

## Fall 2022 RTOC Action Items

	Action Item	Tribal Contact	EPA Contact	Comment
1	Where COVID causes interruptions in workplan completion, what steps can be implemented to recapture the funding?	Jeremy Phillips	Ruben Mojica-Hernandez	Response provided at the Fall 2022 RTOC was to kick this issue up to the next level above project officer. We reached out to Jeremy offering more specific assistance.
2	Given the insufficient funding in the 106 and 319 programs, what actions does Region 9 devote to making other resources available?	Jeremy Phillips	Tomas Torres	The Water Division is committed to identifying additional resources to supplement the CWA 106 & 319 programs. For example, in FY 2022, the Water Division was able to move some funds returned from a state to help over 40 tribes address wildfire mitigation through their NPS programs. The Division also regularly convenes sister agencies and tribes seeking opportunities to leverage funding among different federal and state programs, advises the RTOC budget committee on its proposals, and continuously engages with our HQ program offices to communicate and amplify tribal needs. One outcome of the latter has been a 20% increase in 319 base funding for 2023 forward.
3	FIFRA Federal credentials (enforcement). What are the requirements steps to receive federal credentials?	Jeremy Phillips	Martha Guzman	Since the Fall 2022 RTOC, ECAD met multiple times with Tribal inspectors to discuss federal credentialing. Tribal inspectors sent the Region letters in January 2023 formally requesting credentials and explaining in further detail the local needs that necessitate their issuance. ECAD anticipates meeting with Tribal inspectors near the end of February 2023 to discuss next steps and ensure timely action on the credentialing process. This is in line with an ECAD timeline that projects issuance of federal credentials in March of 2024.
4	When are Project Officers going to start visiting the Tribes?	Meyo Marrufo	First line managers	<p>Program: Tribal Drinking Water            Contact Information: Emmanuelle Rapicavoli, rapicavoli.emmanuelle@epa.gov            Response: Tribal Drinking Water program managers have been increasing travel this last year to meet with tribal water utilities to discuss regulatory requirements and infrastructure funding needs. Please reach out to ER if there is a specific request for an EPA onsite visit and we can accommodate.</p> <p>Program: Pesticides Section/LCARD            Contact Information: Fabiola Estrada, estrada.fabiola@epa.gov            Response: PO's in-person site visits usually occur during end-of-year program reviews, (Oct-Dec) when travel funding is available. In-person, off-site, meetings may also occur during program trainings or national meetings.</p> <p>Program: Tribal Branch            Contact Info: Ruben Mojica-Hernandez, mojica-hernandez.ruben@epa.gov            Response: The Tribal Branch was able to conduct some site visits in 2022, until funding for travel was depleted and no longer available. While GAP POs are eager to conduct site visits, we are unable to until a new travel budget is provided to the EPA from headquarters. As soon as we have a travel budget (which we hope is as early as this February 2023), GAP POs will begin planning their site visits for 2023.</p>

5	Wildfire impacts. What resources does Region 9 have to assist Tribes in addressing impairment to waterways from the use of fire suppression chemicals (PFAS).	Kerri Vera	WTR Division	Addressed in item #6.
6	How can tribes obtain funding to study and conduct research on the presence of PFAS, endocrine disruptors, and microplastics in tribal waters?	Mervin Wright	Emmanuelle Rapicavolli	<p>CWISA Emerging Contaminants (EC) Funding:</p> <p>Up to \$2 million in FY22 and \$4.5M in FY23 Clean Water Act funding is available nationally to address emerging contaminants in tribal waterways, including PFAS, and microplastics. Unlike CWISA base funding, eligible projects do not need to be identified in the Indian Health Service (IHS) Sanitary Deficiency System (SDS) database to be considered for funding through this program.</p> <p>EPA is currently developing national guidance on how this program will be implemented. If you have project ideas, please reach out to your Drinking Water Program Manager or Nancy Sockabasin (sockabasin.nancy@epa.gov).</p> <p>Eligible contaminants groups for EC funding include per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and other persistent organic pollutants (POPs), biological contaminants and microorganisms, some compounds of pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs), nanomaterials, and microplastics/nano-plastics.</p> <p>Eligible project examples under these new programs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring for the purpose of identifying the presence of emerging contaminants and project development (planning, design, or construction); and</li> <li>• Identifying emerging contaminants and supporting preliminary engineering activities that will lead to a well-scoped and ready-to-fund projects.</li> </ul>
7	Request for information on IRA, BIL and other funding opportunities: What resources can Region 9 provide that breaks down information on the ARPA, BIL, and the IRA and describe the EPA funding available to Tribes?	S. California / Rob Roy	Willard Chin and Sophia Usow	<p>Waiting on a response from HQ on whether they can provide training. It could be that OAR might be able to put together a webinar. Pat Childers, consultation to go over these funding sources at an RTOC session and which can be offered to the Tribes in the region.</p> <p>More information for each can be found at the following links,          ARP: <a href="https://www.epa.gov/arp">https://www.epa.gov/arp</a>          BIL: <a href="https://www.epa.gov/infrastructure">https://www.epa.gov/infrastructure</a>          IRA: <a href="https://www.epa.gov/inflation-reduction-act">https://www.epa.gov/inflation-reduction-act</a></p> <p>And as an attachment detailing the BIL and IRA funding opportunities.</p>
8	Mining concerns (gold and lithium) in Nevada. Due to drought conditions, there is concern regarding groundwater. Will EPA to be looking at the EIS or permits for mining operations that impact Tribal communities?	Annette George	SuperFund	<p>EPA does not issue permits for mining operations. In Nevada, under the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection, the Reclamation Branch regulates exploration and mining operations in Nevada on both private and public lands.</p> <p>+NEPA Office for their response on review of Environmental Impact Statements.          [Jean: The EPA is required to review and comment on all Environmental Impact Statements prepared under NEPA, including mines in Nevada. We look at the quality</p>

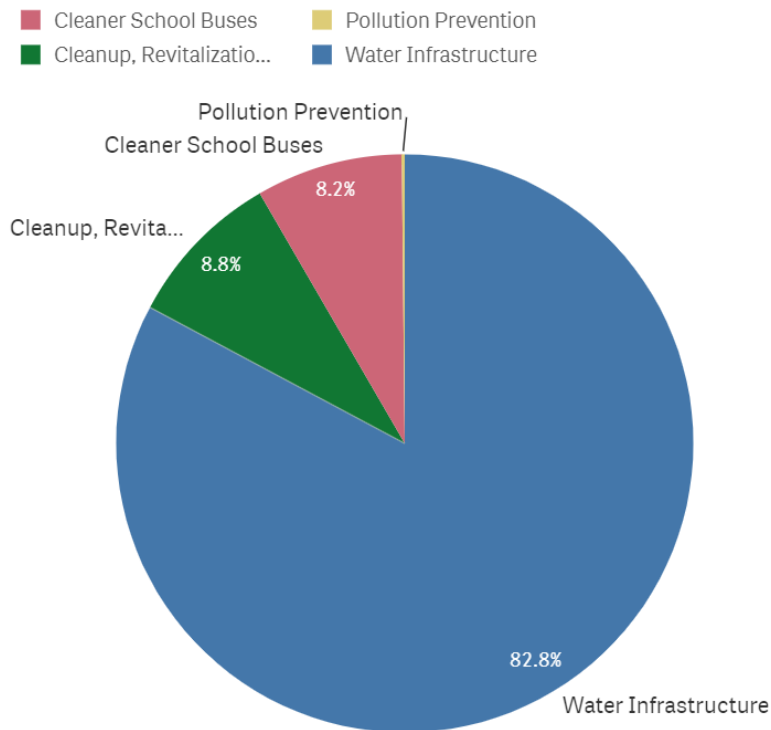
			<p>of the analysis and the severity of the impacts, including impacts to groundwater. Typically, mining EIS's in Region 9 are prepared by the Bureau of Land Management, the US Forest Service or the US Army Corps of Engineers to inform decision-making.]</p> <p>(NEPA review only covers mines on federal land or those requiring a federal permit.)</p>
9	<p>Lithium Mining concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Request that EPA to promote (support or engage?) more environmental research on the impacts of lithium mining.</li> <li>2. Request that EPA support capacity for tribes that have to deal with the lithium mines impacting ecological and environmental resources - including cultural resources - and the lands that both support habitat and venerate the history of the first peoples.</li> </ol>	<p>Shasta Gaughen</p>	<p>The EPA Office of research and development is actively engaged in mining research. A recent presentation summarizing our mining research can be found here: <a href="https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=356926&amp;Lab=CESE&amp;R">https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=356926&amp;Lab=CESE&amp;R</a></p> <p>There are avenues for obtaining information and technical support as needed from ORD. EPA also provides mining sector information on the web at: <a href="https://www.epa.gov/smartsectors/mining-sector-information">https://www.epa.gov/smartsectors/mining-sector-information</a></p> <p>EPA also provides Mineral Mining and Processing Effluent Guidelines at: <a href="https://www.epa.gov/eg/mineral-mining-and-processing-effluent-guidelines">https://www.epa.gov/eg/mineral-mining-and-processing-effluent-guidelines</a></p>

# BIL and IRA Funding Updates

## Winter RTOC - February 2023

### Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)

As a result of BIL legislation, EPA will be investing **more than \$60 billion** in the health, equity, and resilience of American communities, including resources for Tribal Nations and their communities. The pie chart below displays a breakdown of EPA/BIL funding sources.



### **Brownfields**

Description: A historic \$1.5 billion investment in EPA’s Brownfields Program will transform countless lives and spur life-changing revitalization in communities large and small, urban and rural; all with the same desire to keep their neighborhoods healthy, sustainable and reflective of the people who call it home. The funding will be used to:

- Remove barriers to brownfields reuse and spur new redevelopment to transform communities into sustainable and environmentally just places.
- Align with the President’s Environmental Justice Executive Order by stimulating economic opportunity and environmental revitalization in more than 1,700 historically overburdened communities.
- Enhance climate resiliency and promote equitable and sustainable redevelopment through expanded technical assistance for “Climate Smart Brownfields Redevelopment.”
- Provide necessary funds to tribes, states, and territories, as the lead agencies in ensuring all brownfields are safely cleaned up.

Web link for more info: <https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/bipartisan-infrastructure-law-historic-investment-brownfields>

Region 9 Contact: Michelle Baker ([baker.michelle@epa.gov](mailto:baker.michelle@epa.gov) or 415-972-3206)

## Clean Diesel

Description: EPA's Clean School Bus Program - The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) provides \$5 billion over five years (FY22-26) to replace a substantial portion of the nation's feet of nearly 500,000 school buses. These new, cleaner school bus replacements will produce either zero or low tailpipe emissions compared to their older diesel predecessors. School bus upgrades funded under this program will result in cleaner air on the bus, in bus loading areas, and in the communities in which they operate. Under the Clean School Bus Program, half of the available funding is dedicated to zero emission school buses and half to clean school buses. Tribes and tribal schools are considered priority for this program.

Web link for more info: [Clean School Bus Program | US EPA](#)

Region 9 Contact: Esperanza Perez ([perez.esperanza@epa.gov](mailto:perez.esperanza@epa.gov))

## Solid Waste and Recycling

Description: With unprecedented funding to support local waste management infrastructure and recycling programs, BIL funding will help expand access to recycling and composting programs nationwide, modernize existing solid waste management infrastructure, improve consumer education and outreach, and help reduce contamination of the recycling.

BIL funding on Solid Waste & Recycling falls into four major areas:

### 1. *The Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling Grants* (\$275 million)

Grants were authorized under the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act. Projects funded through the funding opportunity will:

- Implement the building a circular economy for all strategy series.
- Improve local post-consumer materials management programs, including municipal recycling.
- Make improvements to local waste management systems.

### *Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling Grants for Tribes and Intertribal Consortia*

The request for applications is open until **April 4, 2023**. EPA anticipates awarding 60 grants to Tribes and Intertribal Consortia, totaling up to \$40 million.

Web link for more info: <https://www.epa.gov/infrastructure/solid-waste-infrastructure-recycling-grants-tribes-and-intertribal-consortia>

Region 9 Contact: Jenny Stephenson ([stephenson.jenny@epa.gov](mailto:stephenson.jenny@epa.gov))

### 2. *Recycle Education and Outreach Grants* (\$75 million)

Projects funded through the grant program will:

- Inform the public about residential or community recycling or composting programs.
- Provide information about the materials that are accepted as part of residential or community recycling or composting programs.
- Increase collection rates and decrease contamination across the nation.

Federally recognized Tribes are one of the eligible entities to apply. The request for applications closes **February 15, 2023**.

Web link for more info: <https://www.epa.gov/infrastructure/consumer-recycling-education-and-outreach-grant-program>

Region 9 Contact: Jenny Stephenson ([stephenson.jenny@epa.gov](mailto:stephenson.jenny@epa.gov))

### 3. *Battery Collection Best Practices* (\$10 million) for EPA to develop and promote safe, economical best practices for collecting batteries to increase recycling.

4. *Voluntary Battery Labeling Guidelines* (\$15 million) for EPA to develop a voluntary labelling program for batteries and a multimedia outreach campaign on battery recycling and reuse for industry and the public.

## Superfund

**Description:** The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law invests \$3.5 billion in environmental remediation at Superfund National Priorities List sites and reinstates the Superfund chemical taxes. The first wave of funding will allow EPA to initiate work at all 49 Superfund sites with backlogged remedial construction projects in 24 states and territories and accelerate cleanups at dozens of other sites across the country. The second wave of funding, which was announced on February 10, 2023, released \$1 billion in funding from President Biden's Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to start new cleanup projects at 22 Superfund sites and expedite over 100 other ongoing cleanups across the country.

In addition to eliminating the backlog of sites with remedial construction projects awaiting funding, funding provided by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law will accelerate or complete work at ongoing cleanup projects and begin cleanup of additional Superfund projects that are currently in various phases of pre-construction and planning. This funding will make a dramatic difference in EPA's ability to clean up Superfund sites faster and more efficiently.

Carson River Mercury Superfund Site in Dayton, NV is the only site in Region 9 to receive new funding under the BIL. Tribes impacted by Carson River Mercury Site include the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony.

**Web links with more info:** <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-sites-new-construction-projects-receive-bipartisan-infrastructure-law-funding>, <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/biden-harris-administration-announces-additional-1b-bipartisan-infrastructure-law>, <https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csinfo.cfm?id=0903020>

**Carson River Mercury Site Contacts:** Andy Bain ([Bain.Andrew@epa.gov](mailto:Bain.Andrew@epa.gov) or 415-972-3167) or Mohamed Ibrahim ([Ibrahim.mohamed.n@epa.gov](mailto:Ibrahim.mohamed.n@epa.gov) or 415-972-3184)

## Water

**Description:** President Biden signed the BIL on November 15, 2021, which included over \$50 billion to strengthen the nation's drinking water and wastewater systems. The BIL includes more than \$868 million to address tribal drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs over fiscal years 2022-2026.

BIL funding for water-related programming falls into five major areas:

### 1. *BIL General Supplemental Funding*

Region 9 will award CWISA and DWTSA Base and BIL General Supplemental funding using its existing procedures. Region 9's FY23 request for proposals under the DWTSA Program is available at [www.epa.gov/tribal/region-9-drinking-water-tribal-set-aside-program](http://www.epa.gov/tribal/region-9-drinking-water-tribal-set-aside-program). The current solicitation closes on November 30, 2022. CWISA program funding is awarded based on the project prioritization in the Indian Health Service's Sanitation Deficiency System (SDS). To be eligible for funding, Tribes must first contact their IHS Area Office ([www.ihs.gov/dsfc/staff](http://www.ihs.gov/dsfc/staff)) to ensure their wastewater needs are included in the SDS, which identifies current sanitation deficiencies at existing tribal homes.

Approximately \$18 million in FY23 DWTSA funds may be available to support eligible drinking water projects in EPA Region 9, including up to \$5 million in base DWTSA funds and up to \$13 million in supplemental BIL funds. Approximately \$21 million in FY23 CWISA funds may be available to support eligible wastewater projects in EPA Region 9, including up to \$7 million in base CWISA funds and up to \$14 million in supplemental BIL funds.

**Web links for more info:** <https://www.epa.gov/dwcapacity/emerging-contaminants-ec-small-or-disadvantaged-communities-grant-sdc>

**Region 9 Contact:** Nancy Sockabasin ([sockabasin.nancy@epa.gov](mailto:sockabasin.nancy@epa.gov))

## 2. *Drinking Water Tribal Set-Aside Emerging Contaminants Funding*

In FY23, Region 9 expects to award up to \$6 million to address emerging contaminants in drinking water. Projects must be otherwise DWTSA eligible, and the primary purpose must be to address emerging contaminants in drinking water.

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), EPA develops drinking water Contaminant Candidate Lists (CCLs) to identify priority contaminants for future regulatory determinations. CCLs are a list of contaminants that are currently not subject to any proposed or promulgated national primary drinking water regulations but are known or anticipated to occur in public water systems. Contaminants listed on the CCLs may require future regulation under the SDWA. The most recent draft CCL 5 includes 66 chemicals, three chemical groups (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), cyanotoxins, and disinfection byproducts (DBPs)), and 12 microbes. You can find more information about current CCLs and EPA's regulatory determination process here: <https://www.epa.gov/ccl>. Although there is an emphasis on PFAS, eligible projects can address any contaminant on EPA's CCLs.

Eligible project examples under these new programs include:

- Completing pre-development activities (such as determining if and where contamination exists) for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and other emerging contaminants;
- Conducting initial, special (non-routine/noncompliance) monitoring to establish a baseline understanding of a contaminant of concern;
- Developing project planning and preliminary engineering documents for PFAS and other emerging contaminants projects; and
- Designing projects to address PFAS and other emerging contaminants.

Region 9 Contact: Andrew Sallach ([sallach.andrew@epa.gov](mailto:sallach.andrew@epa.gov))

## 3. *Emerging Contaminants (EC) in Small or Disadvantaged Communities (SDC) Grant*

As part of a government-wide effort to confront PFAS pollution, EPA is making funding available to help communities that are on the frontlines of PFAS contamination to reduce PFAS in drinking water in communities facing disproportionate impacts. EPA is making \$1 billion available in FY2022 and FY2023 and a total of \$5 billion for fiscal years 2022-2026.

EPA's Office of Water will distribute the national tribal allotment of 2% of the appropriations, estimated at \$20 million each year, to regions based upon the DWIG-TSA allocation formula. Region 9 expects to award approximately \$12 million in combined FY22-23 funding under this new grant program. The region plans to utilize its existing DWTSA guidelines and procedures to solicit eligible projects and will develop new funding prioritization criteria for project selection in tandem with the DWTSA Emerging Contaminant Funding.

Tribes are generally eligible to receive funding if the community population is less than 10,000 individuals. This grant focuses on projects in which the primary purpose is to address the challenges of PFAS in drinking water, whether it is found in the public water system or in source water. Projects that address any contaminant listed in any of EPA's Contaminant Candidate Lists are also eligible.

Eligible activities include:

- Technical assistance to evaluate emerging contaminant problems;
- Programs to provide household water-quality testing, including testing for unregulated contaminants;
- Activities necessary and appropriate for tribes to respond to an emerging contaminant; and
- Installing centralized water treatment to address emerging contaminants at a small or disadvantaged community water system.

Web link for more info: <https://www.epa.gov/dwcapacity/emerging-contaminants-ec-small-or-disadvantaged-communities-grant-sdc>

EPA Region 9 Contact: Karly Ho ([ho.karly@epa.gov](mailto:ho.karly@epa.gov))



#### 4. DWIG-TSA Lead Service Line (LSL) Replacement

The Region expects to receive up to \$19 million in FY23 funding to investigate and remove lead service lines. Projects must be otherwise DWTSAs eligible and be a lead service line replacement project or associated activity directly connected to the identification, planning, design, or replacement of lead service lines.

Eligible project examples under these new programs include:

- Developing or updating lead service line inventories, including locating and mapping lead service lines;
- Providing technical assistance to small water systems undertaking lead service line inventories or construction projects; and
- Conducting non-routine lead sampling (not for compliance purposes).

Weblink for more info: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/funding-lead-service-line-replacement>

Region 9 Contact: Karly Ho ([ho.karly@epa.gov](mailto:ho.karly@epa.gov))

#### 5. CWISA Emerging Contaminants (EC) Funding

Up to \$2 million in FY22 and \$4.5M in FY23 funding will be available nationally to address emerging contaminants in wastewater. Unlike CWISA base funding, eligible projects do not need to be identified in the Indian Health Service (IHS) Sanitary Deficiency System (SDS) database to be considered for funding through this program. CWISA eligible activities include project planning and design, infrastructure construction, and project oversight. Eligible contaminants groups for EC funding include per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and other persistent organic pollutants (POPs), biological contaminants and microorganisms, some compounds of pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs), nanomaterials, and microplastics/nanoplastics.

Eligible project examples under these new programs include:

- Monitoring for the purpose of identifying the presence of emerging contaminants and project development (planning, design, or construction); and
- Identifying emerging contaminants and supporting preliminary engineering activities that will lead to a well-scoped and ready-to-fund projects.

Region 9 Contact: Nancy Sockabasin ([sockabasin.nancy@epa.gov](mailto:sockabasin.nancy@epa.gov))

### Resources

EPA Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Tribal Factsheet: [https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2021-12/bipartisan-infrastructure-law.tribal.fact\\_sheet.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2021-12/bipartisan-infrastructure-law.tribal.fact_sheet.pdf)

BIL: A Historic Investment in Water: <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2021-11/e-ow-bid-fact-sheet-final.508.pdf>

Tribal BIL: <https://www.epa.gov/tribaldrinkingwater>

Region 9 Tribal DWTSAs Program: <https://www.epa.gov/tribal-pacific-sw/epa-pacific-southwest-region-9-drinking-water-tribal-set-aside-program>

Consultation Opportunity: [Bipartisan Infrastructure Law \(BIL\) Programs for Tribes in Region 9: https://tcots.epa.gov/ords/tcotspub/f?p=106:5::1666](https://tcots.epa.gov/ords/tcotspub/f?p=106:5::1666)

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Playbook: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Bipartisan-Infrastructure-Law-Tribal-Playbook-053122-.pdf>

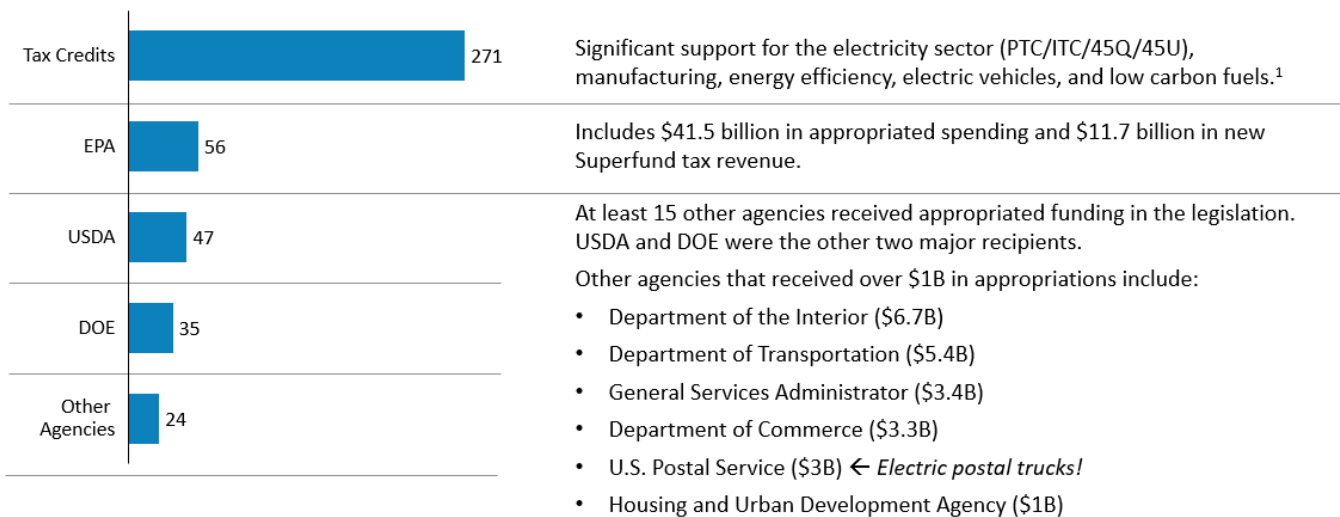
BIL EPA Website: <https://www.epa.gov/infrastructure>



## Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)

**IRA investments will drive significant emissions reductions** over the next decade while also laying the groundwork for long-term decarbonization in hard-to-abate sectors.

### Total Climate and Energy Funding (\$, billions)



1. Preliminary Joint Committee on Taxation analysis. Further CBO projections pending.  
Source: Senate Democrats, Joint Committee on Taxation, CBO

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EPA will receive **\$41.5 billion in appropriations** to support **24 new and existing programs**. This makes EPA the second largest recipient of discretionary funding after USDA.

### Six new EPA programs account for 98% of this total funding:

- **Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (\$27 billion)** – Provide capital to greenhouse gas mitigation projects not currently able to access private capital, particularly in low-income and disadvantaged communities.
- **Climate Pollution Reduction Grants (\$5 billion)** – Provide grants at the state, local, and Tribal level to develop plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and implement those plans. At least one grant will go to an eligible entity in every state.
- **Environmental and Climate Justice Block Grants (\$3 billion)** – Fund community-based nonprofit organizations to support a wide range of climate and environmental justice activities.
- **Grants to Reduce Air Pollution at Ports (\$3 billion)** – Award rebates and grants for ports to purchase and install zero-emission technology and develop climate action plans.
- **Methane Emissions Reduction Program (\$1.55 billion)** – Fund grants and technical assistance to accelerate emissions reduction from petroleum and natural gas systems. Also establish a methane waste emissions charge starting at \$900 per ton in 2024 and increasing to \$1,500 per ton by 2026.
- **Clean Heavy-Duty Vehicles (\$1 billion)** – Provide grants, rebates, and contract support to replace heavy duty vehicles with zero emission alternatives. \$400 million is specifically for nonattainment areas.

### Additional Programs Total \$906 Million:

National Program Office and Program	Funding (\$)
<b>Office of Air (OAR)</b>	<b>491,000,000</b>
Funding to Address Air Pollution - Fenceline Air Monitoring & Screening Air Monitoring	235,500,000
Low Emissions Electricity Program	87,000,000
Diesel Emissions Reductions	60,000,000
Funding to Address Air Pollution at Schools	50,000,000
Funding for Implementation of the American Innovation & Manufacturing Act on HFCs	38,500,000
Funding for Section 211(o) of the Clean Air Act (Renewable Fuels)	15,000,000
GHG Corporate Reporting	5,000,000
<b>Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention (OCSPP)</b>	<b>350,000,000</b>
Environmental Product Declaration Assistance	250,000,000
Low-Embodied Carbon Labeling for Construction Materials	100,000,000
<b>Permitting (Multiple Offices)</b>	<b>40,000,000</b>
Efficient, Accurate, and Timely Permitting Reviews	40,000,000
<b>Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA)</b>	<b>25,000,000</b>
Funding for Enforcement Technology & Public Information	25,000,000

### KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Many of these programs build on existing programs and can proceed quickly through established relationships with state and local partners.
- OCSPP's embodied carbon programs will inform other infrastructure projects such as roads, bridges, and ports.
- A major investment in permitting will bolster EPA's capacity to provide quality, timely environmental reviews and permitting for critical projects.

### Investments Build on the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law:

	Inflation Reduction Act	Bipartisan Infrastructure Law
<b>Environmental Justice</b>	\$60B including new grant programs to reduce pollution, the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund with a focus on low-income communities, & bonus credits for clean energy projects and jobs in disadvantaged communities	\$21B to clean up legacy pollution; \$15B to replace lead pipes; \$10B for clean buses; \$500M for LIHEAP
<b>Power Sector</b>	Clean energy tax credits that will more than double wind, solar, and battery storage deployment; > \$10B for rural electric systems and clean energy upgrades; \$2B for transmission projects	\$16.5B for grid upgrades like transmission; > \$9B for nuclear and hydropower
<b>Transportation</b>	Tax credits for EVs (up to \$7,500 new/\$4,000 used); clean commercial vehicles, EV chargers, and Sustainable Aviation Fuel; \$3B for clean USPS trucks; \$1B for other heavy-duty vehicles	> \$90B for public transportation; \$66B for rail; \$7.5B for EV charging; \$7B for battery supply chains; \$6.4B for state actions
<b>Industry</b>	\$60B for U.S. clean energy manufacturing; \$6B for cleaner industrial facilities; \$1.5B for methane reduction	\$9.5B for clean hydrogen; \$10B for direct air capture and carbon capture
<b>Buildings</b>	\$9B in rebates for electric appliances and efficiency upgrades; tax credits for home/business retrofits and efficient new construction; \$1B for affordable housing upgrades; \$1B for building codes	\$3.5B for Weatherization Assistance Program; \$550M for energy efficiency block grants; \$500M for clean & efficient school buildings
<b>Land/Ag</b>	\$21B for climate-smart agriculture and forestry	\$1.4B for ecosystem restoration and resilience
<b>Climate Resilience</b>	\$4.5B for drought; \$2.6B for coastal communities; \$1.8B to reduce wildfire risk in National Forests; \$1.5B for urban tree planting	\$50B for resilience to drought, wildfire, heat, flooding, coastal impacts, and other threats

### Environmental Justice Government-to-Government Funding

**Description:** The Environmental Justice Government-to-Government (EJG2G) program provides funding at the state, local, territorial, and tribal level to support government activities that lead to measurable environmental or public health impacts in communities disproportionately burdened by environmental harms.

EPA is soliciting applications for projects that transform overburdened and underserved communities into healthy, thriving communities capable of addressing the environmental and public health challenges they have historically faced, as well as current and future challenges. Applications must show successful partnerships with community-based nonprofit organizations (CBOs) and other stakeholders (e.g., local businesses and industry, medical service providers, academia, etc.) to develop solutions that will significantly address disproportionate environmental and public health harms related to pollution and climate change at the state and local level.

The EJG2G Program anticipates awarding approximately \$70,000,000 of funding through 70 cooperative agreements nationwide. Of these, two tracks of funding are available to tribes:

- \$20,000,000 of Inflation Reduction Act appropriations for tribal governments partnering with CBOs proposing projects for up to \$1 million each. **Approximately 20 awards for up to 1 million each are anticipated under this track.**
- \$10,000,000 annual appropriations for U.S. Territories, Freely Associated States, Puerto Rico, and tribes in remote areas proposing projects for up to \$1 million each. **Approximately 10 awards for up to 1 million each are anticipated under this track.**

Cooperative agreements will be funded for a three-year performance period.

*Note on Inflation Reduction Act Appropriations:* EPA cannot extend the performance periods for EJG2G assistance agreements utilizing Inflation Reduction Act fundings beyond three years. Consistent with section 138(b)(2) of the Clean Air Act, applications submitted in response to this funding opportunity that will receive must address one of the following broad categories:

- community-led air and other pollution monitoring, prevention, and remediation, and investments in low- and zero-emission and resilient technologies and related infrastructure and workforce development that help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other air pollutants;
- mitigating climate and health risks from urban heat islands, extreme heat, wood heater emissions, and wildfire events; climate resiliency and adaptation;
- reducing indoor toxics and indoor air pollution; or
- facilitating engagement of marginalized communities in Local, State and Federal public processes, such as advisory groups, workshops, and rulemakings.

Applications packages must be submitted on or before **April 10, 2023**. Applicants should plan for projects to begin on October 1, 2023.

Web link for more info: <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/environmental-justice-government-government-program>

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### Resources

Inflation Reduction Act Guidebook: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Inflation-Reduction-Act-Guidebook.pdf>