners to prioritize incorporating environmental justice into their pesticide programs. In FY 2023, EPA will work with states, tribes and territories to incorporate environmental justice (EJ) principles into their programs.

EPA's mission, as related to pesticides, is to protect human health and the environment from pesticide risk and to realize the value of pesticide availability by considering the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of pesticide use.[25] The Agency provides grants to states, tribes, and other partners, including universities, non-profit organizations, other federal agencies, pesticide users, and environmental groups, to assist in strengthening and implementing EPA pesticide programs. This grant program focuses on EJ issues such as: worker safety activities, including protection of farmworkers[26]; outreach and education in tribal communities about pesticide risks; pesticide safety education in vulnerable communities with limited English language proficiency; and certification and training of pesticide applicators.[27] The Program also focuses on protecting endangered species,[28] protecting water resources from pesticides, protecting pollinators, and promoting environmental stewardship and Integrated Pest Management (IPM)-related activities in community settings, such as preschools in vulnerable communities and tribal schools, which are traditionally underserved and typically have EJ concerns.

EPA supports implementation of tribal pesticide programs through cooperative agreements that help tribes protect human health by reducing pesticidal risks in tribal communities. Many tribal communities are small and located in remote areas with few resources to address EJ issues. The

[25] Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended. Section 3(a), Requirement of Registration (7 U.S.C. 136a). Available online at: https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-federal-insecticide-fungicide-and-rodenticide-act.
[26] A large portion of these stakeholders also may be members of communities with EJ concerns.
[27] A large portion of these stakeholders also may be members of communities with EJ concerns.
[28] The Endangered Species Act of 1973 sections 7(a)1 and 7(a)2; Federal Agency Actions and Consultations, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1536(a)). Available at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) internet site: https://www.fws.gov/service/section-7-consultations.

Program is implemented in a manner that recognizes that tribes have unique needs as an underserved population, and that certain aspects of Native American lifestyles, such as subsistence fishing or consumption of plants that were not grown as food and possibly exposed to pesticides, may increase exposure to some chemicals or create unique chemical exposure scenarios.[29] These cooperative agreements with our co-regulators also can provide pesticide safety education to migrant farmworkers and their families and communities.

To further these efforts, EPA funds a multi-year cooperative agreement with Colorado State University called the Pesticide Regulatory Education Program (PREP), which provides targeted training to states, tribes, and territories. This program is specifically requested by EPA's pesticide co-regulators and governed by a PREP Steering Committee, which includes the Association of American Pesticide Control Officials (AAPCO) Board of Directors and EPA. The PREP Steering Committee will meet in October 2022 to identify ways to be more inclusive of vulnerable communities and address more EJ issues.

The Agency also funds a multiyear grant in support of the State Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Issues Research and Evaluation Group (SFIREG). The grant ensures the close coordination of states and EPA on pesticide issues.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 7/Objective 7.1, Ensure Chemical and Pesticide Safety in the *FY 2022 – 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2023, EPA requests an increase of nearly $1.5 million to pesticide program implementation grants. The additional resources will support state efforts on applicator certification and worker safety activities, particularly in vulnerable and limited English language speaking communities, and increase funding for territories and tribes. EPA will continue to implement the following programs:

Agricultural Worker Protection Standard and Certification and Training Program

Through the Certification and Training Program and the Agricultural Worker Protection Standard, EPA protects workers, pesticide applicators and handlers, employers, and the public from the potential risks of pesticides at their work. This effort protects farmworkers, their families, and their communities, all of which are often located in areas with many EJ concerns. EPA will continue to provide assistance and grants to implement these programs, and to address their respective federal regulatory changes. In FY 2020, states, territories, and tribes (certifying authorities) submitted their revised certification plans to EPA for review to address the 2017 revisions to the Certification of Pesticide Applicators rule. In FY 2020 through FY 2022, EPA reviewed the proposed changes to the certification plans, working with these certifying authorities to refine and modify their proposed plans as needed. In FY 2023, EPA will focus on finalizing the remainder of draft plans and supporting the implementation of the approved plans. Certifying authorities will be implementing approved plans according to the timelines outlined in the plans. Some certifying

[29] For additional information, please visit: http://www.epa.gov/pesticide-advisory-committees-and-regulatory-partners/tribal-pesticide-programs.

authorities began regulatory and program changes in FY 2021 and FY 2022 to start implementing their revised plans even before final approval. In FY 2023, to protect agricultural workers, states, territories, and tribes will continue to train their program and inspection staff on the 2015 final revisions to the Agricultural Worker Protection Standard, conduct outreach and compliance assistance for communities with environmental justice concerns, and enforce the rule.[30]

Endangered Species Protection Program

The Endangered Species Protection Program protects federally threatened and endangered animals and plants impacted by pesticide use.[31] The Endangered Species Act (ESA) mandates that federal actions will not jeopardize the continued existence of ESA-listed species or destroy or adversely modify their designated critical habitat. EPA also will provide grants to states and tribes, as described above, for projects supporting endangered species protection. Program implementation includes outreach, communication, education related to pesticide use limitations, review and distribution of endangered species protection bulletins, and evaluating potential risks to ESA-listed species from pesticides and initiating ESA consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (aka "The Services") when appropriate. In FY 2023, these activities will continue to support the Agency's mission to protect the environment from pesticide risk and comply with the ESA for FIFRA actions.

Protection of Water Sources from Pesticide Exposure

Protecting the Nation's water sources from possible pesticide contamination is an important component of EPA's environmental protection efforts. In FY 2023, EPA will continue to provide funding, through cooperative agreements, to states, tribes, and other partners to investigate and respond as needed to address pesticide contamination of water resources, particularly in vulnerable communities with EJ concerns. Stakeholders and partners, including states and tribes, are expected to evaluate local pesticide uses that could contaminate water resources and take steps to prevent or reduce contamination where pesticide concentrations approach or exceed levels of concern. In FY 2023, EPA will work with co-regulators to determine the best methods for identifying and addressing possible pesticide contamination in vulnerable and underserved communities.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

EPA will continue to support risk reduction by promoting the use of safer alternatives to traditional chemical pesticides, including through IPM techniques.[32] EPA supports the development and evaluation of new pest management technologies that contribute to reducing both human health and environmental risks from pesticide use. For FY 2023, the Program's National Program Guidance will continue to require all regions to implement at least one IPM project with an EJ focus.[33] In addition, the Program will be reviewing the FIFRA Cooperative Agreement Guidance to identify program areas that can be expanded to include more EJ work. Examples of this include:

[30] For additional information, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/how-epa-protects-workers-pesticide-risk.
[31] For additional information, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/endangered-species/about-endangered-species-protection-program.
[32] For additional information, please visit: http://www.epa.gov/pesp/.
[33] Most regional programs are already implementing their own EJ efforts, which incorporate pesticide safety.

pollinator habitat protection on tribal lands and overburdened and underserved communities, and bed bug education in underserved populations and communities with EJ concerns.

The Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program (PESP) is an EPA partnership program that works with the Nation's pesticide-user community to promote IPM practices. PESP is guided by the principle that partnership programs complement the standards and decisions established by regulatory and registration actions. In FY 2023, resources will be focused on funding projects across the country that promote IPM and reduce the impacts of pesticide use in agricultural settings. Selected projects could address pesticide use in rural areas or on tribal lands, promoting IPM practices that reduce risk and that benefit these and other overburdened and disadvantaged communities.

Pollinator Health

EPA will continue to work with state and tribal agencies to develop and implement local plans to help improve pollinator health. State pollinator protection plans in several states have been an effective communication and collaboration mechanism between stakeholders at the local level that can lead to reduced pesticide exposure and protection of honeybees, while maintaining the flexibility needed by growers to use pesticides. EPA believes that these plans, developed through a robust stakeholder engagement process at the local level, serve as good models for enhanced local communication and can help accomplish the Agency's goal of mitigating exposure of bees to acutely toxic pesticides. In FY 2023, EPA will continue to engage with the Tribal Pesticide Program Council (TPPC) Pollinator Protection Workgroup to better understand specific pollinator protection challenges for tribes, a traditionally underserved population with many EJ concerns.[34] In addition, EPA regions will assist their states, tribes, and territories with their pollinator protection plans and efforts as needed.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$1,487.0) This program change will support state efforts to focus on worker safety activities, vulnerable and limited English language-speaking communities, and increasing grant presence in territories and tribes.

- (+$246.0) This program change will support two additional tribal FIFRA cooperative agreements and provide additional resources for states and territories to carry out pesticide program implementation work to protect farmworkers.

[34] Tribal concerns include, but are not limited to, potential impacts to pollinator habitat from climate change.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) § 23(a)(1); Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA); Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 1996; Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Waterbodies and Watersheds

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$227,741***	***$230,000***	***$251,538***	***$21,538***
Total Budget Authority	$227,741	$230,000	$251,538	$21,538

Program Project Description:

Section 106 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) authorizes EPA to provide federal assistance to states, territories, the District of Columbia, tribes, and interstate agencies to establish and maintain adequate programs for the prevention and control of surface and groundwater pollution from point and nonpoint sources.[35] Activities supported through these grants include: conducting ambient water quality monitoring; assessing and listing impaired waters; and developing water quality standards and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), surveillance, and enforcement.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.2, Protect and Restore Waterbodies and Watersheds in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The Section 106 Program funds state, interstate and tribal water pollution control programs and is a critical funding source to establish, expand, and implement water quality programs to protect and restore water resources, including rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, and groundwater. Over the last 10 years, the Program has seen an increase in challenges faced by states and tribes such as severe weather events, fires, and harmful algal blooms. In FY 2023, EPA requests an additional $21.5 million in Section 106 investment funding to strengthen the base state, interstate, and Tribal programs. This increase also will support state and tribal efforts to understand and mitigate climate change and support equity and environmental justice. An increase in funding will result in restoring lost capacity through hiring and training of water quality staff, expanding program activities such as ambient water quality monitoring and assessment, water quality standards (WQS) and TMDL implementation and permitting and enforcement, and protecting water resources. Within the core Section 106 funds described above, Tribes will receive an additional $1.538 million to implement the revised CWA Section 106 Tribal guidance to: develop and strengthen capacity, hire, and train staff, expand water quality monitoring, strengthen water quality assessments and electronic reporting, expand participation in the Assessment Total Maximum Daily Load Tracking and Implementation System (ATTAINS) pilot, and expand CWA program authorities.

[35] The District of Columbia is eligible for 106 funds. A tribe must be eligible under Section 518(e) in the CWA.

Monitoring and Assessment

EPA is working with states and tribes to provide monitoring and assessment information to support multiple CWA programs in a cost-efficient and effective manner. The intent is to have the scientifically defensible monitoring data that are needed to address priority problems at state, tribal, national, and local levels and to track water quality changes over time.

In FY 2023, EPA will continue working with states and tribes to support and enhance their water quality monitoring programs. Monitoring Initiative funds for states and tribes will support their participation in the National Aquatic Resource Surveys (NARS) and their enhancement of state and tribal monitoring programs.[36] The Monitoring Initiative will be funded at $18.5 million to support participation in the NARS and for monitoring program priority enhancements. The NARS program data is used to report on the condition of the Nation's waters.

Through the Monitoring and Assessment Partnership, EPA will continue working with states and tribes to develop and apply innovative and efficient monitoring tools and techniques to optimize availability of high-quality data to support priority CWA program needs. EPA also will continue working with states to support their water quality assessment programs, including helping to assure timely submission of state Integrated Reports and 303(d) lists. These lists help inform progress on restoring water quality. In FY 2021, EPA supported states to reduce outstanding state 303(d) lists from 54 to 22. The timeliness of EPA review also has improved. EPA reduced the backlog of EPA action on state-submitted 303(d) lists from 12 at the start of FY 2018 to 1 in FY 2021. From FY 2017 to FY 2021, EPA has supported and acted on more than 140 lists of impaired waters submitted by states under CWA Section 303(d). EPA will continue to work with states to support electronic reporting, including annual reporting of water quality data through the Water Quality Exchange and submission of Integrated Reports through the ATTAINS.

Reviewing and Updating Water Quality Standards

EPA will work with states and authorized tribes as they review and update their water quality standards periodically as required by CWA and EPA regulations in 40 CFR Part 131. EPA will work with tribes that want to establish water quality standards. For its part, EPA will review and work to formally act upon all state and tribal submissions of new and revised water quality standards in accordance with the Agency's statutory obligations and timeline. The Agency also will continue to track progress by states and authorized tribes as they complete triennial reviews of applicable standards on time as required by CWA.

Developing TMDLs

EPA will work with states, territories, and authorized tribes to develop and implement TMDLs for CWA Section 303(d) listed impaired waterbodies as a tool for meeting water quality standards. TMDLs focus on achieving clearly defined environmental standards and restoring waters by identifying the sources of water pollution and using permit requirements, watershed plans, and nonpoint source funds to address impaired waters. EPA will continue to work with states to

[36] For more information, please see: https://www.epa.gov/water-pollution-control-section-106-grants/monitoring-initiative-grants-under-section-106-clean.

facilitate accurate, comprehensive, and geo-referenced water quality assessment decisions made available to the public via ATTAINS. In addition, EPA will continue to track state progress in completing TMDLs, alternative restoration approaches or projection plans with a goal of 100 percent of priority plans in place at state identified priority waters under the State-EPA 303(d) Program Vision by 2022. EPA is in the process of working with states to develop a new universe of priority TMDLs for FY 2023. As of January 2022, 75 percent of state priority waters were addressed by a priority TMDL, other restoration plan, or protection approach. EPA also is working to ensure timely action by the Agency on TMDLs submitted by states. Numerous recent and long-standing efforts have helped to substantially reduce the backlog on TMDLs from more than 700 in FY 2018 to 4 as of January 2022. Between fiscal year 2017 and January 2022, EPA has supported and approved more than 13,000 TMDLs.

Issuing Permits

The NPDES Program is managed by EPA and the states. On average, the Program issues over 11,000 permits a year to address discharges from among the approximately 15,000 wastewater treatment facilities, more than 60 categories of industries, and almost 300,000 stormwater facilities. The NPDES Program requires point source dischargers of pollutants to waters of the United States to be permitted and pretreatment programs be put in place to control discharges from industrial and other facilities to the Nation's wastewater treatment plants. EPA is working with the states[37] to identify opportunities to enhance the integrity and timely issuance of NPDES permits, while fine-tune permitting implementation practices. EPA also provides training and technical assistance to permit writers, promotes innovative green infrastructure, and suggests integrated planning approaches to affordably address wet weather challenges. EPA updated the NPDES permit application forms to clarify requirements and has provided training on the revised forms, as well as checklists to increase rates of application completeness. After program improvements, between March 2018 and September 2021, the backlog of EPA-issued new and existing NPDES permits decreased from 106 to 22 and 547 to 284, respectively. EPA issues NPDES permits where states are not authorized to manage the programs.

Conducting Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement

EPA will work with NPDES-authorized states to implement the 2014 CWA NPDES Compliance Monitoring Strategy (CMS).[38] The NPDES CMS establishes national standards for allocation of inspection resources across all NPDES regulated entities to best protect water quality.

EPA works with states on advanced technologies, such as remote water monitoring sensors to collect discharge data and identify problem areas more efficiently. The Smart Mobile Tools for Field Inspectors software suite provides a digital platform to support inspectors and managers through the entire inspection process – from scheduling an inspection to generating a draft inspection report for management review. The Agency expects that these technologies will improve the analytical capabilities of both EPA and the states and enhance the public's knowledge about the quality of their environment.

[37] Currently no tribes have authority to implement the NPDES program.
[38] For more information, please see: https://www.epa.gov/compliance/clean-water-act-national-pollutant-discharge-elimination-system-compliance-monitoring.

Currently, EPA and states are implementing the NPDES Electronic Reporting Rule, NPDES eRule, in a collaborative manner. States have the option to build their own electronic reporting tools and data systems or they can elect to utilize EPA's tools and systems. EPA and states implemented Phase 1 of the NPDES eRule in FY 2017 for the following two reports: 1) Discharge Monitoring Reports and 2) Federal Biosolids Annual Report, where EPA is the regulatory authority. Over 35,000 NPDES permittees in 24 states use EPA's electronic reporting tool, NetDMR, to submit their Discharge Monitoring Reports. EPA and states started implementing Phase 2 of the NPDES eRule in FY 2018 for general permit reports and all remaining program reports. EPA will continue to work collaboratively with states in FY 2023 to ensure a smooth transition to electronic reporting for the NPDES Program. Implementing the NPDES eRule will help improve transparency and ensure permittees submit more accurate, timely, complete, and consistent information.

Working with Tribal Water Pollution Control Programs

In FY 2023, EPA will work with tribal programs to implement the revised CWA Section 106 Tribal Guidance. Tribes will continue to implement and expand their water pollution control programs by conducting activities that address water quality and pollution problems on tribal lands pursuant to CWA Section 518(e).

One Water/One Community

EPA will coordinate CWA and Safe Drinking Water Act investments toward historically underserved and overburdened communities that are facing greater climate and water equity challenges to achieve greater resilience, access to clean and safe water, and an improved quality of life. This program will provide holistic support to communities as they respond to the climate crisis by increasing funding for planning and implementation actions across the country. Additionally, EPA will work with tribes to meet the unique needs of their communities.

Performance Measure Targets:

(PM SWP-01) Annual increase in square miles of watersheds with surface water meeting standards that previously did not meet standards.	**FY 2022 Target**	**FY 2023 Target**
	8,000	5,000

(PM SWP-02) Annual increase in square miles of watersheds with previously impaired surface waters due to nutrients that now meet standards for nutrients.	**FY 2022 Target**	**FY 2023 Target**
	2,100	1,400

(PM TMDL-02) Percentage of priority TMDLs, alternative restoration plans, and protection approaches in place.	**FY 2022 Target**	**FY 2023 Target**
	100	35

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$1,538.0) This program change is an increase in resources to support coordinated community assistance work with states and tribes in support of the One Water/One Community initiative.

- (+$20,000.0) This program change is an increase of resources to provide additional resources to states, tribes, and interstate agencies to establish and maintain programs for the prevention and control of surface and groundwater pollution from point and nonpoint sources.

Statutory Authority:

CWA § 106.

Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Ensure Safety of Chemicals for People and the Environment
Objective(s): Promote Pollution Prevention

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$5,022***	***$4,630***	***$5,775***	***$1,145***
Total Budget Authority	$5,022	$4,630	$5,775	$1,145

Program Project Description:

The Pollution Prevention (P2) Categorical Grants Program provides financial support to states, state entities (*i.e.*, colleges and universities), and federally recognized tribes and inter-tribal consortia in implementing the Pollution Prevention Act (PPA) of 1990. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act significantly increases funding for the program for fiscal years 2022–2026.

The P2 Program is one of EPA's primary tools for advancing environmental stewardship and sustainability by federal, state, and tribal governments, businesses, communities, and individuals. The Program seeks to 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; and advancing EPA's chemical risk reduction and management goals. For example, the P2 Program contributes to reductions in the generation of greenhouse gases, reductions in the use of water, and the Agency's environmental justice (EJ) goals. As a result of implementing these preventative approaches, the P2 Program helps businesses and others reduce costs and access market opportunities in their work to support environmental stewardship and other sustainability objectives.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 7/Objective 7.2, Promote Pollution Prevention in the *FY 2022 – 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The Program's efforts advance the Agency's priorities to pursue sustainability, take action on climate change, address EJ, make a visible difference in overburdened or underserved communities, and ensure chemical safety.[39] In FY 2023, the P2 Categorical Grants[40] Program will continue supporting states, state entities, and federally recognized tribes and inter-tribal consortia to provide technical assistance to businesses, particularly small- and medium-sized firms, to help

[39] For additional information about the EPA's P2 program, please visit: http://www.epa.gov/p2/**Error! Main Document Only.**.

[40] For additional information about the grants themselves, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/p2/grant-programs-pollution-prevention. Categorical Grants fund core P2 technical assistance and are complementary to the P2 Source Reduction Assistance Grants. In FY 2021 there are 42 active P2 Categorical Grants and 11 active P2 Source Reduction Assistance Grants, for a total of 53 grants.

them identify, develop and implement cost-effective approaches for reducing or eliminating pollution at the source. Because it is often cheaper to prevent pollution from being created at the source rather than cleaning it up afterwards or to pay for control, treatment, and disposal of waste products, these P2 approaches often result in significant long-term savings for businesses. Documenting best practices and developing case studies and training materials will be foundational assets for amplifying and replicating environmental stewardship, P2, and sustainability successes resulting from the grant programs.

Through competitive grants to states and tribes, U.S. businesses can access a range of P2 enabling tools, information, and support programs. EPA currently has 42 active two-year categorical grants to states and tribes, all of which will continue through FY 2022. With the additional $1.052 million requested in FY 2023 President's Budget, EPA will be able to increase the number of grants awarded to states and tribes, as well as increase the award size for many of the grant recipients. The result will be increased capacity to provide P2 technical assistance to businesses, particularly in communities with EJ concerns, to help them develop and adopt source reduction practices in their operations, including conformance with and access to EPA Recommended Standards and Ecolabels and the EPA Safer Choice Standards. Between 2011 and 2019, EPA's P2 Program issued 451 assistance grants for $48.8 million, which helped American businesses identify, develop, and adopt approaches resulting in the following benefits: 706 million pounds of hazardous materials reduced, 40.4 billion gallons of water saved, 16.9 million metric tons of greenhouse gases reduced, and $1.9 billion dollars in savings for business.[41]

One approach EPA takes to pursue program efficiencies and economies of scale is to use sector focused P2 National Emphasis Areas. For P2 grants awarded in FY 2022 and commenced in FY 2023, grant applicants will continue to be required to focus on one or more National Emphasis Areas,[42] which were selected based on an analysis of data to identify industry sectors that had high environmental impact, high economic importance, high P2 opportunity, and which were of local concern to potential grantees. This approach will be continued in the award of FY 2023 funds.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the Pollution Prevention Program under the EPM appropriation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$1,145.0) This program change increases support to EPA's state and tribal partners to reduce toxic releases in overburdened and underserved communities and provide technical assistance to businesses to increase access to safer chemical products meeting the EPA's Safer Choice standard.

[41] Calculated over a 4-year rolling period to account for the reoccurring benefits the P2 actions provide.

[42] The P2 National Emphasis Areas include: automobile manufacturing and maintenance, aerospace manufacturing and maintenance, chemical manufacturing and processing, metal manufacturing and fabrication, and/or food and beverage manufacturing or processing.

Statutory Authority:

Pollution Prevention Act of 1990; Toxic Substances Control Act.

Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$110,341***	***$112,000***	***$132,566***	***$20,566***
Total Budget Authority	$110,341	$112,000	$132,566	$20,566

Program Project Description:

The Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program provides grants to states and tribes with primary enforcement authority (primacy) to implement and enforce the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs) under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The NPDWRs set forth health-based standards, monitoring, reporting, sanitary surveys, and enforcement elements to ensure that the Nation's drinking water supplies do not pose health risks. Funds allocated to states and tribes without primacy are used to support direct implementation activities by EPA.

PWSS Program grants support the safety of the Nation's drinking water resources and protect public health and the environment. Rural, small, and disadvantaged communities significantly benefit from support and technical assistance provided by primacy agencies through this vital funding. These systems often struggle to hire and retain qualified operators. Qualified operators are essential to ensure these systems can provide safe water for their customers. PWSS Program grants support the training and certification operators need to continue to protect public health.

Primacy agencies use these grants to fund drinking water program personnel who:

- Provide training and technical assistance to owners and operators of public water systems;
- Conduct sanitary surveys (i.e., reviews to determine and support a utility's capacity to deliver safe drinking water) and address significant deficiencies that may compromise the quality of the finished water;
- Train and certify public water system operators;
- Manage public water system data, facilitate electronic reporting of compliance monitoring data, and submit compliance data to the database of record, the Safe Drinking Water Information System;
- Ensure that public water systems conduct the required public notifications to consumers; and;

- Respond to violations and issue enforcement actions.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*. The Program also will support the Agency's Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act implementation priorities.

In FY 2023, EPA will provide funds to support state efforts to assist the most vulnerable water systems in:

- meeting drinking water regulations;

- developing the financial and managerial capacity needed to achieve and maintain long-term sustainability and compliance with national safe drinking water regulations; and

- benefitting from federal investments that address aging or inadequate infrastructure (*e.g.,* pipe replacement to prevent failures in distribution systems, installation of treatment to remove drinking water contaminants).

EPA's efforts under this program will help deliver clean drinking water, improve public health, and support environmental justice for overburdened and underserved communities, including rural and tribal communities.

In FY 2023, funding will help states and tribes with primary enforcement authority implement and enforce NPDWRs under the SDWA. Funds allocated to states and tribes without primacy are used to support direct implementation activities by EPA. These funds will assist all communities across the country in the provision of safe drinking water.

EPA's PWSS Program is working with states to reduce the number of systems that have health-based non-compliance events, with a goal of decreasing the number of community water systems out of compliance with health-based standards. EPA has set a goal of reducing the number of community water systems out of compliance with health-based standards to 2,700 from a 2017 baseline of 3,508. As of January 2022, 2,889 of the 3,508 systems with health-based violations on September 30, 2017 have been returned to compliance. The PWSS Program helps to facilitate this effort by supporting state drinking water programs and technical assistance providers in achieving and maintaining compliance at drinking water systems, amplifying best practices, strengthening state capacity, and certifying drinking water operators.

EPA also is strengthening its oversight of the state drinking water programs by improving the scope and consistency of the annual PWSS Program review for each primacy agency that is required by SDWA. Information from these reviews helps ensure that federal drinking water regulations are implemented consistently across the country and reinforce Agency evidence-building activities. The review includes an analysis of the completion of sanitary surveys by the primacy agency, an evaluation of whether the primacy agency is implementing the state program in accordance with SDWA, a review of state use of the funds and associated impacts, and

alignment of program with national enforcement and compliance priorities. The annual program review directly supports the work of the states and EPA to reduce community water systems out of compliance with health-based standards. In addition, EPA conducts periodic file reviews of state programs. These file reviews help EPA ensure states are accurately reporting compliance information to the Agency so issues can be identified and addressed.

Performance Measure Targets:

(PM DW-02) Number of community water systems still in noncompliance with health-based standards since March 31, 2021.	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target
	640	590

(PM DWT-02) Number of community water systems in Indian Country still in noncompliance with health-based standards since March 31, 2021.	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target
	100	90

(PM DW-07) Number of drinking water and wastewater systems, tribal and state officials, and water sector partners provided with security, emergency preparedness, and climate resilience training and technical assistance.	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target
	2,000	2,000

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$20,566.0) This program change is an increase of resources to help states and tribes with primary enforcement authority to implement and enforce NPDWRs under the SDWA. In addition, this increase supports states, territories, and tribes in complying with drinking water regulations, conducting sanitary surveys of public water systems, and providing technical assistance to managers and operators of public water systems.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA § 1443.

Categorical Grant: Radon

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Ensure Clean and Healthy Air for All Communities
Objective(s): Reduce Exposure to Radiation and Improve Indoor Air

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$8,685***	***$7,795***	***$12,487***	***$4,692***
Total Budget Authority	$8,685	$7,795	$12,487	$4,692

Program Project Description:

Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) authorizes EPA to take a variety of actions to address the public health risks posed by exposures to indoor radon. Under the statute, EPA assists states and tribes through the State Indoor Radon Grants (SIRG) Program, which provides categorical grants to develop, implement, and enhance programs that assess and mitigate radon risk. EPA provides guidance to states and tribes to promote and spread effective strategies for reducing indoor radon public health risks. 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.

Radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States – and the leading cause of lung cancer mortality among non-smokers – accounting for about 21,000 deaths per year.[43] EPA's non-regulatory Indoor Air - Radon Program, which includes the SIRG grants program, promotes actions to reduce the public's health risk from indoor radon. EPA and the Surgeon General recommend that people do a simple radon home test and, if levels above EPA's guidelines are confirmed, reduce elevated levels by home mitigation using inexpensive and proven techniques. EPA also recommends that new homes be built using radon-resistant features in areas where there is elevated radon. Nationally, risks from radon have been reduced in many homes over the years, but many are still in need of mitigation. This voluntary program promotes partnerships between national organizations, the private sector, and more than 50 state, local, and tribal governmental programs to reduce radon risk.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 4/Objective 4.2, Reduce Exposure to Radiation and Improve Indoor Air in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

EPA will administer the SIRG Program, in collaboration with state and tribal partners. Work in this program directly supports the President's priority of advancing environmental justice. In implementing the SIRG Program in FY 2023, EPA will work with states and tribes to build capacity and address environmental justice concerns by assisting grant recipients to address radon

[43] https://www.epa.gov/radon.

risk reduction in underserved, low-income communities, for example through building code adoption. These interventions serve to institutionalize and embed risk reduction into standard building practices and thus provide equity for underserved communities.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$4,692.0) This program change is an increase to support state and tribal partners through the radon grants program.

Statutory Authority:

Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Ensure Clean and Healthy Air for All Communities
Objective(s): Improve Air Quality and Reduce Localized Pollution and Health Impacts

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$241,186***	***$229,500***	***$322,198***	***$92,698***
Total Budget Authority	$241,186	$229,500	$322,198	$92,698

Program Project Description:

This program provides funding for state air programs, as implemented by state, multi-state, and local air agencies. Section 103 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) provides EPA with the authority to award grants to air pollution control agencies, other public or nonprofit private agencies, institutions, and organizations, to conduct and promote certain types of research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys, studies, and training related to air pollution. Section 105 of the CAA provides EPA with the authority to award grants to state and local air pollution control agencies to develop and implement continuing environmental and public health programs for the prevention and control of air pollution, implementation of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and improving visibility in our national parks and wilderness areas (Class I areas). The continuing activities funded under Section 105 include: analysis and planning for attainment and maintenance of NAAQS; emission reduction measures; development and operation of air quality monitoring networks, and other air program activities. Section 106 of the CAA provides EPA with the authority to fund interstate air pollution transport commissions to develop or carry out plans for designated air quality control regions.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 4/Objective 4.1, Improve Air Quality and Reduce Localized Pollution and Health Impacts in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

States are responsible for State Implementation Plans (SIPs), which provide a blueprint for the programs and activities that states carry out to attain and maintain the NAAQS and comply with visibility improvement obligations. In FY 2023, affected states will be developing or revising attainment SIPs for areas reclassified to "Moderate" for the 2015 ozone NAAQS, for areas reclassified to "Severe" for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, and for areas designated nonattainment effective April 30, 2021, for the 2010 sulfur dioxide (SO_2) NAAQS. States also have ongoing SIP obligations associated with visibility improvement requirements, among other requirements identified in the CAA. States also will continue implementing the 2008 and 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS, the 2008 lead NAAQS, the 2010 1-hour nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) NAAQS, and the 2010 1-hour SO_2 NAAQS.

As applicable, states also will continue implementing the previous $PM_{2.5}$ and ozone NAAQS, including the 1997 annual and 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, the revoked 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS and the revoked 1-hour ozone NAAQS. In FY 2023, EPA will work with states to prioritize activities needed to meet obligations for SIP development and in implementing their plans for attaining and maintaining the NAAQS and achieving regional haze goals and identifying streamlining options. EPA will maximize use of its web-based State Planning Electronic Collaboration System (SPeCS) to review draft SIPs from state air agencies, and to track and process state submittals. States are encouraged to engage with EPA early in their SIP development processes, so EPA has enough time to provide feedback on SIPs prior to formal submission to EPA for review.

To the extent that any ongoing NAAQS reviews result in a change to the standards, air quality designations related activities for the changed standard(s) would be required. The timing of such activities would depend on when the final NAAQS is promulgated.

Air Monitoring Networks

The Nation's ambient air quality monitoring network, an essential element of the Agency's environmental infrastructure, serves as the foundation for the air quality management and control programs. States will continue to operate and maintain their ambient air monitoring networks with technical assistance and program support from EPA. A significant and essential part of a state's overall air program includes the collection, analysis, quality assurance, and submittal of ambient air quality data.

In FY 2023, EPA will continue to lead a nationwide effort to ensure and enhance the resiliency, capacity, and capability of air monitoring systems for NAAQS and local-scale monitoring implemented by state, local, and tribal organizations through: 1) system modernization (e.g., infrastructure improvements and, enhanced network automation); 2) expanded functionality (e.g., increased use of continuous monitoring equipment); and 3) local-scale monitoring to, for example, characterize air toxics and better address air quality burdens in communities with environmental justice concerns.

During FY 2023, EPA will work to complete grant distributions under the American Rescue Plan targeting expanded functionality through direct awards to state, local, and tribal air agencies and targeting local-scale community monitoring through a competitive grant competition. Key to the success of these efforts will be close, meaningful collaboration with our state, local and tribal air partners, as well as disadvantaged and overburdened communities. The COVID-19 pandemic exposed the vulnerabilities of our aging monitoring infrastructure and the need for modernization in the Nation's ambient air monitoring network, while the recommendations of a 2020 GAO report identified the need for the Agency to develop an air quality monitoring modernization plan to better meet the additional information needs of air quality managers, researchers, and the public.

Air Permitting Programs

In FY 2023, states with approved or delegated air permitting programs will implement these programs. EPA will provide technical assistance, as needed.

Emissions Inventories

The development of a complete quality assured emission inventory is an important step in an air quality management process. These inventories are used to help determine significant sources of air pollutants and establish emission trends over time, target regulatory actions, and estimate air quality through dispersion and photochemical modeling. An emission inventory includes estimates of the emissions from various pollution sources in a specific geographical area. In FY 2023, states will continue to develop inventories and submit data to EPA for the next release of the National Emissions Inventory (NEI). EPA plans to release the 2020 NEI in calendar year 2023.

Air Quality Forecasts

The Program supports state and local air agency capabilities to forecast air quality for ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ to provide the public with information they can use to make daily lifestyle decisions to protect their health. This information allows people to take precautionary measures to avoid or limit their exposure to unhealthy levels of air quality, including during extreme events like wildfires. EPA will work with state, tribal, and local air quality agencies to continue improving the fire and smoke map at www.airnow.gov that provides important air quality information during wildfire season.

State and Local Air Toxics Efforts

The Program also supports state and local efforts to characterize air toxics problems and take measures to reduce health risks from air toxics. This funding also supports characterization work that includes collection and analysis of emissions data and monitoring of ambient air toxics. In FY 2023, funds will support the National Air Toxics Trends Stations (NATTS), consisting of 26 air toxics monitoring sites, including the associated quality assurance, data analysis, and methods support.

Visibility Improvement

In FY 2023, EPA will review regional haze SIPs for the second planning period to ensure that states are making reasonable progress towards their visibility improvement goals, consistent with statutory obligations. The first State plans for improving visibility in our national parks and wilderness areas were due in December 2007. Under the Regional Haze Rule, states were required to submit plans for the second planning period to demonstrate how they have and will continue to make progress towards achieving their visibility improvement goals.

Air Quality Training

To fulfill statutory obligations under section 103 of the Clean Air Act in FY 2023, states and multi-jurisdictional organizations will advance and maintain training priorities for air quality-related subjects; develop new and update existing air quality-related training materials; and provide classroom and other types of training for air quality professionals. In FY 2021, 56 virtual instructor led trainings reached over 2,100 students.

Funding for FY 2023 will expand these important programs and help accelerate immediate on-the-ground efforts to reduce greenhouse gases, such as expanding deployment of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency programs; ensuring safe and effective oil and gas well pollution management and prevention; developing policies and programs to facilitate build-out of electric vehicle (EV) charging station infrastructure; increasing air quality monitoring in communities with environmental justice concerns; and supporting programs to improve transportation options and reduce disproportionate exposure to traffic emissions in disadvantaged communities.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the Federal Support for Air Quality Management under the EPM appropriation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$92,698.0) This program change is an increase that will help expand the efforts of air pollution control agencies to implement their programs and accelerate immediate on-the-ground efforts to reduce greenhouse gases. The increase also will support additional air quality monitoring in environment justice areas and programs to improve transportation options and reduce disproportionate exposure to traffic emissions in disadvantaged communities.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act §§ 103, 105, 106.

Categorical Grant: Toxic Substances Compliance

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Enforce Environmental Laws and Ensure Compliance
Objective(s): Detect Violations and Promote Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$6,150***	***$4,760***	***$6,877***	***$2,117***
Total Budget Authority	$6,150	$4,760	$6,877	$2,117

Program Project Description:

The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Compliance Monitoring Program builds environmental partnerships[44] with states, tribes, and territories to strengthen their ability to address environmental and public health threats from toxic substances. This assistance is used to prevent or eliminate unreasonable risks to human health or the environment and to ensure compliance with toxic substance regulations. The grants support inspection programs associated with lead-based paint (§402(a), §406(b), and the Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule), the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA), and Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.2, Detect Violations and Promote Compliance in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2023, the Agency requests an additional $2.1 million to support EPA's state and tribal partners through the TSCA Compliance Monitoring Program. EPA will continue to focus on compliance monitoring programs to prevent or eliminate unreasonable risks to health or the environment associated with chemical substances such as asbestos, lead-based paint, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and to encourage states to establish their own compliance and enforcement programs for lead-based paint and asbestos. EPA may provide funding for compliance monitoring grants to states and tribes under TSCA to conduct inspections to ensure compliance with: the Asbestos-in-Schools requirements, the Model Accreditation Plan (MAP), Asbestos Ban and Phase Out Rule, the TSCA Asbestos Worker Protection Rule, lead-based paint regulations, and PCB regulations. For states with an asbestos waiver or lead-based paint programs, these grants also fund enforcement activities. In FY 2023, EPA also will continue to award state and tribal assistance grants to aid in the implementation of compliance and enforcement provisions of TSCA. The weighted formula aligns the distribution of funding with the national program priorities including reducing risks from: 1) lead poisoning or elevated blood-lead levels; 2) exposure to asbestos; and 3) exposure to PCBs. The assistance grants will help rebuild

[44] For additional information, please refer to: https://www.epa.gov/compliance/toxic-substances-compliance-monitoring-grant-guidance-fiscal-year-2020.

programmatic capabilities between EPA and partner agencies, and help address environmental justice concerns in overburdened, underserved, and vulnerable communities.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$2,117.0) This program change will help EPA increase the number of newly authorized state programs as well as ensure that already authorized states are able to continue their work reducing risks from toxic substances.

Statutory Authority:

Toxic Substances Control Act.

Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Ensure Clean and Healthy Air for All Communities
Objective(s): Improve Air Quality and Reduce Localized Pollution and Health Impacts

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$12,964***	***$13,415***	***$23,126***	***$9,711***
Total Budget Authority	$12,964	$13,415	$23,126	$9,711

Program Project Description:

American Indians and Alaskan Natives are disproportionately affected by air pollution and climate change. They have a higher rate of asthma, diabetes, heart disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) than the general population. Wildfire season has consistently intensified over the past few years due to climate change and extreme weather conditions which has led to an increase in ambient and indoor air pollution and exacerbated the health of tribal communities. Across the Nation, tribal air issues vary from permitting sources on-reservation, to monitoring for criteria air pollutants, to participating in local, state, regional, and national air quality work groups. In addition to performing emissions inventories and monitoring, other program tasks include addressing indoor air quality issues, and reviewing and commenting on permits issued by other agencies.

This program includes funding for tribes and tribal air pollution control agencies implementing projects and programs to address air pollution issues in Indian Country. Using Section 105 authority of the Clean Air Act (CAA), tribal agencies may develop and implement programs for the prevention and control of air pollution and implementation of primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Using Section 103 authority of the CAA, tribal agencies, colleges, universities, and multi-tribe jurisdictional air pollution control agencies may conduct and promote research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys, studies, and training related to ambient or indoor air pollution in Indian Country. EPA provides technical assistance and resources to help tribes build their program capacity and ensure successful project completion. Tribes use these resources to perform emissions inventories, monitor air quality and implement regulatory, voluntary and education and outreach programs for their citizens, who are among the most environmentally at-risk populations in the country. Currently, only 51 tribes have Section 105 grants, and 66 tribes have Section 103 grants.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 4/Objective 4.1, Improve Air Quality and Reduce Localized Pollution and Health Impacts in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Tribes will assess environmental and public health conditions in Indian Country by developing emission inventories and, where appropriate, siting and operating air quality monitors. Tribes will continue to develop and implement air pollution control programs for Indian Country to prevent and address air quality concerns, including combating the effects of climate change. EPA will continue to fund organizations for the purpose of providing technical support, tools, and training for tribes to build capacity to develop and implement programs.

Currently, there are 574 federally recognized tribes.[45] Of those, 63 tribes have treatment similar to that of a state or treatment as a state regarding implementing functions pertaining to the management and protection of air resources within reservation boundaries or other areas under the tribe's jurisdiction. In addition, EPA awards financial support under the CAA to help build tribal knowledge and increase tribes' capacity to manage air quality issues and encourages tribes to partner with EPA to carry out CAA protections within tribal lands and tribal communities, including those that have environmental justice concerns.

In FY 2023, a key activity is to work to reduce the number of days in violation of the NAAQS. This program supports the Agency's priority of building stronger partnerships with individual tribes and with the National Tribal Air Association, whose priorities include tribes' participation in the Agency's policy and rule development and the Tribal Air Monitoring Support (TAMS) Center. The TAMS Center supports the tribes' ability to collect and provide monitoring data to protect the health of their tribal members. EPA will focus on working with tribes to increase the number of tribes with an up-to-date emissions inventory from the current level of 74. This will increase tribes' knowledge on how to best protect their citizens. Tribes also will focus on implementation of nonregulatory and voluntary programs, as well as education and outreach programs. These will assist with pollution reduction while creating a more informed citizenry. In FY 2023, EPA will work to enhance air monitoring equipment available for loan and support through the TAMS center using funds received under the American Rescue Plan.

The Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET) has enhanced tribal monitoring capacity by supporting seven sites on tribal lands and training site operators. In FY 2023, the Agency will continue progress toward increasing monitoring capacity by working to identify new tribal partners that would benefit from joining a national air monitoring program. CASTNET monitors provide near real-time air quality data and the ability to assess ecological impacts from atmospheric deposition of air pollutants.

The funding for FY 2023 will support these important programs and help 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 compound (VOC) and methane emissions; developing policies and programs to facilitate build-out of electric vehicle (EV) charging station infrastructure; increasing air quality monitoring in areas with environmental justice concerns: and supporting programs to improve transportation options and reduce disproportionate exposure to traffic emissions in disadvantaged communities.

[45] Source: Department of Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs (www.bia.gov).

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the Federal Support for Air Quality Management Program under the EPM appropriation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$9,711.0) This program change is an increase that 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 also will support additional air quality monitoring**.**

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act §§ 103, 105.

Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Take Decisive Action to Advance Environmental Justice and Civil Rights
Objective(s): Promote Environmental Justice and Civil Rights at the Federal, Tribal, State and Local Levels

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$69,308***	***$66,250***	***$85,009***	***$18,759***
Total Budget Authority	$69,308	$66,250	$85,009	$18,759

Program Project Description:

In 1992, Congress established the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP), a program that provides grants and technical assistance to tribes to plan, develop, and establish tribal environmental protection programs consistent with other applicable provisions of law administered by EPA. The Agency works collaboratively with tribal partners on mutually identified environmental and public health priorities to achieve these aims. Funding provided under the GAP is for the administrative, technical, legal, enforcement, communication, and outreach capacities tribes need to effectively administer environmental regulatory programs that EPA may delegate to tribes. GAP funds also may be used to assist in capacity building so that tribal governments may meaningfully participate in EPA programs, as well as the development and implementation of tribal solid and hazardous waste programs, including solid waste service delivery costs. Please see https://www.epa.gov/tribal/indian-environmental-general-assistance-program-gap for more information.

Some uses of GAP funds include:

- assessing the status of a tribe's environmental conditions;
- developing appropriate environmental programs, codes, and ordinances;
- developing the capacity to administer environmental regulatory programs that EPA may delegate to a tribe;
- conducting public education and outreach efforts to ensure that tribal communities (including non-members residing in Indian country) are informed and prepared to participate in environmental decision-making; and
- establishing tribal programs' capacity to meaningfully participate with federal, Tribal, state, and local government officials on environmental and public health actions and issues.

GAP supports tribal capacity development through financial assistance to approximately 525 tribal governments and intertribal consortia. GAP has helped tribes receive 97 program delegations to administer a variety of programs across relevant EPA statutes, including the Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, and the Clean Air Act. Tribes also have developed capacity to assist EPA in implementing federal environmental programs in the absence of an EPA-approved tribal program through Direct Implementation Tribal Cooperative Agreements (DITCAs). As of FY 2022, there are 22 active DITCAs supporting EPA's direct implementation activities. Furthermore, GAP funds have helped to train tribal government inspectors who are able to conduct compliance monitoring activities under tribal laws and may have EPA federal inspector credentials. In addition, GAP also supports tribes with the development of their waste management programs with 281 tribes having Integrated Waste Management Plans and 9 tribes have developed codes and ordinances since FY 2018 with GAP-funded training.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 2/Objective 2.1, Promote Environmental Justice and Civil Rights at the Federal, Tribal, State, and Local Levels in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan.*

To support this work, EPA is requesting $18.8 million in additional resources to focus on advancing environmental justice, building tribal climate adaptive capacity, including climate resiliency in infrastructure decision-making, and addressing the clear need across the hundreds of federally recognized tribes for environmental capacity building

GAP grants are fundamental to the development and growth of tribal environmental programs. GAP promotes tribal self-governance in a number of ways, including supporting tribal governments to assess local environmental conditions, develop long-range strategic plans to address their environmental challenges, and establish environmental programs tailored to their needs and aligned with their strategic planning goals. The overlap between tribal environmental capacity building goals and EPA program priorities, including the mutual responsibilities to achieve them, are captured in EPA / Tribal Environmental Plans, or ETEPs. The over 500 ETEPs in place align with the *FY 2022-2026 EPA Strategic Plan's* Cross-Agency Strategy: *Strengthen Tribal, State and Local Partnerships and Enhance Engagement*.

In FY 2023, the Agency will continue to implement GAP under a national framework set forth in program guidance and maintain an emphasis on training (internal and external) to support nationally consistent GAP guidance interpretation and implementation. In supporting a strong GAP management framework (as referenced under the Tribal Capacity Program), EPA will continue to establish and refine tools to track the progress tribes achieve toward developing and implementing environmental protection programs in Indian country. A revised GAP national framework as defined in new guidance is anticipated to be effective FY 2023.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$18,759.0) This increase provides support to federally recognized tribes and tribal consortia for planning, developing, and establishing environmental protection programs, and for developing and implementing solid and hazardous waste programs on tribal lands. The program will focus on advancing environmental justice, building tribal climate adaptive capacity, including climate resiliency in infrastructure decision-making, and addressing the clear need across the hundreds of federally recognized tribes for environmental capacity building.

Statutory Authority:

Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act.

Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$10,604***	***$11,164***	***$11,387***	***$223***
Total Budget Authority	$10,604	$11,164	$11,387	$223

Program Project Description:

EPA's Underground Injection Control (UIC) Grant Program was established by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) to protect ground water that is a source of drinking water. The Program supports federal, state, and tribal government agencies that oversee underground injection activities to prevent contamination of underground sources of drinking water from fluid injection practices.

The UIC Program protects underground sources of drinking water by ensuring proper permitting, construction, operation, and closure of injection wells used to place fluids underground for storage, disposal, enhanced recovery of oil and gas, and mineral recovery. The grants are made to states and tribes that have primary enforcement authority (primacy) to implement and manage UIC programs and ensure safe injection well operations that prevent contamination of underground sources of drinking water. Eligible tribes that demonstrate an intent to achieve primacy also may receive grants for the initial development of UIC programs and be designated for "treatment as a state" if their programs are approved. Where a jurisdiction does not have primacy, EPA uses these funds for direct implementation of federal UIC requirements.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*. The program also will support the Agency's Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act implementation priorities.

The FY 2023 request will support implementation of the UIC Program, which manages approximately 743,000 injection wells[46] across six well types to protect groundwater resources. There are currently 70 jurisdictions across the Nation (federal, state, tribal, and territorial) that implement the UIC Program. EPA directly implements UIC programs in seven states and two territories and shares responsibility in eight states and with two tribes. EPA also administers the

[46]As represented in FY 2019 annual inventory.

UIC programs for all other tribes and for Class VI wells in all states but North Dakota and Wyoming.[47]

The UIC Program is improving efficiency and reducing the UIC permit application processing time and will continue implementing the recently developed UIC well permit review process. This effort includes applying identified permit review and processing efficiencies to all well classes, and modifying common definitions, as appropriate, to provide greater clarity for all well classes.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the Drinking Water Programs under the EPM appropriation and mitigation of climate change to support safe drinking water for the Nation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$223.0) This program change is an increase of resources to support EPA's state and tribal partners in their implementation of the UIC Program.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act § 1443.

[47] For more information, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/uic/primary-enforcement-authority-underground-injection-control-program.

Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Safeguard and Revitalize Communities
Objective(s): Reduce Waste and Prevent Environmental Contamination

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$1,475***	***$1,475***	***$1,505***	***$30***
Total Budget Authority	$1,475	$1,475	$1,505	$30

Program Project Description:

EPA's Underground Storage Tanks (UST) State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) Program provides funding for grants 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 and are used by states that do not have sufficient state resources to fund these core programs.

STAG funds are used by states[48] to fund such activities as: applying for state program approval to operate the UST Program in lieu of the federal program, updating UST regulations, and providing compliance assistance.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 6/Objective 6.2, Reduce Waste and Prevent Environmental Contamination in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan.*

Due to the increased emphasis on inspections and release prevention requirements, EPA has consistently met the yearly goal to minimize the number of confirmed releases. In FY 2021, there were 4,991 reported releases reflecting a downward trend from 6,847 in FY 2014.

As of FY 2021, 31 states and territories have reported compliance with the UST Technical Compliance Rate (TCR) measure, which came about after the UST rule was revised in 2015. The TCR includes new compliance measures for spill prevention and overfill requirements, as well as additional leak detection requirements. Of the states that report TCR, they produce a TCR rate of 58 percent in FY 2021, which is consistent with the 58 percent rate from FY 2020.

The remaining 22 states and territories will continue to report the Significant Operational Compliance (SOC) rate until they reach their respective UST state regulation effective dates and

[48] States as referenced here also include the District of Columbia and five territories as described in the definition of a state in the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

move to TCR. In FY 2021, EPA reported an SOC rate of 68 percent, which mirrors the results from FY 2019 and FY 2020.[49]

In FY 2023, EPA will continue to work with states to both update their state regulations as appropriate and to reapply for state program approval (SPA). EPA anticipates that of the 40 states with SPA, all of them will have program renewal by the end of FY 2022. In addition, EPA anticipates several new states will apply and be approved for SPA for the first time by the end of FY 2022.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the LUST Prevention Program under the LUST appropriation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$30.0) This program change increases support for EPA's state and tribal partners through the UST STAG Program. This investment will assist EPA's partners to achieve progress on the ground.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act § 2007(f); Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, Pub. L. 117-103.

[49] For more information on performance measures, please refer to: https://www.epa.gov/ust/ust-performance-measures.

Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Waterbodies and Watersheds

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$10,111***	***$14,192***	***$15,079***	***$887***
Total Budget Authority	$10,111	$14,192	$15,079	$887

Program Project Description:

The Wetlands Program Development Program assists states, tribes, and local governments with building or enhancing their wetland protection and restoration programs. Wetlands play a critical role absorbing and filtering pollutants from water. Accordingly, protecting and restoring the Nation's wetlands are key to climate resiliency because wetlands reduce flood risk and help manage runoff pollution. Program grants are used to develop new or refine existing state and tribal wetland programs in one or more of the following areas: 1) monitoring and assessment; 2) voluntary restoration and protection; 3) regulatory programs, including Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401 certification and Section 404 assumption;[50] and 4) wetland water quality standards.

States and tribes develop wetland programs based on their goals and resources. The Program provides grants to support the development of state and tribal wetland programs that further the goals of CWA and improve water quality in watersheds throughout the country. The grants are awarded on a competitive basis under the authority of Section 104(b)(3) of CWA. The grant funding is split among EPA's ten regional offices according to the number of states and territories per region. Each region is required, by regulation, to compete the award of these funds to states, tribes, local governments, interstate agencies, and inter-tribal consortia.[51] In addition, EPA sets aside ten percent of the appropriation for a grant competition specifically for tribes and inter-tribal consortia. Finally, EPA sets aside approximately five percent of the appropriation for a grant competition specifically for nonprofits, interstate, and inter-tribal consortia. This grant competition supports state and tribal wetland programs with projects that are nationwide in scope or affect two or more EPA Regions and trains local communities on restoration practices.

[50] State and tribal assumption of CWA Section 404 is an approach that can be useful in streamlining 404 permitting in coordination with other environmental regulations. When states or tribes assume administration of the federal regulatory program, Section 404 permit applicants seek permits from the state or tribe rather than the federal government. States and tribes are in many cases located closer to the proposed activities and are often more familiar with local resources, issues, and needs. Even when a state assumes permitting under Section 404, the United States Army Corps of Engineers retains jurisdiction for a certain portion of waters under the CWA as well as those waters subject to Section 10 of the River and Harbors Act for permits.

[51] For more information, please see: http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/wetlands/estp.cfm.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.2, Protect and Restore Waterbodies and Watersheds in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2023, EPA will continue to assist states and tribes in their efforts to protect and manage wetlands through documenting stresses or improvements to wetland condition, developing tools for wetland restoration and the use of natural infrastructure to mitigate flooding and storm surge hazards, investigating opportunities to factor in climate change and environmental justice in decision-making, and implementing regulatory controls to avoid, minimize, and compensate for wetland impacts. These activities also will help achieve the goals of the Administration's Justice40 initiative.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$887.0) This program change is an increase in resources to increase the core capacity of state, local, and tribal implementing partners to build or enhance wetland protection and restoration programs.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act § 104(b)(3).

State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Tackle the Climate Crisis
Objective(s): Reduce Emissions that Cause Climate Change

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$87,360***	***$90,000***	***$150,000***	***$60,000***
Total Budget Authority	$87,360	$90,000	$150,000	$60,000

Program Project Description:

The Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) Grant Program provides support for emission reductions from existing diesel engines through engine replacements, including zero emission replacements, retrofits, and rebuilds; switching to cleaner fuels; idling reduction; and other emission reduction strategies. The DERA Program was initially authorized in Sections 791-797 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and reauthorized by the Diesel Emission Reduction Act of 2010 and in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022.

Diesel engines are the modern-day workhorse of the American economy (e.g., goods movement, construction, public transportation). Diesel engines are extremely efficient and power nearly every major piece of equipment on farms, construction sites, in ports, and on highways. As the Agency's heavy-duty highway and nonroad diesel engines emissions standards came into effect, new cleaner diesel engines started to enter the Nation's fleet. However, there are millions of older engines in use that will continue to emit large amounts of nitrogen oxides and particulate matter, including black carbon.[52] DERA funding accelerates the pace at which dirty engines are retired or retrofitted. EPA's DERA Program promotes strategies to reduce these emissions and protect public health by working with air quality professionals, environmental and community organizations, manufacturers, fleet operators, tribes, and state and local officials. DERA funding provides both a public health and climate benefit and can be directed to areas with the greatest need. DERA funding is targeted to areas with air quality challenges[53] and grants funding is prioritized for projects that benefit communities with environmental justice concerns.

Ports are places where large concentrations of diesel equipment often converge – including ships, trucks, rail, and nonroad machinery. The near-port communities that bear the brunt of air pollution from these diesel engines are often comprised of low-income populations and people of color. These residents can be exposed to air pollution associated with emissions from diesel engines at ports including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, ozone, and air toxics. These pollutants can contribute to significant health problems, including premature mortality, increased hospital admissions for heart and lung disease, increased cancer risk, and increased respiratory symptoms,

[52] DERA Fourth Report to Congress. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2019-07/documents/420r19005.pdf.
[53] DERA Fourth Report to Congress. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2019-07/documents/420r19005.pdf.

especially for children, the elderly, outdoor workers, and other sensitive populations. DERA prioritizes grant funding to ports and goods movement projects to benefit nearby communities.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this Program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.1, Reduce Emissions that Cause Climate Change in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Since its inception, the DERA Program has provided funding support for cutting-edge clean technologies that reduce emissions from diesel-powered mobile sources. The continuing innovation shown in this sector is now creating new opportunities to look to more zero emission options in source categories ranging from highway trucks to port cargo handling equipment. EPA is committed to look for ways to help expedite this transition as part of its DERA implementation effort. Taking into account the DERA Program's continuing role in advancing environmental justice and tackling the climate crisis, EPA will evaluate the DERA Program to identify the appropriate actions the Agency can take to support this policy objective in FY 2023, as outlined in Executive Order 14008: *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad.*

Work in this Program directly supports EO 14008 and its Justice40 Initiative to target 40 percent of the benefits of climate investments to disadvantaged communities. The DERA Program is part of the Justice40 pilot.

The DERA Grant Program will prioritize projects that provide a health benefit to residents of communities near centers of goods movement and projects that benefit areas with environmental justice concerns. Priority is given to projects that will benefit communities near goods movement facilities like ports that receive a disproportionate quantity of air pollution from diesel fleets. Further priority is given to projects whose leaders engage and partner with affected communities with environmental justice concerns to directly address those needs and concerns and where the applicant or their partner(s) have or commit to creating a policy or process to engage communities on operations and projects that impact air quality beyond the specific DERA project. EPA encourages prospective DERA grant applicants to take advantage of a series of community-port collaboration materials,[54] published by EPA's Ports Initiative, including case studies on four community-port collaboration pilot projects that took place in Seattle, New Orleans, Savannah, and Providence.[55]

Using the formula outlined in the Energy Policy Act of 2005, eligible states and territories are offered 30 percent of the annual DERA appropriation to implement projects under the DERA State Grants Program. The remaining DERA funding is awarded as rebates and competitive grants. Through the DERA National Grants and the DERA Tribal and Insular Area Grants, the Agency will competitively award grants focusing on areas with poor air quality, especially those impacted most severely by emissions from ports and goods movement. Priority for funding also is given to projects benefitting communities with environmental justice concerns and projects which engage communities in the design and performance of the project. EPA will continue to track, assess, and

[54] For more information, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/community-port-collaboration/community-port-collaboration-toolkit.
[55] For more information, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/ports-initiative/case-studies-improving-environmental-performance-and-economic-prosperity-ports-and.

report the results of DERA grants, such as numbers of engines, emissions benefits, and cost-benefit information.[56] Further, EPA will continue to provide diesel emission reduction technology verification and evaluation and provide that information to the public.[57]

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$60,000.0) This program change is an increase in the overall amount of DERA grant funding available for 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 communities with environmental justice concerns.

Statutory Authority:

The Diesel Emissions Reduction Program is authorized by Title VII, Subtitle G of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, 42 USC 16131, *et seq.*, as amended.

[56] List of all grant awards under DERA can be found at https://www.epa.gov/cleandiesel/clean-diesel-national-grants.
[57] For more information, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/cleandiesel.

Brownfields Projects

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Safeguard and Revitalize Communities
Objective(s): Clean Up and Restore Land for Productive Uses and Healthy Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$101,296***	***$90,982***	***$130,982***	***$40,000***
Total Budget Authority	$101,296	$90,982	$130,982	$40,000

Program Project Description:

The Brownfields Program awards grants and provides technical assistance to help states, tribes, local communities, and other stakeholders involved in environmental revitalization and economic redevelopment to work together to plan, inventory, assess, safely cleanup, and reuse brownfields, particularly in disadvantaged communities. Approximately 143 million people (roughly 44 percent of the U.S. population) live within three miles of a brownfields site that received EPA funding.[58] Similarly, within a half mile of a brownfields site receiving EPA funding, 21 percent of people live below the national poverty level, 17 percent have less than a high school education, 56 percent are people of color, and seven percent are linguistically isolated. This idle land drags down property values and can slow a local economy.

Brownfields redevelopment is a key to revitalizing main streets, neighborhoods, and rural communities; increasing property values and creating jobs, especially for those environmental justice (EJ) and persistent poverty communities that are often left out of economic and environmental revitalization. Important environmental impacts of brownfields cleanup and redevelopment include improved water quality associated with reduced runoff from stormwater and nonpoint pollutant sources, and improved air quality associated with reduced greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles travel.[59] The Brownfields Program leverages federal, state, and local resources to strengthen partnerships across all levels of government and with the private sector, allowing these partners to build on each other's successes.

Since its inception, the Brownfields Program has fostered a community-driven approach to the reuse of contaminated sites. As of March 2022, grants awarded by the Program have led to over 146,000 acres of idle land made ready for productive use and over 183,000 jobs and over $35.0 billion leveraged.[60] By awarding brownfields grants, EPA makes investments in communities so

[58] U.S. EPA, Office of Land and Emergency Management 2020. Data collected includes: (1) Superfund, Brownfield, and RCRA Corrective Action site information as of the end of FY 2019; (2) UST/LUST information as of late-2018 to mid-2019 depending on the state; and (3) 2015-2018 American Community Survey (ACS) Census data.
[59] For more information on Brownfields Program Environmental & Economic Benefits please refer to: https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/brownfields-program-environmental-and-economic-benefits.
[60] From EPA website: https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/brownfields-program-accomplishments-and-benefits#:~:text=Enrolled%20over%2034%2C191%20properties%20annually,3%2C478%2C000%20acres%20ready%20for%20reuse.

that they can realize their own visions for land reuse, infrastructure development, economic growth, and job creation.

Under this program, EPA will focus on core activities, providing funding for: 1) assessment cooperative agreements and Targeted Brownfields Assessments (TBAs); 2) cleanup and multipurpose cooperative agreements; and 3) research, training, and technical assistance to communities for brownfields-related activities, including land revitalization assistance, environmental workforce development, and job training cooperative agreements.

A 2017 study found that housing property values increased five to 15.2 percent near brownfield sites when cleanup was completed.[61] Analysis of the data near 48 brownfields sites shows that an estimated $29 to $97 million in additional tax revenue was generated for local governments in a single year after cleanup. This is two to seven times more than the $12.4 million EPA contributed to the cleanup of those brownfields.[62] In addition, based on historical data provided by the Assessment Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) database, $1 of EPA's Brownfields funding leverages $20.43 in other public and private funding.[63]

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 6/Objective 6.1, Clean Up and Restore Land for Productive Uses and Healthy Communities in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2023, EPA requests an investment of $40 million to advance EJ in tandem with climate work. This investment will align with the Administration's Justice40 initiative by stimulating economic opportunity and environmental revitalization in more than 400 historically overburdened communities. These resources will build on current work to revitalize communities across the country by providing financial and technical assistance to assess, cleanup, and plan reuse at brownfields sites. The Brownfields Program will continue to foster federal, state, tribal, local, and public-private partnerships to return properties to productive economic use, including in historically disadvantaged and communities with EJ concerns. The activities described below will leverage approximately 13,400 jobs and $2.6 billion in other funding sources.[64]

- Funding will support at least 120 assessment cooperative agreements that recipients may use to inventory, assess, and conduct cleanup and reuse planning at brownfields sites. Approximately 1,080 site assessments will be completed under these agreements, including in communities affected by the retirement of coal-fired power plants.

- EPA will provide funding for TBAs in up to 200 communities without access to other assessment resources or those that lack the capacity to manage a brownfields assessment grant. There is special emphasis for small, rural, and disadvantaged communities to submit

[61] Haninger, K., L. Ma, and C. Timmins. 2017. The Value of Brownfield Remediation. *Journal of the Association of Environmental and Resource Economists, 4(1): 197-241*, https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/pdfplus/10.1086/689743.
[62] p://dx.doi.org/10.1142/S1464333217500132.
[63] For more information, please visit www.epa.gov/brownfields.
[64] 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.

requests for this funding to ensure equal access to brownfields assessment resources. These assessments will be performed through contracts and interagency agreements.

- Funding will support 42 direct cleanup cooperative agreements to enable eligible entities to clean up recipient owned properties.

- The Agency will provide funding for approximately 16 new Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) cooperative agreements. This funding enables recipients to make loans and subgrants for the cleanup of brownfield sites and establishes a sustainable RLF Program. In addition, the Agency will provide supplemental funding to approximately 18 existing high performing Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) cooperative agreement recipients. These awards will lead to approximately 36 additional sites cleaned up, with a particular focus on cleanups in disadvantaged communities.

- Funding will support 20 Environmental Workforce Development & Job Training (EWDJT) cooperative agreements. This funding will provide environmental job training for citizens to take advantage of new jobs created as a result of brownfield assessment, cleanup, and revitalization in their communities. These awards will lead to approximately 980 people trained and 680 placed in jobs.

- Funding also will support training, research, technical assistance cooperative agreements, interagency agreements, and contracts to support states, tribes, and communities for both the Brownfields and Land Revitalization programs and other assistance mechanisms, as authorized under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act 104(k)(7).

- Funding will be provided for technical assistance to an estimated 150 small and disadvantaged communities.

All estimates of outputs and outcomes are supported by the data that is entered by cooperative agreement recipients via the ACRES database and analyzed by EPA. Maintenance of ACRES focuses on the input of high-quality data, and robust analysis regarding program outcomes and performance will continue to be priorities during FY 2023.

Performance Measure Targets:

(PM B29) Number of brownfields properties assessed.	**FY 2022 Target**	**FY 2023 Target**
	1,400	1,400

(PM B30) Number of brownfields sites made ready for anticipated use.	**FY 2022 Target**	**FY 2023 Target**
	600	600

(PM B32) Number of brownfields properties cleaned up.	**FY 2022 Target**	**FY 2023 Target**
	130	130

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$40,000.0) This program change is an increase to support the cleanup of sites, with a particular focus on those in disadvantaged communities. The investment will stimulate economic development and promote environmental revitalization. $15 million is designated for quality cooperative agreements targeted at communities affected by the retirement of coal-fired power plants.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) §§ 101(39) and 104(k).

Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$36,607***	***$36,186***	***$40,000***	***$3,814***
Total Budget Authority	$36,607	$36,186	$40,000	$3,814

Program Project Description:

The Alaska Rural and Native Village (ANV) Program provides critical basic drinking water and sanitation infrastructure (*e.g.*, flushing toilets and running water) in vulnerable rural and Native Alaskan communities that lack such services. Alaskan rural and native water and sewer systems face not only the typical challenges associated with small system size, but also challenging climate and geographic conditions, such as permafrost, shortened construction seasons, and extremely remote locations.

ANV communities look to EPA as a critical funding source of when they or the State of Alaska are not able to fully finance the needed water infrastructure improvements. The Program serves communities that often lack the debt capacity to apply for other funding sources, including EPA State Revolving Loan Funds. The Indian Health Service's (IHS) November 2021 analysis illustrates the need to assist these communities – the IHS identified $285 million of need for water and wastewater infrastructure in Alaska in FY 2021. Many communities on the prioritized list have not been able to advance their projects due to lack of funding.

Investments in wastewater and drinking water infrastructure in rural Alaskan communities contributed to an increase of access to water and sewer service from 69 percent in the late 1990s to 97 percent in 2021.[65] While the gains in the Program have been significant, ANV communities continue to trail behind the non-tribal/non-native population in the United States in access to water and sanitation. In Alaska, a significantly higher percentage of native and rural serviceable households live without complete indoor plumbing.

The ANV Program also supports training, technical assistance, and educational programs to improve the financial management, operation, and maintenance of sanitation systems. The training also results in a trained workforce with transferable job skills. This is done through leveraging prioritization and implementation expertise from the State of Alaska[66] with ANV program funds.

[65] For more information please see: State of Alaska OMB Key Performance Indicators Department of Environmental Conservation https://www.omb.alaska.gov//html/performance/program-indicators.html?p=37&r=1.
[66] The State of Alaska uses a risk-based prioritization process to fund projects that will have the greatest public health and environmental benefit. Further, the State delivers these services to ANV communities by coordinating across federal agencies and Programs.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The FY 2023 request of $40.0 million, which is $3.8 million above FY 2022 levels, will fund water infrastructure in rural Alaskan homes and maintain the existing level of wastewater and drinking water infrastructure that meets public health standards, given increased regulatory requirements on drinking water systems and the rate of construction of new homes in rural Alaska. The funding will be used to leverage funds provided to the IHS by Congress and particularly by the IIJA for the portion of the projects that are deemed ineligible by IHS for IHS IIJA funding. Across all funding sources, the goal is to provide service to most of the remaining unserved homes over the course of the five years of the IIJA. Additionally, the request will continue to support training, technical assistance, and educational programs that protect existing federal investments in infrastructure by improving operation and maintenance of the systems. Improved operation and maintenance will improve system performance and extend the life of the asset.

In FY 2023, the Agency will continue to work with the State of Alaska to address sanitation conditions and maximize the value of the federal investment in rural Alaska. EPA will continue to implement the Alaska Rural and Native Village "Management Controls Policy," adopted in June 2007, to ensure efficient use of funds by allocating them to projects that are ready to proceed or progressing satisfactorily. The Agency has made great strides in implementing more focused and intensive oversight of the ANV grant program through cost analyses, post-award monitoring, and timely closeout of projects. These activities will help meet targets as part of the Justice40 pilot program.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$3,814.0) This increase of resources will improve sanitation in rural and native Alaska villages and fully funds the authorized level for the program in the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act (DWWIA).

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 § 303; Clean Water Act § 1263a.

Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$1,788,798***	***$1,638,826***	***$1,638,847***	***$21***
Total Budget Authority	$1,788,798	$1,638,826	$1,638,847	$21
Total Workyears	4.0	3.6	3.6	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (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. In addition to capitalizing state revolving loan funds, the CWSRF appropriation includes a provision for set-aside funding for tribes to address serious wastewater infrastructure needs and associated health impacts. A portion of the CWSRF appropriation also provides direct grant funding for the District of Columbia and United States territories. These funds directly support the Agency's goal to ensure waters are clean through improved water infrastructure and sustainable management. The CWSRF Program also implements American Iron and Steel[67] (AIS) requirements, as required by law.

The CWSRF Program is the largest source of federal funds for states to provide low-interest 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 federal investment is designed to be used in concert with other sources of funds to address water quality needs.[68] Other tools, such as additional subsidization, are available as part of the CWSRF Program to assist small, rural, and overburdened and underserved communities. The CWSRF Program is a key component of EPA's efforts to achieve innovative solutions to wastewater infrastructure needs and realize economic and environmental benefits that will continue to accrue in the future.

The revolving nature of the funds and substantial state match contributions have greatly multiplied the federal investment. EPA estimates that for every federal dollar contributed thus far, the Nation has received more than three dollars of investment in water infrastructure. As of June 2021, the CWSRF Programs has provided a total of over $153 billion from all funding sources in affordable financing for a wide variety of wastewater infrastructure and other water quality projects.[69] In 2021, over 1,700 assistance agreements were made with communities of all sizes, funding $8.2

[67] For additional information, please see: https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/state-revolving-fund-american-iron-and-steel-ais-requirement.
[68] For additional information, please see: http://www.epa.gov/cwsrf.
[69] Clean Water State Revolving Fund National Information Management System. U.S. EPA, Office of Water, National Information Management System Reports: Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). Washington, DC (As of June 30, 2021).

billion in projects aimed at treating wastewater, addressing stormwater runoff, tackling non-point source pollution, and addressing a myriad of other environmental issues.[70]

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*. Work under this program also directly supports progress toward the FY 2022-2023 Agency Priority Goal: *Clean up contaminated sites and invest in water infrastructure to enhance the livability and economic vitality of overburdened and underserved communities. By September 30, 2023, EPA will provide technical assistance to at least 10 communities to help achieve clean and safe water and reduced exposures to hazardous substances.*[71] Current work is focused on developing a map-based screening tool to assist regions in identifying these communities.

The federal investment in the CWSRF in FY 2023 will continue to support progress toward meeting the Nation's clean water needs and infrastructure priorities while creating good paying jobs. The infrastructure and other water management projects receiving low interest loans and additional subsidization from the CWSRF protect public health, strengthen the economy and local neighborhoods, and contribute to healthy ecosystems. Underserved communities can benefit from the program because its low-cost financing and additional subsidization make these needed investments more affordable.

EPA continues to work with states to meet several key objectives, such as:

- Linking projects to environmental results;
- Targeting funding and technical assistance to rural, small, and disadvantaged communities with limited ability to repay loans; and
- Ensuring the CWSRFs remain reliable sources of affordable funding.

In FY 2023, EPA is requesting over $1.6 billion to provide funding for critical wastewater infrastructure through the CWSRF Program and nearly $2.8 billion for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs) combined. Funding requested in FY 2023 would complement the robust investments provided for the SRFs in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. The requested level supports several priority areas including improving resilience to natural hazards such as climate change; addressing environmental justice concerns by providing resources to remedy disproportionate levels of pollution in vulnerable communities; and creating good paying jobs. The Program will encourage states to prioritize funding for projects focused on climate change resiliency. These funding levels advance infrastructure repair and replacement and would allow states, municipalities, and other eligible borrowers to continue to finance high-priority investments that improve water quality and protect human health.

Elsewhere, EPA requests $80 million for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Program. Through the WIFIA Program, EPA will make direct loans to regionally or nationally significant water infrastructure projects. The combined investments of the SRFs and

[70] Clean Water State Revolving Fund National Information Management System. U.S. EPA, Office of Water, National Information Management System Reports: Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). Washington, DC (As of June 30, 2021).
[71] This Agency Priority Goal is implemented jointly with Goal 6.

WIFIA Program advance the Agency's ongoing commitment to infrastructure repair and replacement. These funds represent a major investment in water infrastructure and will create thousands of good paying jobs across the country.

To help drive progress, EPA has established a target to increase the cumulative amount of non-federal dollars leveraged by water infrastructure programs (CWSRF, DWSRF, and WIFIA), with a goal of $9 billion in FY 2023. Over $22.3 billion in non-Federal dollars was leveraged by these programs in FY 2020 and FY 2021, increasing the funds available to improve, repair, and modernize the Nation's water infrastructure.

The FY 2023 capitalization of the CWSRF would supplement the more than $153 billion in total assistance provided over the life of the program. The assistance provided in 2021 from federal capitalization, state contributions, and repayments was $8.2 billion.

EPA requests that 10-20 percent of the total CWSRF capitalization grant funds made available to each state be used to provide additional subsidization to eligible recipients in the form of principal forgiveness, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these). These funds may be used to address infrastructure needs in disadvantaged communities, in addition to those facing environmental justice issues.

In addition to capitalizing the CWSRF Program, a portion of the appropriation also will provide direct grants to tribes and communities in territories. These communities are in great need of assistance because they have lacked the resources to upgrade wastewater infrastructure, causing significant public health and environmental concerns. To ensure sufficient resources are directed toward these communities, EPA continues to request a tribal set-aside of 2 percent, or $30 million, whichever is greater, of the funds appropriated in FY 2023. EPA also continues to request a set-aside of 1.5 percent of the funds appropriated for the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas, and the United States Virgin Islands. These activities will help work toward meeting targets as part of the Justice40 pilot program.

EPA requests that up to $2 million of the tribal set-aside be used for training and technical assistance related to the operation and management of tribal wastewater treatment works. EPA also requests the ability to use the tribal and territorial set-asides to support:

- planning and design of treatment works; and

- the construction, repair, or replacement of privately-owned decentralized wastewater treatment systems serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments (e.g., septic systems).

This authority is similar to those already available to states. Giving EPA the authority to provide expanded support for planning and design will protect the federal investment in wastewater infrastructure and ensure access to safe wastewater treatment for tribes and territories that face significant challenges with sanitation infrastructure. The ability for both the tribes and territories to construct, repair, or replace decentralized wastewater treatment systems will allow the flexibility

that these communities require to provide wastewater infrastructure that is appropriate for the unique circumstances of each community.

In conjunction with this request, the FY 2023 President's Budget is submitting a proposal to expand the authority of the existing small set-aside for the American Iron and Steel (AIS) requirement from the CWSRF in order to fund future Clean Watershed Needs Surveys (CWNS). The CWNS is a comprehensive assessment of the capital needed to meet the water quality goals of Sections 205(a) and 516 of the Clean Water Act. 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 rural, small, and disadvantaged communities. It also helps assess the scope of investments needed to reduce the vulnerability of water infrastructure to natural hazards, including climate change. The proposed appropriation language does not change the current set-aside percentage of up to 0.25 percent of the CWSRF level, which will allow 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. The FY 2023 Budget requests that up to $1.5 million of the AIS set aside be available to conduct the CWNS.

EPA will partner with states to ensure that the CWSRF Program continues to play an important role in promoting efficient system-wide planning; improvements in technical, financial, and managerial capacity; and the design, construction, and ongoing management of sustainable water infrastructure. To streamline data collection and reduce reporting burden, EPA in FY 2022 redesigned the databases used to collect performance information about the CWSRF and DWSRF Programs. The goal of this effort is to reduce reporting burden by eliminating redundancy and providing a more user-friendly interface for states to submit data. EPA completes annual reviews of each CWSRF to help assess effective implementation of the Clean Water Revolving Fund Categorical Grant program and encourage states to direct funding to projects that address climate resiliency and equity.

Performance Measure Targets:

(PM INFRA-01) Billions of non-federal dollars leveraged by EPA's water infrastructure finance programs (CWSRF, DWSRF and WIFIA).	**FY 2022 Target**	**FY 2023 Target**
	9	9

(PM WWT-02) Number of American Indian and Alaska Native homes provided access to basic sanitation, in coordination with other agencies.	**FY 2022 Target**	**FY 2023 Target**
	6,098	6,098

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$30.0) This change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to annual payroll increases, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and changes to benefits costs.

- (-$9.0) This net program change is an adjustment to state Clean Water SRF programs, which EPA will apply based on the Clean Water Act formula.

Statutory Authority:

Title VI of the Clean Water Act.

Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$1,224,269***	***$1,126,088***	***$1,126,095***	***$7***
Total Budget Authority	$1,224,269	$1,126,088	$1,126,095	$7
Total Workyears	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.0

Program Project Description:

EPA's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (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, protect public health, and support state and local efforts to protect and provide drinking water. These funds finance critical infrastructure necessary to ensure safe drinking water for all Americans while creating good paying jobs and upgrading and modernizing America's drinking water systems. The 2015 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment (DWINSA) indicated a 20-year capital investment need of $472.6 billion for public water systems eligible to receive funding from state DWSRF Programs. The capital investment need covered 49,250 community water systems (CWS), 21,400 not-for-profit non-community water systems (NPNCWS), American Indian water systems, and Alaska Native Village (ANV) water systems. The 2015 DWINSA need reflected costs for repairs and replacement of leaking transmission pipes and deteriorated storage and treatment equipment, as well as new infrastructure and other projects, e.g., replacing lead service lines, required to protect public health and ensure compliance with the SDWA.

To reduce public health risks and help ensure safe and reliable delivery of drinking water nationwide, EPA makes capitalization grants to states in order to provide low-cost loans and other assistance to eligible public water systems and maintain robust drinking water protection programs. In addition to maintaining the statutory focus on addressing the greatest public health risks first, states can help those most in need on a per household basis according to state affordability criteria and can utilize set-asides to assist small systems. 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.

The DWSRF Program provides communities access to critical low-cost financing and offers a subsidy to help utilities address long-term needs associated with water infrastructure. Most DWSRF assistance is offered as loans which water utilities repay from the revenues they generate from the rates they charge their customers for service.

Water utilities in many communities may need to evaluate the rate at which they invest in drinking water infrastructure repair and replacement to keep pace with their aging infrastructure, many of which may be approaching the end of their lives.

EPA works with states to ensure that DWSRF infrastructure and technical assistance funds are available to water systems in disadvantaged communities that have the most significant drinking water challenges. EPA emphasizes assistance to projects which reduce lead and help water systems achieve resiliency to natural hazards, including climate change.

State Set-Asides

States have considerable flexibility to tailor their DWSRF program to their unique circumstances. This flexibility ensures that each state can carefully and strategically consider how best to achieve the maximum public health protection. To achieve this, states may set aside and award funds for targeted activities that can help them implement and expand their drinking water programs. The four DWSRF state set-asides[72] are:

- Small System Technical Assistance (up to two percent);
- Administrative and Technical Assistance[73] (up to four percent, $400 thousand or one-fifth percent of the current valuation of the fund, whichever is greater);
- State Program Management (up to ten percent); and
- Local Assistance and Other State Programs (up to fifteen percent).

Taken together, approximately 31 percent of a state's DWSRF capitalization grant may be set aside for activities other than infrastructure construction. These set-asides enable states to improve water system operation and management, emphasizing institutional capacity as a means of achieving sustainable water system operations. Over the past three years, states have increased their set-asides to approximately 23 percent. States can utilize these set-aside funds to help drinking water systems, especially those in small and disadvantaged communities, increase their technical, managerial, and financial capacity and receive the planning and capacity building assistance they need to effectively manage the systems and plan for the future.

Non-Federal Funding Leveraging

The federal investment is designed to be used with other sources of funds to address drinking water infrastructure needs. States are required to provide a 20 percent match for their capitalization grant. Some states elect to leverage their capitalization grants through the public debt markets to enable the state to provide more assistance. These features, including state match leveraging and the revolving fund design of the Program, have enabled the states to provide assistance exceeding 200 percent of the federal capitalization since the Program's inception in 1997. For every dollar the

[72] For more information, please see: https://www.epa.gov/drinkingwatersrf/how-drinking-water-state-revolving-fund-works#tab-5.
[73] For more information, please see: https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/senate-bill/612/text.

federal government invests in this Program, the states, in total, have delivered over two dollars in assistance to water systems. In addition, the DWSRF's rate of funds utilized[74] was 96.6% percent in 2021, surpassing the funds utilization target of 96 percent.

The FY 2023 capitalization of the DWSRF would supplement more than $48.5 billion in total assistance provided over the life of the Program, from all funding sources. The assistance provided in 2021 from federal capitalization, state contributions, and repayments was $3.8 billion, a significant increase from recent years.

National Set-Asides

Prior to allotting funds to the states, EPA reserves certain national level set-asides.[75] The statute requires that $2 million be allocated to small systems to monitor for unregulated contaminants to facilitate their compliance with the monitoring and reporting requirements of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR). In FY 2022, EPA requested to set aside $12 million to provide small systems with the resources needed to implement the new statutorily mandated expansion of the UCMR Program. Section 2021 of the America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018 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. It also requires EPA to ensure that a nationally representative sample of PWSs serving fewer than 3,300 persons monitor under future UCMR cycles. In FY 2023, EPA proposes to again set-aside $12 million for this new statutory mandate.

The 1996 SDWA established the current UCMR Program. It includes statutory provisions that require EPA to coordinate and pay the monitoring costs for a representative selection of small water systems that serve fewer than 10,000 individuals. Historically under this emerging contaminant monitoring program, EPA would require sampling at 800 small water systems that would be selected to represent the over 60,000 small water systems throughout the United States. AWIA included statutory revisions amending SDWA and mandating (subject to the availability of appropriations) that EPA significantly expand the small water system monitoring program. Starting with UCMR 5 (FY 2022-2026), the total number of small systems monitored will increase 7.5 times, from 800 to 6,000. This expansion 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.

EPA will direct up to two percent or $20 million, whichever is greater, of appropriated funds to tribes and ANVs. These funds are awarded either directly to tribes or, on behalf of tribes, to the Indian Health Service through interagency agreements. Additionally, EPA will continue to set aside up to 1.5 percent for territories.

In addition, SDWA requires that no funds made available by a state DWSRF as authorized by SDWA Section 1452 (42 U.S.C. 300j-12) shall be used for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public water system unless all of the iron and steel products used in the

[74] The cumulative dollar amount of loan agreements divided by cumulative funds available for projects.
[75] Safe Drinking Water Act Sections 1452(i)(1), 1452(i)(2), 1452(j), and 1452(o), as amended.

project are produced in the United States. The Administrator may retain up to 0.25 percent of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for carrying out the provisions for management and oversight of the requirements of this section.

Additionally, EPA is requesting authority in the DWSRF to fund the Drinking Water Needs Survey (DWNS). Every four years, EPA works with states and community water systems to estimate the DWSRF eligible needs of system by state over the next 20 years. EPA uses this information as part of the formula for state allocations of the DWSRF. The FY 2023 President's Budget includes up to $1.5 million set-aside from the DWSRF to ensure there are consistent and reliable resources to fund this important work.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*. Work under this program also directly supports progress toward the FY 2022-2023 Agency Priority Goal: *Clean up contaminated sites and invest in water infrastructure to enhance the livability and economic vitality of overburdened and underserved communities. By September 30, 2023, EPA will provide technical assistance to at least 10 communities to help achieve clean and safe water and reduced exposures to hazardous substances.*[76] Current work is focused on developing a map-based screening tool to assist regions in identifying these communities.

In FY 2023, EPA will work to increase by $9 billion the cumulative amount of non-federal dollars leveraged by water infrastructure finance programs (CWSRF, DWSRF and WIFIA). For FY 2023, EPA requests $1.13 billion for the DWSRF to help finance critical infrastructure improvement projects to public drinking water systems. The funding will accelerate infrastructure replacements and investments. The investments support several priority areas including improving the resilience of water systems to natural hazards, including climate change, ensuring that every community in the Nation has access to clean, safe water, and creating good paying jobs. The Program will encourage states to prioritize funding for projects focused on system resiliency. In FY 2023, EPA requests nearly $2.8 billion for the Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs). The SRF infrastructure budget, combined with the funding from the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Program, provides robust funding for critical drinking and wastewater infrastructure. This request will complement the historic amount of funding provided in the Infrastructure and Investment Jobs Act.

The requested funding level reflects documented needs for drinking water infrastructure and improvements to infrastructure in small and disadvantaged communities. EPA will continue to foster its strong partnership with the states to provide small system technical assistance with a focus on compliance with rules, operational efficiencies, and system sustainability to ensure public health protection. In FY 2023, EPA also will continue to amplify information on available funding options for local utilities and state programs to meet critical infrastructure needs.

[76] This Agency Priority Goal is implemented jointly with Goal 6.

Furthermore, as a pilot program under Justice40, the Agency will leverage all available authorities, tools, and resources to meet key administration priorities in investments in overburdened and underserved communities. EPA will continue to work to target a significant portion of assistance from SRFs to small and overburdened and underserved communities with limited ability to repay loans. In FY 2023, EPA is requesting that 14 percentage of the funds provided to the states be available for additional subsidy and allow states to go above that percentage if there is an emergency declared for lead.

In FY 2023, the DWSRF Program will continue to implement the Clean Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure Sustainability Policy. This policy focuses on promoting system-wide planning that helps water systems:

- align water infrastructure system goals;
- analyze infrastructure alternatives, including energy efficient alternatives; and
- ensure they have the financial capacity and rate structures to construct, operate, maintain, and replace infrastructure over time.

In FY 2023, EPA is continuing to emphasize strengthening small system technical, managerial, and financial capability through the Capacity Development Program, the Operator Certification Program, the Public Water System Supervision State Grant Program, and the DWSRF. The Capacity Development Program establishes a framework for states and water systems to work together to help small systems achieve the SDWA's public health protection objectives. The state Capacity Development Programs are supported federally by the Public Water System Supervision state grant funds and the set-asides established in the DWSRF. In FY 2023, EPA will continue to work with states to review and update their capacity development strategies to include asset management as required by AWIA.

Performance Measure Targets:

(PM DW-02) Number of community water systems still in noncompliance with health-based standards since March 31, 2021.	**FY 2022 Target**	**FY 2023 Target**
	640	590

(PM DWT-02) Number of community water systems in Indian Country still in noncompliance with health-based standards since March 31, 2021.	**FY 2022 Target**	**FY 2023 Target**
	100	90

(PM INFRA-01) Billions of non-federal dollars leveraged by EPA's water infrastructure finance programs (CWSRF, DWSRF and WIFIA).	**FY 2022 Target**	**FY 2023 Target**
	9	9

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$11.0) This change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to annual payroll increases, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and changes to benefits costs.

- (-$4.0) This program change is an adjustment to state Drinking Water SRF programs, which EPA will apply based on the Safe Drinking Water Act formula.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act § 1452.

San Juan Watershed Monitoring
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Waterbodies and Watersheds

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$6,363***	***$4,000***	***$4,000***	***$0***
Total Budget Authority	$6,363	$4,000	$4,000	$0

Program Project Description:

This program was established under Section 5004(d) of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 (WIIN). EPA and the states and tribes in the San Juan watershed—Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Navajo Nation, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, and Southern Ute Indian Tribe—work together to monitor water quality and use the best available data and science to identify and implement pollution prevention and restoration projects to improve water quality[77].

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.2, Protect and Restore Waterbodies and Watersheds in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The FY 2023 request of $4 million will continue to fund the Gold King Mine Program (also referred to as the San Juan Watershed Program). The states and tribes, with support from EPA, will continue to monitor water quality across the watershed and inform stakeholders about water quality conditions. In addition, the Program is preparing to fund pollution prevention and restoration projects with the objective to restore water quality throughout the watershed.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

[77] For more information please see: http://www.epa.gov/sanjuanwatershed.

Statutory Authority:

Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act, Title IV, § 5004(d); Clean Water Act § 106.

Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$19,591***	***$30,000***	***$30,000***	***$0***
Total Budget Authority	$19,591	$30,000	$30,000	$0

Program Project Description:

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 associated with exposure to raw sewage and drinking water contaminants causing 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.

Untreated sewage flowing north into the U.S. from Tijuana, Mexicali, and Nogales pollutes the Tijuana, New River, and Santa Cruz rivers. Untreated sewage also pollutes shared waters, such as the Rio Grande, Pacific Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico. The close proximity and intermingling of border communities that have poor quality drinking water and sanitation poses a serious risk of disease transmission. The U.S. and Mexico share more than two thousand miles of common border from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean and over 62 miles on either side of the international border. The border region is home to more than 15.2 million people with about 8 million living in the U.S. (U.S. Census Bureau 2017 estimates) and more than 7 million living in Mexico's Border Municipalities (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía-INEGI, 2015 estimate). Twenty-six U.S. federally recognized Native American tribes also are located in the U.S.-Mexico border region.

To date, the Program has funded 139 projects. More than nine million people are benefiting from 122 completed projects, and over 1.3 million people will benefit from projects currently under construction. Since 2003, the Program has provided approximately 61,130 homes with first time access to safe drinking water and around 893,810 homes with first time access to wastewater collection/treatment.

The EPA's Border Water Infrastructure Program is unique among federal funding programs. It is the only federal program that can fund projects on both sides of the border. Citizens of the U.S. benefit from all projects since all funded projects must demonstrate that they will provide a positive

public health and/or environmental benefit to the U.S., whether the project is located in the U.S. or Mexico. For example, a wastewater project in Mexico can only be funded if that sewage would otherwise contaminate a U.S. waterbody. Treating these waters after they have been contaminated and have crossed the border into the U.S. is neither technically feasible nor financially viable. The Agency's investments in the Mexican side projects have represented only a third of the total project construction costs, while leveraging two thirds of the remaining total costs from the Mexican government and other funding sources and preventing contamination from raw sewage discharges in shared waters. The EPA's investment leverages Mexican funds for the benefit of the U.S. If not for the Agency's investment, Mexican funds would likely be invested in other parts of Mexico that do not directly benefit the U.S.. Preventing raw sewage discharges to shared water resources is especially critical in a region that is already facing water scarcity challenges.

The close bi-national cooperation in this program has improved public health and water quality. Improving access to clean and safe water is a key focus of the *Border 2025 Plan*,[78] the bi-national agreement that guides efforts to improve environmental conditions in the U.S.-Mexico Border region.

The U.S.-Mexico Border Program is one of the few federal programs that assists communities in the planning and design of water and sanitation infrastructure projects. Planning and design are essential to advance projects to a construction ready stage, create sustainable communities and access public and private funding. Twenty-four projects with construction costs estimated at nearly $235 million are currently in planning and design. More than 2 million border residents will benefit once all these projects are complete.

U.S.-Mexico Border communities are looking to EPA as a last-resort funding source when utilities, cities, or states are not able to fully finance needed infrastructure improvements. The Program serves communities that often lack the debt capacity to apply for other funding sources, including EPA's State Revolving Funds. To improve opportunities for communities to request funding support for these critical investment needs, in FY 2017, EPA, in coordination with the North American Development Bank, modified the process to allow for applications to be submitted on a continuous basis through an on-line format available 24 hours a day and seven days per week. Since 2017, a total of 34 applications have been selected and are currently in development or construction. Those applications represent an estimated construction investment need of over $349 million. The Program continues to receive new applications and evaluates these on, at least, a quarterly basis.

EPA investments in these wastewater projects are protecting public health from waterborne diseases and have been a key factor in significant water quality improvements in U.S. waterbodies, such as the Rio Grande (Texas and New Mexico), Santa Cruz River (Arizona), New River (California), and Tijuana River and Pacific Ocean (California). In both the New River and the middle Rio Grande, for example, fecal coliform levels have dropped by over 80 percent because of jointly funded wastewater treatment plants built in Mexicali and Ojinaga, Mexico, respectively. California beaches in the border region that were once closed throughout the year due to wastewater pollution from Mexico now remain open throughout the summer, resulting in decreased health risks to beachgoers and an economic benefit for local governments. The Santa

[78] For more information please visit: https://www.epa.gov/usmexicoborder/border-2025-framework.

Cruz River now supports a healthy fish population where a few years ago only bloodworms thrived.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

With the requested $30 million for FY 2023, the U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program will continue to fund high-priority water and wastewater infrastructure projects. Projects that receive funding have been evaluated and ranked using a risk-based prioritization system, which enables the Program to direct grant funding to projects that demonstrate human health benefits, cost-effectiveness, institutional capacity, and sustainability. EPA coordinates at local, national, and bi-national levels to assess the environmental needs and make prioritized funding decisions. All program funding will be invested in projects that, whether located in the U.S. or Mexico, provide a positive public health and/or environmental benefit to the U.S. The U.S. benefits include improved quality of U.S. water bodies and shared waters and reduced health risk to the U.S. population. The demonstration of a U.S. benefit is one of the fundamental eligibility criteria for projects seeking program assistance.

The U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program works with the ten border states (four U.S. and six Mexican) and local communities to improve the region's water quality and public health. The U.S. and Mexican governments will collaborate on water infrastructure projects to reduce health risks to residents, including vulnerable populations of children and the elderly, many of whom currently lack access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Additionally, by providing homes with access to basic sanitation, the EPA and its partners will reduce the discharge of untreated wastewater into surface water and groundwater. These activities will help meet targets as part of the Justice40 pilot program.

FY 2023 funding will be allocated to a portion of the construction of projects that have completed planning and design and are ready to move to construction. Final decisions on the use of FY 2023 funding will be based on balancing the construction needs of fully designed projects with the planning and design needs of prioritized projects.

Performance Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Treaty entitled “Agreement between the United States of America and the United Mexican States on Cooperation for the Protection and Improvement of the Environment in the Border Area, August 14, 1983”.

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$52,895***	***$59,000***	***$59,000***	***$0***
Total Budget Authority	$52,895	$59,000	$59,000	$0

Program Project Description:

The Targeted Airshed Grants Program awards competitive grant funding to reduce air pollution in nonattainment areas that were ranked as the top five most polluted areas relative to ozone, annual average fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), or 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). In FY 2021, approximately $59 million in competitive grant funds were allocated for this program. This program assists air pollution control agencies in conducting emission reduction activities in these nonattainment areas. The overall goal of the Targeted Airshed Grant Program is to reduce air pollution in the Nation's areas with the highest levels of ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ ambient air concentrations.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 4/Objective 4.1, Improve Air Quality and Reduce Localized Pollution and Health Impacts in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan.*

Work in this program directly supports the President's priorities to tackle the climate crisis and advance environmental justice. The targeted airshed grant program provides funding to air pollution control agencies with responsibilities for the State Implementation Plan (SIP) or Tribal Implementation Plan (TIP) for the eligible nonattainment areas. This program can fund any activities that achieve documentable emission reductions to assist eligible nonattainment areas meet the NAAQS.

Air pollution control agencies that have responsibilities for these areas will continue to implement projects that improve the air quality in the listed nonattainment areas. Expected projects include:

- Replacing vehicles, engines, or equipment with cleaner alternatives;
- Replacing or retrofitting heat devices (e.g., wood burning stoves, fireplaces); and
- Other projects that achieve quantifiable emission reductions for the applicable pollutant(s), such as road paving, providing dry seasoned wood, and other residential wood smoke reduction activities.

Anticipated projects will achieve demonstrable reductions in air pollutants that contribute to the nonattainment status of the eligible areas, including reductions in direct $PM_{2.5}$, NO_x, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), SO_2, and/or ammonia. They will provide direct health and environmental benefits to communities. Priority funding for these grants goes to emission reduction projects that promote environmental justice in eligible nonattainment areas based on how well the projects will effectively address the disproportionate and adverse cumulative impacts (human health, environmental, climate-related and others) that have affected and/or currently affect people/communities of color, low income, tribal, and indigenous populations.

Over their lifetime, the thirteen projects funded by the FY 2019/FY 2020 Targeted Airshed Grants are estimated to reduce total emissions of particulate matter by approximately 5,600 tons and ozone precursors by approximately 6,700 tons.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, Pub. L. 117-103.

Safe Water for Small & Disadvantaged Communities
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$45,312***	***$26,408***	***$80,002***	***$53,594***
Total Budget Authority	$45,312	$26,408	$80,002	$53,594
Total Workyears	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

EPA awards Small and Disadvantaged Communities Drinking Water Grants to states to assist public water systems in underserved, small, and disadvantaged communities. The grants are designed to assist communities that are unable to finance activities needed to comply with the National Drinking Water Regulations and to respond to drinking water contaminants.

In FY 2021, the Program awarded funding totaling over $28 million to 28 states. These grants and the cost share requirement contributed to over $83 million in project investments in small, underserved, and disadvantaged communities.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

EPA is requesting $80 million in FY 2023 to assist small and disadvantaged communities with improving their drinking water resources, a nearly $54 million increase over FY 2022 levels. The FY 2023 request will provide additional grant funding and support to address lead and other contaminants in drinking water, especially in small and disadvantaged communities. Many of these communities are rural and have limited access to other sources of funding. These grants are awarded as non-competitive grants to states, with a separate tribal allotment. The grant program provides assistance to overburdened and underserved communities that either 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. Projects eligible for assistance include those designed to:

- return a public water system to compliance;
- efforts that benefit overburdened and underserved communities on a per household basis;

- programs to provide household water quality testing, including testing for unregulated contaminants; and

- activities necessary for a state to respond to a contaminant.

With $80 million in grant funding, the Program is estimating than over 100 projects would receive funding. With non-federal cost share, EPA estimates these projects would total $120 million in project investment in small, disadvantaged, and underserved communities. The Program will support the Agency's Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 (IIJA) implementation priorities.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports Safe Drinking Water Act implementation and compliance performance results in the Drinking Water Programs under the EPM appropriation to support safe drinking water for the Nation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$9.0) This change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to annual payroll increases, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and changes to benefits costs.

- (+$53,585.0) This program change increases the amount of grant funding available under the Safe Water for Small and Disadvantaged Communities program and reflects the President's priority on addressing lead and other contaminants in drinking water, especially in small and disadvantaged communities. This fully funds the authorized level for this program in the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act (DWWIA).

Statutory Authority:

Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act, Title IV, Section 2104; Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, Pub. L. 117-103.

Reducing Lead in Drinking Water
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$40,053***	***$21,511***	***$182,002***	***$160,491***
Total Budget Authority	$40,053	$21,511	$182,002	$160,491
Total Workyears	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Reducing Lead in Drinking Water grant program was established in Section 2105 of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 (WIIN). Objectives of the grant program are to reduce the concentration of lead in drinking water by 1) replacing lead service lines (LSLs); 2) identifying and addressing conditions that contribute to increased concentration of lead in drinking water; and 3) providing assistance to low-income homeowners to replace lead service lines. The grant program supports the President's commitment to eliminating lead service lines[79] and the goal of ensuring clean and safe water for all by prioritizing applications from disadvantaged communities. In FY 2020, EPA announced the availability of $40 million in grant funding to assist disadvantaged communities with removing sources of lead in drinking water from drinking water systems and schools. In FY 2021, EPA awarded funding to ten projects across the nation for LSL replacement, improvements in drinking water infrastructure, and lead remediation and replacement activities in schools and childcare facilities.

In FY 2022, the Agency plans to announce the next cycle of competition for approximately $20 million in grant funding to continue to reduce lead exposure in drinking water in underserved and overburdened communities.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Work in this program directly supports efforts related to the reduction of lead exposures and associated health impacts in disadvantaged communities. The Program supports infrastructure and/or treatment improvements in public drinking water systems, as well as the remediation and/or replacement of drinking water infrastructure in schools and childcare facilities. The FY 2023 request includes $182 million for the Reducing Lead in Drinking Water grant program, which is a $160.5 million increase over FY 2022 levels. This request fully funds the Infrastructure Investment

[79] For more information please see: https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/12/16/fact-sheet-the-biden-harris-lead-pipe-and-paint-action-plan/.

and Jobs Act of 2021 (IIJA) authorized level of $100 million in FY 2023 for this program. In addition, an increase of $82 million is requested for lead service line replacement activities with a focus on underserved and overburdened communities. Such funds are intended to complement the IIJA funding provided for lead service line replacements through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF). Funding will be used to provide grants to eligible entities to fund lead service line replacement and/or remediation projects that meaningfully reduce the concentration of lead in drinking water with a priority for underserved and overburdened communities. The prioritization will be based on the affordability criteria established by the applicable state. This funding will allow EPA to fund approximately 30 to 80 projects across the country in FY 2023. These activities will help work toward meeting targets as part of the Justice40 pilot program.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports the Safe Drinking Water Act implementation and compliance performance results in the Drinking Water Programs under the EPM appropriation to support safe drinking water for the Nation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$8.0) This change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to annual payroll increases, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and changes to benefits costs.

- (+$160,483.0) This program change is an increase that supports the President's priority of addressing lead in drinking water, especially in small and disadvantaged communities, and supports advancing environmental justice and equitable outcomes. EPA will prioritize assisting underserved and overburdened communities, low-income homeowners, and landlords providing housing to low-income renters.

Statutory Authority:

Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act, Title IV, Section 2105; Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, Pub. L. 117-103.

Lead Testing in Schools
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$19,430***	***$26,500***	***$36,500***	***$10,000***
Total Budget Authority	$19,430	$26,500	$36,500	$10,000

Program Project Description:

The goals of the Grant Program are to: 1) reduce children's exposure to lead in drinking water; 2) help states target funding to schools and childcare facilities unable to pay for testing and/or remediation; 3) utilize the Training, Testing, and Taking Action (3Ts) approach to establish best practices for a lead in drinking water prevention program; 4) foster sustainable partnerships at the state and local level to facilitate exchange of information among experts in the education and health sectors and more efficient use of existing resources; 5) and enhance community, parent, and teacher cooperation and trust.

In FY 2021, EPA announced $26.5 million in grant funding for the Program. The Agency continues to award funding to the states and the District of Columbia, while also adding new participants including Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the United States Virgin Islands. By the end of FY 2021, funding was awarded to 43 states, but constraints caused by the COVID-19 pandemic slowed implementation.

Funding in FY 2021 allowed over 6,100 schools or childcare facilities to test for lead exposure in drinking water, directly impacting over 1.1 million children in disadvantaged communities. In FY 2021, the Agency also worked with seven tribal consortia to award over $4.3 million in grants to support tribal schools and childcare programs.[80]

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 amended Safe Drinking Water Act Section 1464 (Lead Testing in Schools grant) to include remediation (termed "lead reduction") in the statutory language. This important amendment allows program grants to support both water testing and remediation of the sources of the lead in drinking water in schools and childcare facilities. In FY 2023, EPA is requesting $36.5 million to provide grants to support voluntary

[80] For more information, please see: https://www.epa.gov/tribaldrinkingwater/wiin-act-section-2107-lead-testing-school-and-child-care-program-drinking-water.

testing for lead contamination in drinking water at schools and childcare facilities and for remediation of sources of lead in the drinking water in those facilities, which is a $10 million increase. The FY 2023 funding will improve drinking water quality for vulnerable populations and help schools and childcare facilities better protect children in overburdened and underserved communities.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports Safe Drinking Water Act implementation and compliance performance results in the Drinking Water Programs under the EPM appropriation to support safe drinking water for the nation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$10,000.0) This program change is an increase in resources to support the Administration's priority on addressing lead in drinking water, especially in small and disadvantaged communities. This fully funds the authorized level for the Program in the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act (DWWIA).

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act § 1464(d), as amended by AWIA, Pub. L. 115-270 § 2006.

Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$4,000***	***$25,000***	***$21,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$4,000	$25,000	$21,000

Program Project Description:

The Program assists public water systems serving small and underserved communities in the planning, design, construction, implementation, operation, or maintenance of a program or project that increases resilience to natural hazards, including climate change. This program focuses on increasing water infrastructure investment and improving drinking water and water quality, especially in underserved and overburdened communities across the country.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2023, EPA is requesting $25 million for the Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Grant Program, which supports the Administration'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, including climate change. This represents an increase of $21 million.

The FY 2023 request will allow EPA to fund projects across the country, accelerating the ability of public water systems to take action to improve their resilience. FY 2023 grants will support a wide range of locally relevant activities, including

- water conservation or the enhancement of water use efficiency;
- modification or relocation of existing drinking water system infrastructure that is at risk for significant impairment by natural hazards, including risks to drinking water from climate change and flooding;
- design or construction of desalination facilities to serve existing communities;
- enhancement of water supply through the use of watershed management and source water protection;

- enhancement of energy efficiency or the use and generation of renewable energy in the conveyance or treatment of drinking water; or

- development and implementation of activities to increase the resilience of the eligible entity to natural hazards.

These grants will help ensure that water systems across the country, especially those serving disadvantaged communities, have the resources needed to reduce the vulnerability of their water infrastructure to natural hazards.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Programs under the STAG appropriation and the Drinking Water Programs under the EPM appropriation to support safe drinking water for the Nation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$21,000.0) This program change is an increase in resources to support water infrastructure in communities. This funding will ensure access to safe drinking water and supports the Administration's priority on assisting eligible entities in the planning, design, construction, implementation, operation, or maintenance of a program or project that increases resilience to natural hazards.

Statutory Authority:

AWIA, P.L. 115-270, Section 2005.

Technical Assistance for Wastewater Treatment Works
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$18,000***	***$18,000***	***$0***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$18,000	$18,000	$0

Program Project Description:

This Program provides grants to nonprofit organizations to help rural, small, and tribal municipalities to: 1) obtain Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) financing; 2) protect water quality and achieve and maintain compliance with the requirements of the Clean Water Act (CWA); and 3) disseminate planning, design, construction, and operation information for small publicly owned wastewater systems and decentralized wastewater treatment systems. Program funding also provides training to operators, staff, and managers on sustainable and effective management, financial, and operational practices.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The FY 2023 request of $18 million will continue funding for the Technical Assistance for Treatment Works Grant Program. The Program supports environmental justice and work in underserved communities. Underserved communities are more likely to experience water infrastructure challenges because of a lack of staff capacity and limited resources to pay for external expertise. In FY 2023, EPA will provide grants to nonprofit organizations to support training and technical assistance to help rural, small, and tribal municipalities obtain CWSRF financing, protect water quality and ensure CWA compliance, and share information on planning, design, construction, and operation of wastewater systems. These activities also will help achieve the goals of the Administration's Justice40 initiative.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and Clean Water State Revolving Fund Programs under the STAG appropriation and the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Program under the WIFIA appropriation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

AWIA, P.L. 115-270, Section 4103 and Clean Water Action Section 104(b)(8).

Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Grants

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$6,308***	***$40,000***	***$280,000***	***$240,000***
Total Budget Authority	$6,308	$40,000	$280,000	$240,000
Total Workyears	0.3	0.0	5.0	5.0

Program Project Description:

The Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grant (OSG) Program provides grants to fund projects that mitigate the effect of extreme weather events. These events cause storm water issues and increase the incidence of combined and sanitary sewer overflows. The grants fund projects that include green as well as gray infrastructure. Many underserved and marginalized communities will benefit from the work funded by these grants. In 2021, EPA established an allocation formula for how funds will be distributed for the states, District of Columbia, and the United States territories to provide grants to municipalities to manage combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, and stormwater flows.[81]

EPA awards grants using a formula that captures sewer overflow[82] and stormwater infrastructure needs. To the extent eligible projects exist, 20 percent of the appropriated funds must be for projects utilizing green infrastructure, water and energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities. Section 50204 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act amends the OSG Program to include a minimum state allocation of 25 percent of each state's grant be used for eligible projects in rural or financially distressed communities.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The FY 2023 request includes $280 million for the OSG program, a nearly $240 million increase. These funds will be used to help local officials mitigate the impact of extreme weather events with an increased focus on rural communities and financially distressed communities and the livelihoods of their residents. As these events can have a disparate impact on residents of disadvantaged communities, this investment supports the Administration's priority for

[81] For more information please visit: https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/02/24/2021-03756/state-formula-allocations-for-sewer-overflow-and-stormwater-reuse-grants.
[82] For more information please visit: https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/sewer-overflow-and-stormwater-reuse-municipal-grants-program.

environmental justice and will support reaching targets under the Administration's Justice40 initiative. This grant program also advances the Administration's priority for ensuring climate resilient infrastructure by funding projects that manage stormwater levels from extreme wet-weather events. In the 2012 Clean Watersheds Needs Survey, states reported a forward-looking 20-year infrastructure need for combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, and stormwater management in the amount of $99.8 billion.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and Clean Water State Revolving Fund Programs under the STAG appropriation and the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Program under the WIFIA appropriation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$45.0) This change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to annual payroll increases, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and changes to benefits costs.

- (+$239,955.0 / +5.0 FTE) This program change is an increase of resources and FTE to support the ever-growing need in America to improve the infrastructure and management of combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, and stormwater issues and their effects on public health and the environment. This program change includes $800.0 thousand in payroll costs. This increase also fully funds the authorized level for the Program in the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act (DWWIA).

Statutory Authority:

America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018, P.L. 115-270, Section 4106, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021, P.L. 117-58, Section 50204, Sec 221 Clean Water Act (33 USC 1301).

Water Infrastructure Workforce Investment
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$3,000***	***$17,711***	***$14,711***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$3,000	$17,711	$14,711

Program Project Description:

Drinking water and wastewater utilities provide a unique opportunity for access to stable, rewarding, and high-quality careers. As utilities make critical investments in infrastructure, drinking water and wastewater, utilities also must invest in the development of a strong local workforce to strengthen communities and ensure a strong pipeline of skilled and diverse workers for today and tomorrow.

This Program, created in consultation with the United States Department of Agriculture, provides competitive grants to be used to connect individuals to career opportunities at drinking water and wastewater utilities and increase public awareness of careers in this field. EPA selects experienced and qualified non-profit, labor organizations, educational institutions, and public works departments that can work with a broad array of water utilities.

This program supports efforts to increase representation from women, people of color, and tribes in this sector. Most jobs in this sector do not require college degrees, and apprenticeship and training programs can prepare people to have high-paying, meaningful professions that support the water sector and economic development in their communities.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The FY 2023 request of $17.7 million, an increase of $14.7 million, for the innovative Water Infrastructure Workforce Development Investment Grant Program will: 1) assist in the development and use of innovative activities relating to water workforce development and career opportunities in the drinking water and wastewater utility sector and 2) expand public awareness about drinking water and wastewater utilities and to connect individuals to careers in the drinking water and wastewater utility sector.[83] Program funding will support activities such as internship, pre-apprenticeship, apprenticeship, and post-secondary bridge programs; education programs for

[83]For more information, please see: https://www.epa.gov/sustainable-water-infrastructure/innovative-water-infrastructure-workforce-development-program

elementary, secondary, and higher education students; regional industry and workforce collaboratives; secondary integrated learning laboratories; and leadership development.

Additional resources requested in FY 2023 will support community-based organizations and public works departments or agencies to align water and wastewater utility workforce recruitment efforts, training programs, retention efforts, and community resources with water and wastewater utilities.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and Clean Water State Revolving Fund Programs under the STAG appropriation and the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program (WIFIA) under the WIFIA appropriation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$14,711.0) This program change is an increase of resources to support community-based organizations and public works departments or agencies to align water and wastewater utility workforce recruitment efforts, training programs, retention efforts, and community resources with water and wastewater utilities. This fully funds the authorized level for the program in the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act (DWWIA).

Statutory Authority:

42 U.S.C. 300j-19e, AWIA, P.L. 115-270, Section 4304.

Technical Assistance and Grants for Emergencies (SDWA)
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$0***	***$35,000***	***$35,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$0	$35,000	$35,000
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	10.2	10.2

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues across the country. Implementation of the Act will strengthen the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. DWWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to upgrade aging infrastructure, address the threat of climate change, invest in new technologies, and provide assistance to underserved communities.

Section 50101 of DWWIA authorizes EPA to make grants to states or publicly owned water systems to assist in responding to and alleviating any emergency situation (including cybersecurity events and heightened exposure to lead) when the Agency determines that there is a substantial danger to the public health.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funds are requested in FY 2023 to create this new grant program at EPA.

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports Safe Drinking Water Act implementation and compliance performance results in the Drinking Water Programs under the EPM appropriation to support safe drinking water for the Nation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$35,000.0 / +10.2 FTE) This program change is an increase that will fully fund the creation of the new grant program under DWWIA at the authorized level. This investment also will fund the administrative cost associated with running this new grant program. This includes $1.632 million for payroll costs.

Statutory Authority:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, P.L. 117-58, Section 50101.

Technical Assistance and Grants for Emergencies, Small Systems
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$0***	***$15,000***	***$15,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$0	$15,000	$15,000
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues across the country. Implementation of the Act will strengthen the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. DWWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to upgrade aging infrastructure, address the threat of climate change, invest in new technologies, and provide assistance to underserved communities.

Section 50101 of DWWIA authorizes EPA to make grants for states or publicly owned water systems to assist in responding to and alleviating any emergency situation at small systems (including cybersecurity events and heightened exposure to lead) when the Agency determines there is a substantial danger to the public health.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funds are requested in FY 2023 to create this new grant program at EPA.

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports Safe Drinking Water Act implementation and compliance performance results in the Drinking Water Programs under the EPM appropriation to support safe drinking water for the Nation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$15,000.0 / +2.2 FTE) This program change is an increase that will fully fund the creation of the new grant program under DWWIA at the authorized level. This investment also will fund the administrative cost associated with running this new grant program. This includes $352.0 thousand for payroll costs.

Statutory Authority:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, P.L. 117-58, Section 50101.

Source Water Petition Program

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$0***	***$5,000***	***$5,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$0	$5,000	$5,000
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues across the country. Implementation of the Act will strengthen the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. DWWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to upgrade aging infrastructure, address the threat of climate change, invest in new technologies, and provide assistance to underserved communities.

Section 50103 of DWWIA authorizes EPA to make grants for states where public water system operators and community members have formed a voluntary partnership to prevent source water degradation.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funds are requested in FY 2023 to create this new grant program at EPA.

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports Safe Drinking Water Act implementation and compliance performance results in the Drinking Water Programs under the EPM appropriation to support safe drinking water for the Nation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$5,000.0 / +1.0 FTE) This program change is an increase that will fully fund the creation of the new grant program under DWWIA at the authorized level. This investment also will fund the administrative cost associated with running this new grant program. This includes $160.0 thousand for payroll costs.

Statutory Authority:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, P.L. 117-58, Section 50103.

Voluntary Connections to Public Water Systems
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$0***	***$20,000***	***$20,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$0	$20,000	$20,000
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues across the country. Implementation of the Act will strengthen the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. DWWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to upgrade aging infrastructure, address the threat of climate change, invest in new technologies, and provide assistance to underserved communities.

Section 50104(b) of DWWIA authorizes EPA to establish a new competitive grant program for public water systems (or nonprofit entities on behalf of public water systems) to voluntarily connect individual households to public water systems.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funds are requested in FY 2023 to create this new grant program at EPA.

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports Safe Drinking Water Act implementation and compliance performance results in the Drinking Water Programs under the EPM appropriation to support safe drinking water for the Nation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$20,000.0 / +4.0 FTE) This program change is an increase that will fully fund the creation of the new grant program under DWWIA at the authorized level. This investment also will fund the administrative cost associated with running this new grant program. This includes $640.0 thousand for payroll costs.

Statutory Authority:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, P.L. 117-58, Section 50104(b).

Underserved Communities Grant to Meet SDWA Requirements

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$0***	***$50,000***	***$50,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	14.0	14.0

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues across the country. Implementation of the Act will strengthen the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. DWWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to upgrade aging infrastructure, address the threat of climate change, invest in new technologies, and provide assistance to underserved communities.

Section 50104(c) of DWWIA authorizes EPA to create a new competitive grant program to assist states in helping underserved communities meet Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements. Grants will prioritize communities that do not have household drinking water or wastewater services.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funds are requested in FY 2023 to create this new grant program at EPA.

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in *the FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports Safe Drinking Water Act implementation and compliance performance results in the Drinking Water Programs under the EPM appropriation to support safe drinking water for the Nation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$50,000.0 / +14.0 FTE) This program change is an increase that will fully fund the creation of the new grant program under DWWIA at the authorized level. This investment also will fund the administrative cost associated with running this new grant program. This includes $2.24 million for payroll costs.

Statutory Authority:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, P.L. 117-58, Section 50104(c).

Small System Water Loss Identification and Prevention

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$0***	***$50,000***	***$50,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	9.0	9.0

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues across the country. Implementation of the Act will strengthen the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. DWWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to upgrade aging infrastructure, address the threat of climate change, invest in new technologies, and provide assistance to underserved communities.

Section 50106 of DWWIA authorizes EPA to create a new grant program for states, municipalities, water systems, tribes (or consortia), or nonprofit organizations, to assist public water systems that serve fewer than 10,000 people in order to promote operation sustainability. Grantees can use grants for activities such as inventorying or mapping system assets, deploying technology, increasing water reuse, or training staff.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funds are requested in FY 2023 to create this new grant program at EPA.

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports Safe Drinking Water Act implementation and compliance performance results in the Drinking Water Programs under the EPM appropriation to support safe drinking water for the Nation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$50,000.0 / +9.0 FTE) This program change is an increase that will fully fund the creation of the new grant program under DWWIA at the authorized level. This investment also will fund the administrative cost associated with running this new grant program. This includes $1.44 million for payroll costs.

Statutory Authority:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, P.L. 117-58, Section 50106.

Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$0***	***$50,000***	***$50,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues across the country. Implementation of the Act will strengthen the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. DWWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to upgrade aging infrastructure, address the threat of climate change, invest in new technologies, and provide assistance to underserved communities.

Section 50107 of DWWIA authorizes EPA to create a new grant program for the resilience and sustainability of public water systems serving more than 10,000 people; including projects that increase resilience to natural hazards, cybersecurity vulnerabilities, or extreme weather events. Eligible activities include water conservation and efficiency, infrastructure modification or relocation, desalination, source water protection, energy efficiency, renewable energy, resiliency efforts, cybersecurity measures, or water conservation or reuse.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funds are requested in FY 2023 to create this new grant program at EPA.

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports Safe Drinking Water Act implementation and compliance performance results in the Drinking Water Programs under the EPM appropriation to support safe drinking water for the Nation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$50,000.0 / +10.0 FTE) This program change is an increase that will fully fund the creation of the new grant program under DWWIA at the authorized level. This investment also will fund the administrative cost associated with running this new grant program. This includes $1.6 million for payroll costs.

Statutory Authority:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, P.L. 117-58, Section 50107.

Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$0***	***$50,000***	***$50,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues across the country. Implementation of the Act will strengthen the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. DWWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to upgrade aging infrastructure, address the threat of climate change, invest in new technologies, and provide assistance to underserved communities.

Section 50111 of DWWIA broadens the Indian reservation drinking water grant program (which has not been appropriated to date) to extend to projects on Indian reservations that connect, expand, or repair existing public water systems, as well as to include Clean Water Act water quality or sanitation projects for treatment works.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funds are requested in FY 2023 to create this new grant program at EPA.

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports Safe Drinking Water Act implementation and compliance performance results in the Drinking Water Programs under the EPM appropriation to support safe drinking water for the Nation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$50,000.0 / +8.0 FTE) This program change is an increase that will fully fund the creation of the new grant program under DWWIA at the authorized level. This investment also will fund the administrative cost associated with running this new grant program. This includes $1.28 million for payroll costs.

Statutory Authority:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, P.L. 117-58, Section 50111.

Advanced Drinking Water Technologies
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$0***	***$10,000***	***$10,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$0	$10,000	$10,000
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.9

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues across the country. Implementation of the Act will strengthen the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. DWWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to upgrade aging infrastructure, address the threat of climate change, invest in new technologies, and provide assistance to underserved communities.

Section 50112 of DWWIA authorizes a new competitive Advanced Drinking Water Technology grant program. Eligible water systems must be smaller than 100,000 people served or must have inadequate drinking water systems and must be interested to identify and deploy new or emerging technologies (including cybersecurity).

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funds are requested in FY 2023 to create this new grant program at EPA.

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports Safe Drinking Water Act implementation and compliance performance results in the Drinking Water Programs under the EPM appropriation to support safe drinking water for the Nation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$10,000.0 / +2.9 FTE) This program change is an increase that will fully fund the creation of the new grant program under DWWIA at the authorized level. This investment also will fund the administrative cost associated with running this new grant program. This includes $464.0 thousand for payroll costs.

Statutory Authority:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, P.L. 117-58, Section 50112.

Wastewater Efficiency Grant Pilot Program
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$0***	***$20,000***	***$20,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$0	$20,000	$20,000
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues across the country. Implementation of the Act will strengthen the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. DWWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to upgrade aging infrastructure, address the threat of climate change, invest in new technologies, and provide assistance to underserved communities.

Section 50202 of DWWIA authorizes EPA to create a Wastewater Efficiency Grant Program that awards grants to owners or operators of publicly owned treatment works to carry out projects that create or improve waste-to-energy systems.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funds are requested in FY 2023 to create this new grant program at EPA.

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$20,000.0 / +4.0 FTE) This program change is an increase that will fully fund the creation of the new grant program under DWWIA at the authorized level. This investment also will fund the administrative cost associated with running this new grant program. This includes $640.0 thousand for payroll costs.

Statutory Authority:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, P.L. 117-58, Section 50202.

Clean Water Infrastructure Resiliency and Sustainability Program

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$0***	***$25,000***	***$25,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$0	$25,000	$25,000
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues across the country. Implementation of the Act will strengthen the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. DWWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to upgrade aging infrastructure, address the threat of climate change, invest in new technologies, and provide assistance to underserved communities.

Section 50205 of DWWIA authorizes EPA to provide grants to municipality or an intermunicipal, interstate, or state agency for planning, designing, or constructing projects that increase the resilience of publicly owned treatment works to natural hazards or cybersecurity vulnerabilities.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funds are requested in FY 2023 to create this new grant program at EPA.

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$25,000.0 / +5.0 FTE) This program change is an increase that will fully fund the creation of the new grant program under DWWIA at the authorized level. This investment also will fund the administrative cost associated with running this new grant program. This includes $800.0 thousand for payroll costs.

Statutory Authority:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, P.L. 117-58, Section 50205.

Small and Medium Publicly Owned Treatment Works Circuit Rider Program

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$0***	***$10,000***	***$10,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$0	$10,000	$10,000
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues across the country. Implementation of the Act will strengthen the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. DWWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to upgrade aging infrastructure, address the threat of climate change, invest in new technologies, and provide assistance to underserved communities.

Section 50206 of DWWIA authorizes EPA to provide grants to qualified nonprofits to assist owners and operators of small and medium publicly owned treatment works. Grants will prioritize nonprofits that service communities that are overburdened or underserved.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funds are requested in FY 2023 to create this new grant program at EPA.

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$10,000.0 / +1.0 FTE) This program change is an increase that will fully fund the creation of the new grant program under DWWIA at the authorized level. This investment also will fund the administrative cost associated with running this new grant program. This includes $160.0 thousand for payroll costs.

Statutory Authority:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, P.L. 117-58, Section 50206.

Grants for Low and Moderate income Household Decentralized Wastewater Systems

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$0***	***$50,000***	***$50,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues across the country. Implementation of the Act will strengthen the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. DWWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to upgrade aging infrastructure, address the threat of climate change, invest in new technologies, and provide assistance to underserved communities.

Section 50208 of DWWIA authorizes EPA to provide grants to nonprofits that provide assistance to low- and moderate-income individuals for the construction, repair, or replacement of an individual household decentralized wastewater treatment system; or the installation of a larger decentralized wastewater system designed to provide treatment for two or more households.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funds are requested in FY 2023 to create this new grant program at EPA.

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$50,000.0 / +10.0 FTE) This program change is an increase that will fully fund the creation of the new grant program under DWWIA at the authorized level. This investment also will fund the administrative cost associated with running this new grant program. This includes $1.6 million for payroll costs.

Statutory Authority:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, P.L. 117-58, Section 50208.

Connection to Publicly Owned Treatment Works
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$0***	***$40,000***	***$40,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$0	$40,000	$40,000
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	9.0	9.0

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues across the country. Implementation of the Act will strengthen the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. DWWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to upgrade aging infrastructure, address the threat of climate change, invest in new technologies, and provide assistance to underserved communities.

Section 50209 of DWWIA authorizes EPA to provide grants to publicly owned treatment works or nonprofits that assist individuals with the costs of connecting their household to a publicly owned treatment work.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funds are requested in FY 2023 to create this new grant program at EPA.

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$40,000.0 / +9.0 FTE) This program change is an increase that will fully fund the creation of the new grant program under DWWIA at the authorized level. This investment also will fund the administrative cost associated with running this new grant program. This includes $1.44 million for payroll costs.

Statutory Authority:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, P.L. 117-58, Section 50209.

Stormwater Infrastructure Technology
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$0***	***$5,000***	***$5,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$0	$5,000	$5,000
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues across the country. Implementation of the Act will strengthen the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. DWWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to upgrade aging infrastructure, address the threat of climate change, invest in new technologies, and provide assistance to underserved communities.

Section 50217(b) of DWWIA authorizes EPA to establish a competitive grant program aimed at creating between three and five centers of excellence for new and emerging stormwater control infrastructure technologies.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funds are requested in FY 2023 to create this new grant program at EPA.

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$5,000.0 / +1.0 FTE) This program change is an increase that will fully fund the creation of the new grant program under DWWIA at the authorized level. This investment also will fund the administrative cost associated with running this new grant program. This includes $160.0 thousand for payroll costs.

Statutory Authority:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, P.L. 117-58, Section 50217(b).

Stormwater Control Infrastructure Project Grants
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$0***	***$10,000***	***$10,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$0	$10,000	$10,000
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues across the country. Implementation of the Act will strengthen the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. DWWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to upgrade aging infrastructure, address the threat of climate change, invest in new technologies, and provide assistance to underserved communities.

Section 50217(c) of DWWIA authorizes EPA to establish a competitive grant program for stormwater control infrastructure projects that incorporate new and emerging stormwater control technologies.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funds are requested in FY 2023 to create this new grant program at EPA.

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$10,000.0 / +1.0 FTE) This program change is an increase that will fully fund the creation of the new grant program under DWWIA at the authorized level. This investment also will fund the administrative cost associated with running this new grant program. This includes $160.0 thousand for payroll costs.

Statutory Authority:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, P.L. 117-58, Section 50217(c).

Alternative Water Sources Grants Pilot Program
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$0***	***$25,000***	***$25,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$0	$25,000	$25,000
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues across the country. Implementation of the Act will strengthen the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. DWWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to upgrade aging infrastructure, address the threat of climate change, invest in new technologies, and provide assistance to underserved communities.

Section 50203 of DWWIA authorizes EPA to provide grants to a water authority in the area of a state that is experiencing critical water supply needs, and may be used for engineering, design, construction, and final testing of alternative water source projects to meet critical water supply needs.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funds are requested in FY 2023 to create this new grant program at EPA.

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$25,000.0 / +4.0 FTE) This program change is an increase that will fully fund the creation of the new grant program under DWWIA at the authorized level. This investment also will fund the administrative cost associated with running this new grant program. This includes $640.0 thousand for payroll costs.

Statutory Authority:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, P.L. 117-58, Section 50203.

Enhanced Aquifer Use and Recharge
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$0***	***$5,000***	***$5,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$0	$5,000	$5,000
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues across the country. Implementation of the Act will strengthen the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. DWWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to upgrade aging infrastructure, address the threat of climate change, invest in new technologies, and provide assistance to underserved communities.

Section 50222 of DWWIA authorizes EPA to provide grants to carryout groundwater research of enhanced aquifer use and recharge in support of sole-source aquifers.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funds are requested in FY 2023 to create this new grant program at EPA.

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$5,000.0 / +1.3 FTE) This program change is an increase that will fully fund the creation of the new grant program under DWWIA at the authorized level. This investment also will fund the administrative cost associated with running this new grant program. This includes $208.0 thousand for payroll costs.

Statutory Authority:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, P.L. 117-58, Section 50222.

Water Sector Cybersecurity

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$0***	***$25,000***	***$25,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$0	$25,000	$25,000

Program Project Description:

Cybersecurity represents a substantial concern for the water sector, given the prevalence of state-sponsored and other malevolent attacks on the sector as well as the sector's inherent vulnerability and limited technical capacity to address cyber issues. The Nation's drinking water and wastewater systems possess limited or no technical capacity to address cybersecurity risks. This competitive grant will help systems establish and build the necessary cybersecurity infrastructure to address rising threats. The Program also will support the Agency's Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act implementation priorities including preparing for and responding to cybersecurity challenges so that water systems are more resilient.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.1, Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure in the FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan.

In FY 2023, EPA is requesting $25 million for a new competitive Water Sector Cybersecurity Grant Program. This Program will provide grants for cybersecurity improvements to drinking water and wastewater systems. Specifically, grant money will be available to develop and implement programs to proactively mitigate the risk of cybersecurity attacks on drinking water and/or wastewater systems. This grant program would complement potential implementation of proposed amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requiring cybersecurity analysis and changes.

It is expected that eligible entities will include water systems serving small, medium, and large communities. Receiving grants could be contingent upon completion of an approved cybersecurity assessment. An approved cybersecurity assessment may include an EPA cybersecurity assessment or a Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) assessment. This grant will complement cybersecurity work already underway at EPA.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports Safe Drinking Water Act implementation and compliance performance results in the Drinking Water Programs under the EPM appropriation to support safe drinking water for the Nation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$25,000.0) This program change establishes a new competitive grant program to advance cybersecurity infrastructure capacity and protections within the water sector.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act.

Clean Water Act Research, Investigations, Training, and Information

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Waterbodies and Watersheds

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$0***	***$75,000***	***$75,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$0	$75,000	$75,000
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	15.0	15.0

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues across the country. Implementation of the Act will strengthen the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. DWWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to upgrade aging infrastructure, address the threat of climate change, invest in new technologies, and provide assistance to underserved communities.

Section 50201 of DWWIA amends the CWA grant program regarding Research, Investigations, Training, and Information. This program authorizes grants to state water pollution control agencies, interstate agencies, other public or nonprofit private agencies, institutions, organizations, and individuals to conduct and promote the coordination and acceleration of research, investigations, experiments, training, demonstrations, surveys, and studies relating to the causes, effects, extent, prevention, reduction, and elimination of pollution. It also allows for grants to nonprofit organizations in order to provide technical and financial assistance to rural, small, and tribal communities for project planning; assist treatment systems to protect water quality; and provide information to these organizations regarding planning, design, construction, and operation of publicly owned treatment works and decentralized wastewater treatment systems.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funds are requested in FY 2023 to create this new grant program at EPA.

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.2, Protect and Restore Waterbodies and Watersheds in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the Surface Water Protection Program under the EPM appropriation.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$75,000.0 / +15.0 FTE) This program change is an increase that will fully fund the creation of the new grant program under DWWIA at the authorized level. This investment also will fund the administrative cost associated with running this new grant program. This includes $2.4 million for payroll costs.

Statutory Authority:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, P.L. 117-58, Section 50201.

Water Data Sharing Pilot Program

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Waterbodies and Watersheds

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Final Actuals	FY 2022 Annualized CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget v. FY 2022 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0***	***$0***	***$15,000***	***$15,000***
Total Budget Authority	$0	$0	$15,000	$15,000
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues across the country. Implementation of the Act will strengthen the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. DWWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to upgrade aging infrastructure, address the threat of climate change, invest in new technologies, and provide assistance to underserved communities.

Section 50213 of DWWIA authorizes EPA to establish a competitive grant pilot program to build systems that improve the sharing of information concerning water quality, water infrastructure needs, and water technology (including cybersecurity) between states or among units of local government.

FY 2023 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funds are requested in FY 2023 to create this new grant program at EPA.

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.2, Protect and Restore Waterbodies and Watersheds in the *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2023 Change from FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$15,000.0 / +2.0 FTE) This program change is an increase that will fully fund the creation of the new grant program under DWWIA at the authorized level. This investment

also will fund the administrative cost associated with running this new grant program. This includes $320.0 thousand for payroll costs.

Statutory Authority:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, P.L. 117-58, Section 50213.