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**United States
Environmental Protection Agency**

FISCAL YEAR 2018

**Justification of Appropriation
Estimates for the Committee
on Appropriations**

Tab 10: State and Tribal Assistance Grants

EPA-190-K-17-002

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**Environmental Protection Agency
2018 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

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**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2018 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

**APPROPRIATION: State and Tribal Assistance Grants
Resource Summary Table
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants				
Budget Authority	\$3,484,836.2	\$3,611,473.0	\$2,933,467.0	(\$678,006.0)
Total Workyears	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

Bill Language: STAG

For environmental programs and infrastructure assistance, including capitalization grants for State revolving funds and performance partnership grants, \$2,933,467,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) \$1,393,887,000 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 which \$863,233,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Provided, That 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 2018 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 2018, 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 2018, notwithstanding 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 2018, 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 2018, 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 2018, 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 2018, 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 2018, 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 not less than 10 percent but not more than 20 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants and not less than 20 percent but not more than 30 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;

(2) \$69,000,000 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: Provided, That not more than 25 percent of the amount appropriated to carry out section 104(k) of CERCLA shall be used for site

characterization, assessment, and remediation of facilities described in section 101(39)(D)(ii)(II) of CERCLA;

(3) \$10,000,000 shall be for grants under title VII, subtitle G of the Energy Policy Act of 2005; and

(4) \$597,347,000 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 sections 103 and 105 of the Clean Air Act for particulate matter monitoring and data collection activities subject to terms and conditions specified by the Administrator, of which: \$33,358,000 shall be for carrying out section 128 of CERCLA; \$6,739,000 shall be for Environmental Information Exchange Network grants, including associated program support costs; \$12,470,000 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 resources and enhancements to State monitoring programs.

**Program Projects in STAG
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Project	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)				
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	\$19,499.9	\$19,962.0	\$0.0	(\$19,962.0)
Brownfields Projects	\$88,874.4	\$79,848.0	\$69,000.0	(\$10,848.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	\$1,350,884.4	\$1,391,237.0	\$1,393,887.0	\$2,650.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	\$853,752.7	\$961,592.0	\$863,233.0	(\$98,359.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	\$10,345.6	\$9,981.0	\$0.0	(\$9,981.0)
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	\$53,750.5	\$49,905.0	\$10,000.0	(\$39,905.0)
Targeted Airshed Grants	\$9,934.4	\$19,962.0	\$0.0	(\$19,962.0)
Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	\$2,387,041.9	\$2,532,487.0	\$2,336,120.0	(\$196,367.0)
Categorical Grants				
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	\$166,177.0	\$164,601.0	\$0.0	(\$164,601.0)
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	\$100,104.1	\$101,769.0	\$71,238.0	(\$30,531.0)
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	\$227,533.6	\$227,785.0	\$159,450.0	(\$68,335.0)
Categorical Grant: Radon	\$8,114.2	\$8,036.0	\$0.0	(\$8,036.0)
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)				
Monitoring Grants	\$18,838.3	\$0.0	\$12,470.0	\$12,470.0

Program Project	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)	\$214,316.1	\$230,367.0	\$148,787.0	(\$81,580.0)
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	\$233,154.4	\$230,367.0	\$161,257.0	(\$69,110.0)
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	\$13,562.2	\$14,633.0	\$10,243.0	(\$4,390.0)
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	\$10,053.6	\$10,486.0	\$7,340.0	(\$3,146.0)
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	\$12,841.3	\$12,677.0	\$8,874.0	(\$3,803.0)
Categorical Grant: Lead	\$14,694.6	\$14,022.0	\$0.0	(\$14,022.0)
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	\$98,994.1	\$99,503.0	\$69,652.0	(\$29,851.0)
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	\$17,845.0	\$18,016.0	\$11,050.0	(\$6,966.0)
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	\$5,417.7	\$4,756.0	\$0.0	(\$4,756.0)
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	\$5,220.0	\$4,910.0	\$3,437.0	(\$1,473.0)
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	\$67,888.7	\$65,352.0	\$45,746.0	(\$19,606.0)
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	\$1,495.4	\$1,495.0	\$0.0	(\$1,495.0)
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	\$13,104.5	\$12,805.0	\$8,963.0	(\$3,842.0)
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	\$9,696.4	\$9,628.0	\$6,739.0	(\$2,889.0)
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	\$9,487.0	\$9,531.0	\$0.0	(\$9,531.0)
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	\$48,465.8	\$47,654.0	\$33,358.0	(\$14,296.0)
Categorical Grant: Multipurpose Grants	\$20,642.7	\$20,960.0	\$0.0	(\$20,960.0)
Subtotal, Categorical Grants	\$1,084,492.3	\$1,078,986.0	\$597,347.0	(\$481,639.0)
Congressional Priorities				
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$13,302.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Subtotal, Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$13,302.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
TOTAL, EPA	\$3,484,836.2	\$3,611,473.0	\$2,933,467.0	(\$678,006.0)

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$9,487.0</i>	<i>\$9,531.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>(\$9,531.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$9,487.0	\$9,531.0	\$0.0	(\$9,531.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Beaches Protection program awards grants to eligible coastal states, territories, and tribes to monitor water quality at beaches and to notify the public, through beach advisories and closures, when water quality exceeds applicable standards.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources have been eliminated for this program in FY 2018. The EPA will encourage states to continue beach monitoring and notification programs.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$9,531.0) This funding change eliminates the Beaches Protection grant program, which is a mature, well-established program that can continue to be implemented at the local level.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act; Beach Act of 2000.

Categorical Grant: Brownfields
Program Area: Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$48,465.8	\$47,654.0	\$33,358.0	(\$14,296.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$48,465.8	\$47,654.0	\$33,358.0	(\$14,296.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA Brownfields program works 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. This program allocates funding to states and tribes to establish core capabilities, enhance their response programs, and provide cleanup oversight based on the EPA’s allocation methodology, while the agency’s Brownfields Projects program awards competitive grants for Brownfields assessment, cleanup, revolving loans, and environmental job training to eligible entities which also may include states and tribes.

Approximately 104 million people (roughly 33 percent of the U.S. population) live within three miles of a Brownfield site that received EPA funding.¹ A recent study by the Oklahoma Department of Commerce showed the state’s Brownfields program, in conjunction with the EPA and other funding sources, has leveraged over 10,000 jobs, increased retail sales taxes of more than \$85 million on remediated sites and more than \$260 million when bordering properties are included. Brownfields and bordering sites generated over \$11.7 million in local sales taxes and \$11.5 million in state sales taxes in 2015.²

In Wisconsin, a recent study indicated that the state Brownfields program, in conjunction with the EPA and other funding sources, has assessed or cleaned up 4,713 acres, and businesses built on brownfields have resulted in \$1.77 billion in state tax revenues and local governments have gained \$88.5 million in annual tax revenues. In addition, property values have increased 3.5 times following redevelopment, and the program has directly and indirectly created or retained 54,483 permanent Wisconsin jobs.³

¹ U.S. EPA, Office of Land and Emergency Management Estimate 2015. Data collected includes: (1) site information as of the end of FY13; and (2) census data from the 2007-2013 American Community Survey. <https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/population-surrounding-12216-brownfield-sites-received-epa-funding>

² Chiappe, Jon et.al. Oklahoma Department of Commerce. 2015. “The Economic Impact of Oklahoma’s Brownfields Program.”

³ Kashian, Russ and Evans Paull. 2015. “The Economic and Fiscal Impact of Wisconsin’s Brownfields Investments.” University of Wisconsin Whitewater Fiscal and Economic Research Center.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, the EPA will allocate funding support to approximately 160 state and Tribal response programs. Grant supported state and Tribal response programs will oversee the cleanup at approximately 26,032 properties making over 90,000 acres ready for reuse.

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;⁴
- 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.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$14,296.0) This change in funding reduces cleanup oversight by states and tribes. The EPA will work with states and tribes to prioritize funds to establish core capabilities, enhance their response programs, and identify program efficiencies.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act, § 128.

⁴ For more information, see [Brownfields State & Local Tribal Information](#).

Categorical Grant: Lead
Program Area: Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$14,694.6</i>	<i>\$14,022.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>(\$14,022.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$14,694.6	\$14,022.0	\$0.0	(\$14,022.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Lead Paint Program is working to reduce the number of children with blood lead levels of five micrograms per deciliter or higher. The Lead program also works to reduce the disparities in blood lead levels between low-income children and non-low-income children.⁵ The Lead Categorical Grant Program provides support to authorized states and Tribal programs that administer training and certification programs for lead professionals and contractors.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources and FTE have been eliminated for this program in FY 2018. Lead paint certification will continue under the Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$14,022.0) This funding change eliminates the Categorical Grant: Lead Program.

Statutory Authority:

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

⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Fourth Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, Updated Tables, (September 2012). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <http://www.cdc.gov/exposurereport/>.

Categorical Grant: Environmental Information

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$9,696.4	\$9,628.0	\$6,739.0	(\$2,889.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$9,696.4	\$9,628.0	\$6,739.0	(\$2,889.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

Funds provided under this categorical grant support the Environmental Information Exchange Network (EN) which is a critical component of the agency’s strategy. The EN is a standards-based, secure approach for the EPA and its state, Tribal and territorial partners to exchange and share environmental data over the Internet. Through its use of technology and data standards, open-source software, shared services and reusable tools and applications, the EN, in tandem with the agency’s E-Enterprise efforts, offers its partners tremendous potential for managing, accessing, and analyzing environmental data more effectively and efficiently. As a part of E-Enterprise it is a priority to further enhance portal compatibility and shared services provided by the EN. This will lead to improved decision making and reduced regulatory burden by making data more accessible, eliminating redundant data collection, resolving issues with data validation, streamlining processes, and avoiding development and operational costs for redundant IT systems and components.

EN grants provide funding to states, territories, federally recognized Indian tribes, and Tribal consortia to support their participation in the EN. These grants help EN partners acquire and develop the hardware and software needed to connect to the Network; use the EN to collect, report and access the data they need with greater efficiency; and integrate environmental data across programs. In collaboration with the EPA, the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS) agreed upon the EN as the standard approach for the EPA, state, tribe and territorial data sharing. The grant program has provided the funding to make this approach a reality.

The EPA plays a critical role in program planning, management and evaluation for the Exchange Network. Specifically, the EPA supports the Exchange Network and E-Enterprise governance which oversees strategic planning, administers the Network’s grant program (approximately 155 grants), partners with tribes to expand Tribal participation in the Exchange Network and implements the Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Regulation. The EPA also conducts return on investment analyses on specific electronic data exchange projects in partnership with programs and Regional Offices.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, the Environmental Information programs and activities will continue focus on state, local, and Tribal partnerships in supporting government agencies’ delivery of environmental

protection. Under this strategy, the agency will continue implementing its business processes and systems to reduce reporting burden on states and regulated facilities, and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of environmental protection programs for the EPA, states, and tribes. EPA and states are making progress on implementing the E-Enterprise business strategy and will adjust schedules and prioritization to align with capacity. The EPA anticipates awarding 15 EN grants in FY 2018 that will assist states, tribes, and territories implement the following activities:

- **Data Access and Availability:** These activities create services and tools that make state or Tribal data available on demand to other partners. Providing data through Web services and application programming interfaces (APIs) helps facilitate the sharing of information with the public, with private sector entities, and among state, Tribal, and territorial agencies and the EPA. The development of an API and Web services approach, in collaboration with Exchange Network partners, advances the Network's Phase 2 goals of expanding access to environmental data and enhancing inter- and intra-partner data sharing. Emphasis will be placed on projects that develop Web services, APIs, and tools that support access, analysis and integration of environmental data. Grant activities may include mobile and desktop applications, executive and program dashboards and publishing environmental information to public sites.
- **New EPA Reporting Data Flows:** Grant projects will support developing and implementing new Exchange Network data flows that enable automated reporting to EPA systems (e.g., e-Permitting or NPDES).
- **Partner Data Sharing:** These activities support the partners' ability to share cross-state, cross-Tribal or state-Tribal data, such as institutional controls at contamination sites, data on cleanup sites, and datasets of national significance to tribes (e.g., open dumps).
- **Virtual Exchange Services (VES) support for states, tribes and territories:** This program supports Exchange Network Partners transitioning from using individually-operated nodes to leveraging the EPA-hosted VES. Moving to VES supports the transition to a cloud-based network infrastructure, which provides more cost-efficient ways for EN partners to manage nodes, thereby decreasing development and operational costs (including licensing, server, and administration costs). This new cloud-based model provides a simplified and standardized development environment, creates greater economies of scale and reduces the administration burden on partners.
- **Sharing Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Rule (CROMERR) services and components:** This supports state and Tribal adoption and implementation of a suite of CDX services that the EPA has centrally developed for CROMERR functions. Specific Shared Services include electronic signature for submissions from regulated entities, Copy of Record management and identity management within the registration process. States and tribes will use these services that are centrally hosted by the EPA, replacing individually developed system functions. The use of shared services will reduce states and tribes' time to prepare and review applications and develop systems, and the cost to develop, operate, and maintain CROMERR-compliant e-reporting systems.

- Support for the Exchange Network program and E-Enterprise business strategy through a cooperative agreement with ECOS under the associated program support cost authority (Public Law 113-76). This includes direct support to both Exchange Network and E-Enterprise joint governance, each of which represents a cross-section of the EPA, state and Tribal organizations. The cooperative agreement assists state, Tribal and territorial organizations in fulfilling the missions of both programs by providing programmatic, policy, technical and administrative support; promoting information-sharing amongst state/Tribal/territorial/federal partners; enhancing communication and outreach; and convening national user meetings.

The “National Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant Program Solicitation Notice” sets forth the process for awarding grant funding to states, tribes, and territories.⁶ 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.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$2,889.0) This focuses funding for states and tribes to maintain existing tools, services and capabilities. The EPA will work with states and tribes to target funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to address particular priorities.

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); Appropriation Acts: FY 2002 (Public Law 107-73), FY 2003 (Public Law 108-7), FY 2004 (Public Law 108-199), FY 2005 (Public Law 108-447), FY 2006 (Public Law 109-54), FY 2007 (Public Law 110-5), FY 2008 (Public Law 110-161), FY 2009 (Public Law 111-8), FY 2010 (Public Law 111-88), FY 2011 (Public Law 112-10), FY 2012 (Public Law 112-74), FY 2013 (Public Law 113-6), FY 2014 (Public Law 113-76); and FY 15 (Public Law 113-235).

⁶ Please see: <https://www.epa.gov/exchangenetwork/exchange-network-grant-program>.

Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance
Program Area: Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$98,994.1</i>	<i>\$99,503.0</i>	<i>\$69,652.0</i>	<i>(\$29,851.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$98,994.1	\$99,503.0	\$69,652.0	(\$29,851.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants help states⁷ implement the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Through RCRA, the 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 6 territories. Currently, 48 states and 2 territories are authorized to implement the RCRA program. In addition, the EPA directly implements the RCRA program in the states of Iowa and Alaska. To ensure statutory requirements are successful, the EPA partners with state and local governments, as well as American businesses and non-governmental organizations, to significantly improve waste and material management practices.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, the agency (and authorized states) will:

- Issue and renew permits to a portion of the 6,600 hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal (TSD) 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;
- 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;

⁷ When appropriate, these grants also are used to support tribes in conducting hazardous waste work in Indian Country. For additional information, refer to: <https://www.epa.gov/tribal/solid-and-hazardous-waste-indian-country-resource-conservation-and-recovery-act-rcra>.

- Inspect facilities to ensure compliance and safety;
- Oversee cleanups at hazardous waste management facilities, and focus on completing cleanup of the 3,779 priority 2020 Baseline facilities;
- 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 federal taxpayers;
- 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;
- Continue to improve cleanup approaches, share best practices and cleanup innovations, such as RCRA FIRST,⁸ and address issues of emerging science.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$29,851.0) This change in funding modifies timelines for reaching cleanup milestones, reviews of facility data, cleanup plans, permit modifications, and assistance to Tribal communities.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, § 3011.

⁸ For more information, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/hw/toolbox-corrective-action-resource-conservation-and-recovery-act-facilities-investigation-remedy>.

Categorical Grant: Multipurpose Grants

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$20,642.7</i>	<i>\$20,960.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>(\$20,960.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$20,642.7	\$20,960.0	\$0.0	(\$20,960.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

In FY 2016, this program provided \$21 million for grants to states and tribes to assist with the implementation of high priority activities under established environmental statutes, complementing other funding programs.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources have been eliminated for this program in FY 2018. States can continue to fund work through the EPA's core grant programs and statutes. The agency will work with states to target funds to address their priorities.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$20,960.0) This funding change eliminates the Multipurpose Grants program.

Statutory Authority:

P-L. 114-113.

Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$166,177.0</i>	<i>\$164,601.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>(\$164,601.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$166,177.0	\$164,601.0	\$0.0	(\$164,601.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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.⁹ Grants under Section 319 are provided to states, territories, and tribes to help them implement their EPA approved Nonpoint Source Management Programs.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources for this program have been eliminated in FY 2018. The agency will continue to coordinate with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) on targeting funding, where appropriate, to address nonpoint sources.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$164,601.0) This funding change eliminates the Nonpoint Source grant program. There are funds for this type of work across government, and the agency will partner with USDA to target their efforts.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act, § 319.

⁹ For more information, see: <https://www.cfda.gov>

Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$17,845.0</i>	<i>\$18,016.0</i>	<i>\$11,050.0</i>	<i>(\$6,966.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$17,845.0	\$18,016.0	\$11,050.0	(\$6,966.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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 agreements¹⁰ with states and tribes. The cooperative agreements support state and Tribal compliance and enforcement activities under FIFRA. Enforcement and pesticides program cooperative agreement guidance is issued to focus regional, state, and Tribal efforts on the highest priorities.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, the EPA will prioritize and award state and Tribal pesticides cooperative agreements for implementing the compliance monitoring and enforcement provisions of FIFRA within our resource levels.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$6,966.0) This reduction in funding streamlines the pesticides compliance monitoring and enforcement cooperative agreement program. The EPA will work with state and tribes to target funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to address particular priorities.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

¹⁰ For additional information, refer to: <http://www2.epa.gov/compliance/federal-insecticide-fungicide-and-rodenticide-act-state-and-tribal-assistance-grant>.

Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$12,841.3</i>	<i>\$12,677.0</i>	<i>\$8,874.0</i>	<i>(\$3,803.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$12,841.3	\$12,677.0	\$8,874.0	(\$3,803.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The purpose of the 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 and tribes. Grant resources allow states and tribes to be more effective regulatory partners.

The 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 the use of pesticides.¹¹ The agency provides grants to states, tribes, and other partners, including universities, non-profit organizations, other federal agencies, pesticide users, environmental groups, and other entities, as necessary, to assist in strengthening and implementing the EPA's pesticide programs. This STAG program focuses on areas such as worker safety activities (including worker protection and certification and training of pesticide applicators), protection of endangered species,¹² protection of water resources from pesticides, protection of pollinators, and promotion of environmental stewardship and [Integrated Pest Management](#) related activities. These agency activities are achieved through implementation of EPA statutes and regulatory actions by states and tribes.

The EPA supports implementation of Tribal pesticide programs through grants. Tribal program outreach activities support Tribal capacity to protect human health by reducing risks from pesticides in Indian country. This task is challenging given that certain aspects of Native Americans' lifestyles, such as subsistence fishing or consumption of plants that were not grown as food and possibly exposed to pesticides not intended for food use, may increase exposure to some chemicals or create unique chemical exposure scenarios. For additional information, please see <http://www.epa.gov/pesticide-advisory-committees-and-regulatory-partners/tribal-pesticide-programs>.

¹¹ Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended January 23, 2004. Section 3(a), Requirement of Registration (7 U.S.C. 136a). Available online at <http://www.epa.gov/opp00001/regulating/laws.htm>.

¹² 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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Endangered Species Act of 1973 internet site: <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/laws-policies/section-7.html>.

The agency also funds a multi-year grant in support of the State Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Issues Research and Evaluation Group, which provides common services to states and ensures the close coordination of states and the EPA on pesticide issues.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

Worker Protection Standard and Certification and Training Program

Through the Certification and Training Program and the Worker Protection Standard, the EPA protects workers, pesticide applicators and handlers, employers, and the public from the potential risks posed by pesticides in their work environments. In FY 2018, the EPA will continue to provide assistance and grants to implement the Certification and Training Program and Worker Protection Standard, and to address changes to the federal regulations for these programs. In FY 2018, states, territories, and tribes will review and respond to the proposed changes to the Certification and Training regulations and begin to assess what changes to their certification programs may be needed when the changes to the Certification and Training rule are finalized. For worker protection, the states, territories, and tribes also will train their program and inspection staff on the final revisions to the Worker Protection Standard, conduct outreach and training programs, and plan for inspections under the new rule. See <http://www.epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/how-epa-protects-workers-pesticide-risk> for more information.

Endangered Species Protection Program

The Endangered Species Protection Program (ESPP) protects federally listed, threatened, or endangered animals and plants whose populations are threatened by risks associated with pesticide use.¹³ The EPA complies with Endangered Species Act (ESA) requirements to ensure that its regulatory decisions will not likely jeopardize the continued existence of species listed as endangered and threatened, or destroy or adversely modify habitat designated as critical to those species' survival. The EPA will provide grants to states, tribes, and other partners, as described above, for projects supporting endangered species protection. Program implementation includes outreach, communication, education related to use limitations, review and distribution of endangered species protection bulletins, and mapping and development of endangered species protection plans. These activities support the agency's mission to protect the environment from pesticide risk.

Protection of Water Sources from Pesticide Exposure

Protecting the nation's water sources from possible pesticide contamination is another component of the EPA's environmental protection efforts. The EPA provides funding, through cooperative agreements, to states, tribes, and other partners to investigate and respond to water resource contamination by pesticides. Stakeholders and partners, including states and tribes, are expected to evaluate local pesticide uses that have the potential to contaminate water resources and take steps to prevent or reduce contamination where pesticide concentrations approach or exceed levels of concern.

¹³ <http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/endanger/species-info.htm>.

Integrated Pest Management

Within available resources, the EPA will continue to support risk reduction by providing assistance to promote the use of safer alternatives to traditional chemical pest control methods including Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques.¹⁴ The EPA supports the development and evaluation of new pest management technologies that contribute to reducing both health and environmental risks from pesticide use.

Pollinator Health

The EPA will continue to work with state and Tribal agencies to promote the development of locally-based plans to help improve pollinator health. State pollinator protection plans in place 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 honey bees, while maintaining the flexibility needed by growers. The 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 also can help accomplish the EPA's overall goal of mitigating exposure of bees to acutely toxic pesticides.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$3,803.0) Due to this change, renewed focus will be placed on streamlining core activities and reducing duplication. The EPA will work with states and tribes to target funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to address particular priorities.

Statutory Authority:

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

¹⁴ For additional information, see <http://www.epa.gov/pepp/>.

Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$233,154.4</i>	<i>\$230,367.0</i>	<i>\$161,257.0</i>	<i>(\$69,110.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$233,154.4	\$230,367.0	\$161,257.0	(\$69,110.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

Section 106 of the Clean Water Act authorizes the EPA to provide federal assistance to states (including territories and the District of Columbia), tribes qualified under Clean Water Act Section 518(e), and interstate agencies to establish and maintain adequate programs for the prevention and control of surface and groundwater pollution from point and nonpoint sources. Prevention and control activities supported through these grants include providing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, conducting ambient water quality monitoring and assessment, listing impaired waters, developing water quality standards and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), surveillance, and enforcement. Section 106 grants also may be used to provide support through an EPA contract, if requested by a state or tribe.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

The Section 106 Grant Program supports prevention and control measures that improve water quality. In FY 2018, the EPA will focus on core statutory requirements while continuing to provide states and tribes with flexibility to best address their particular priorities.

Monitoring and Assessment:

The EPA is working with states to provide monitoring and assessment information to support multiple Clean Water Act programs in a cost-efficient and effective manner. The goal is to have scientifically defensible monitoring data that is needed to address priority problems at state, national, and local levels and to track national water quality improvements over time.

In FY 2018, the EPA will continue working with states and tribes to support their water quality monitoring programs. Monitoring Initiative funds for states and tribes will support the statistically valid National Aquatic Resource Surveys (NARS) of national and regional water conditions and the enhancement of state and Tribal monitoring programs. In FY 2018, the Monitoring Initiative will be funded at \$12.5 million, with \$5.9 million allocated for participation in the NARS and \$6.6 million for monitoring program priority enhancements. Through the Monitoring and Assessment Partnership, the EPA will work with states to develop and apply innovative and efficient monitoring tools and techniques to optimize availability of high-quality data to support priority Clean Water Act program needs.

Review and Update Water Quality Standards:

States and authorized tribes will review and update their water quality standards as required by the Clean Water Act and the EPA regulation at 40 CFR part 131. The regulations place a focus on states and tribes keeping water quality criteria in their standards up-to-date to reflect the latest science. The EPA will work with tribes that want to establish water quality standards.

Develop Total Maximum Daily Loads:

The EPA will work with states and other partners to develop and implement TMDLs for Clean Water Act 303(d) listed impaired waterbodies as a tool for meeting water quality restoration goals. TMDLs focus on clearly defined environmental goals and establish a pollutant budget, which is then implemented via permit requirements and through local, state, and federal watershed plans and programs to restore waters. The EPA will work with states to facilitate accurate, comprehensive, and geo-referenced water quality assessment decisions made available to the public via the Assessment Total Maximum Daily Load Tracking and Implementation System. In addition, the EPA and states will implement a performance measure that looks more comprehensively at the 303(d) program by measuring the extent of state priorities addressed by TMDLs, alternative restoration plans, or protection plans.

Issue Permits:

The NPDES program requires point source dischargers to be permitted and pretreatment programs to control discharges from industrial and other facilities to the nation's wastewater treatment plants. The EPA will work with states to balance competing priorities, identify opportunities to enhance the integrity and effectiveness of NPDES permits, set schedules to address significant action items, and map out program revisions.

Conducting Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement:

The EPA will work with NPDES-authorized states to implement the 2014 Clean Water Act NPDES Compliance Monitoring Strategy (CMS). The NPDES CMS establishes national goals for allocation of inspection resources across all NPDES regulated entities in order to best protect water quality.

The EPA works with states on advanced technologies such as remote water monitoring sensors to collect discharge data and to more efficiently identify problem areas. The agency expects that these technologies will improve the EPA's and state's analytical capabilities and enhance the public's knowledge about the quality of their environment.

Currently, the EPA and states are implementing the NPDES Electronic Reporting Rule through the Integrated Compliance Information System.¹⁵ Phase 1 of the rule was implemented in FY 2017 for NPDES Discharge Monitoring Reports and Phase 2 will begin cooperatively with our state partners in FY 2018. Also, in FY 2018, the EPA will work with additional states in the development of electronic reporting tools. For example, approximately 20 states currently use the EPA's electronic reporting tool to collect DMRs. This saves the states a significant amount of resources in development and operations and maintenance costs.

¹⁵ For more information, refer to: <https://www.epa.gov/compliance/npdes-ereporting>.

Working with Tribal Water Pollution Control Programs:

In FY 2018, the EPA will work with Tribal programs on activities that address water quality and pollution problems on Tribal lands. Tribes will implement the *Clean Water Act Section 106 Tribal Guidance*, which forms a framework for tribes to establish, implement, and expand their Water Pollution Control Programs.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$69,110.0) This streamlines the Section 106 Pollution Control grant program. The EPA will work with states and tribes to target funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to address particular priorities.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act, § 106.

Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$5,417.7	\$4,756.0	\$0.0	(\$4,756.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$5,417.7	\$4,756.0	\$0.0	(\$4,756.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Pollution Prevention (P2) Categorical Grants program augments the counterpart P2 program under the Environmental Program and Management (EPM) account.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources and FTE have been eliminated for this program in FY 2018. Based on previous investments in P2 solutions made under this program/project, partners are expected to be able to continue to share best practices and seek additional pollution prevention solutions.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$4,756.0) This funding change eliminates the Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention program in FY 2018.

Statutory Authority:

Pollution Prevention Act of 1990; Toxic Substances Control Act.

Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$100,104.1</i>	<i>\$101,769.0</i>	<i>\$71,238.0</i>	<i>(\$30,531.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$100,104.1	\$101,769.0	\$71,238.0	(\$30,531.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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 under the Safe Drinking Water Act. These grants support the safety of the nation’s drinking water resources. The states are the primary implementers of the national drinking water program and work with the public water systems, within their jurisdiction, to protect public health by achieving and maintaining compliance with drinking water rules.

The National Primary Drinking Water Regulations set forth health-based standards, monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping, sanitary survey, compliance tracking, and enforcement elements to ensure that the nation’s drinking water supplies do not pose adverse health effects. The PWSS program supports the states’ role in a federal/state partnership to ensure safe drinking water supplies to the public. States use these grant funds to fund drinking water program personnel who:

- Provide technical assistance to owners and operators of public water systems;
- Manage public water system data, facilitate electronic reporting of compliance monitoring data, and submit that data into the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS);
- Share sampling results with the public;
- Respond to violations;
- Certify laboratories;
- Conduct laboratory analyses;
- Conduct sanitary surveys (i.e., on-sight reviews conducted to determine and support a facility's capacity to deliver safe drinking water) and other site visits;
- Respond to questions from the public;
- Train and certify public water system operators; and
- Provide training and technical assistance to small system staff and management to build water system technical, managerial, and financial capacity.

Some states and tribes do not have primary enforcement authority. Funds allocated to the state of Wyoming, the District of Columbia, and Indian tribes without primacy are used to support direct

implementation activities by the EPA or for developmental grants to Indian tribes to develop capacity for primacy.¹⁶

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, the EPA will work with states and tribes to target funds to core statutory requirements while providing states and tribes with flexibility to best address their particular priorities.

In FY 2018, the EPA will provide funds to support state and Tribal efforts to assist water systems in meeting existing drinking water regulations and in working to develop financial and managerial capacity needed to protect federal investments that remedy aging or inadequate infrastructure (e.g., pipe replacement to prevent failures in distribution systems; installation of treatment to remove harmful drinking water contaminants). The EPA will encourage states to use grant funds to focus, to the extent possible, on the most immediate challenges public water systems are facing today.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$30,531.0) This streamlines the Public Water System Supervision grant program. The EPA will work with states and tribes to target funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to address particular priorities.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act, § 1443.

¹⁶ For more information, see:

<http://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/public-water-system-supervision-pwss-grant-program>

<https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=cca066b833c552bdf3c9ff011e576c7f>.

Categorical Grant: Radon
Program Area: Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$8,114.2</i>	<i>\$8,036.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>(\$8,036.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$8,114.2	\$8,036.0	\$0.0	(\$8,036.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA’s non-regulatory radon program promotes public action to reduce the health risk from indoor radon. The EPA has assisted states and tribes through technical support and the State Indoor Radon Grants (SIRG) program, which provided categorical grants to develop, implement, and enhance programs that assess and mitigate radon risk. For over 29 years, the EPA’s radon program has provided important guidance and significant funding to help states establish their own programs. The EPA supplemented grant dollars with technical support to transfer “best practices” among states that promote effective program implementation across the nation.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources have been eliminated for this program in FY 2018.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$8,036.0) This funding change eliminates the Radon Grant program.

Statutory Authority:

CAA Amendments of 1990; Radon Gas and Indoor Air Quality Research Act; Title IV of the SARA of 1986; TSCA, Section 6, Titles II and Title III (15 U.S.C. 2605 and 2641-2671); and IRAA, Section 306.

Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management
 Program Area: Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$227,533.6	\$227,785.0	\$159,450.0	(\$68,335.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$227,533.6	\$227,785.0	\$159,450.0	(\$68,335.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

This program provides funding for state air programs, as implemented by multi-state, state, and local air pollution control agencies. Section 103 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) provides the EPA with the authority to award grants to a variety of agencies, institutions, and organizations, including the air pollution control agencies funded from the STAG appropriation, 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 the EPA with the authority to award grants to state and local air pollution control agencies to develop and implement continuing environmental programs for the prevention and control of air pollution, for the implementation of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) set to protect public health and the environment, and for improving visibility in our national parks and wilderness areas (Class I areas). The continuing activities, funded under Section 105, include development and implementation of emission reduction measures, development and operation of air quality monitoring networks, and a number of other air program activities. Section 106 of the CAA provides the EPA with the authority to fund interstate air pollution transport commissions to develop or carry out plans for designated air quality control regions.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, states will continue to be 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 obligations. There are several events that trigger SIP obligations. For example, when the EPA promulgates a new or revises an existing NAAQS, affected states must update certain parts of their SIPs within three years. In addition, whenever EPA completes a designation or reclassification of a nonattainment area for a particular pollutant, an affected state must update their SIP within three years or 18 months, depending on the pollutant. In FY 2018, states will be reviewing their SIPs for implementing ozone standards revised in 2015. Also, affected states will be completing development or revision of attainment SIPs for areas designated nonattainment or reclassified to Serious for the 2006 and/or 2012 fine particle (PM_{2.5}) NAAQS and the 2010 sulfur dioxide (SO₂) NAAQS. States also have SIP obligations associated with visibility requirements, among other requirements identified in the CAA.

States will continue implementing the 2008 and 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS, the 2008 lead NAAQS, the 2010 1-hour nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) NAAQS, and the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS. As

appropriate, 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, and the 1-hour and 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS (through anti-backsliding requirements). SIP preparation for some pollutants is complicated due to the regional nature of air pollution that requires additional and more detailed modeling, refined emissions inventories, and greater stakeholder involvement. In FY 2018, states will prioritize activities needed to meet obligations for SIP development and in implementing their plans for the NAAQS and regional haze, adjusting schedules, and identifying streamlining options.

States will operate and maintain their existing monitoring networks at baseline levels. This is typically the largest part of a state's air program, supporting the quality and availability of data that states are required to submit. In 2015, the EPA finalized its review of the ozone NAAQS monitoring requirements, and extended the ozone monitoring season in 33 states and revised monitoring requirements for the Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS). Any PAMS revised monitoring requirements are required to be operational in 2019. The EPA also finalized the Data Requirements Rule for the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS and states will continue operating new monitoring networks in certain locations in FY 2018.

The multi-pollutant monitoring site network (NCore) serves multiple objectives such as measuring long-term trends of air pollution, validating models, and providing input to health and atmospheric science studies. The EPA will provide assistance to states to operate this network of approximately 80 stations across the nation. Funding for priority updates to the NCore stations, which provide measurements for particles, including filter-based and continuous mass for PM_{2.5}; chemical speciation for PM_{2.5}; and PM₁₀ - PM_{2.5} mass, will be provided. Stations also measure gases such as carbon monoxide (CO), SO₂, NO₂, and ozone, and record basic meteorology. In FY 2018, the EPA will continue its review of the monitoring requirements supporting the NO₂ NAAQS. States and the EPA will adjust the schedule of any relocation of existing CO and PM_{2.5} monitors where states have asked the EPA to help them address near road environments – a source of concentrated mobile source emissions. Data collected from monitoring sites, implemented under phases 1 and 2 of the near-road monitoring network, will be considered as part of this review for the determination of the appropriate network design.

In FY 2018, states with approved or delegated permitting programs will continue to implement permitting requirements as part of their programs. The EPA will continue to undertake actions required as a result of the Supreme Court's 2014 decision on the EPA's Tailoring Rule as well as the April 2015 D.C. Circuit Amended Judgment implementing the Supreme Court decision.

The development of a complete emission inventory is an important step in an air quality management process. Emission 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 photo-chemical modeling. An emission inventory includes estimates of the emissions from various pollution sources in a specific geographical area. In FY 2018, states will continue to develop inventories and submit data to the EPA under an adjusted schedule for the next release of the National Emissions Inventory.

This program supports state and local agency capabilities to provide air quality forecasts for ozone and PM_{2.5} that 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. In addition, many communities use forecasts for initiating air quality “action” or “awareness” days, which seek voluntary participation from the public to reduce pollution and improve local air quality. Data will be updated on an adjusted schedule to sustain some ability of state and local agencies to provide important public health information to the public.

This program also supports state and local efforts to characterize air toxics problems and take measures to reduce health risks from air toxics, most often through implementation of EPA regulations. For example, this funding supports enforcement of new and revised New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards for major sources (and area sources) by delegated air agencies. This funding also supports characterization work that includes collection and analysis of emissions data and monitoring of ambient air toxics. In FY 2018, funds for air toxic ambient monitoring also will support the National Air Toxics Trends Stations (NATTS), consisting of 27 air toxics monitoring sites operated and maintained by state and local air pollution control agencies across the country, including the associated quality assurance, data analysis, and methods support. States will balance the requirements of the different components of their monitoring enterprise in FY 2018.

Under the visibility requirements of the CAA, FY 2018 work includes base supports for states as they complete first planning period obligations for regional haze and work collaboratively to support SIP submissions associated with the second planning period. In addition, states will be implementing control measures required from their first planning period SIPs. Remaining first planning period obligations include submittal of progress report SIP revisions to ensure that states are making progress toward their visibility improvement goals. Comprehensive regional haze SIP revisions are due 2021 and states will initiate planning for that deadline in 2018.

In FY 2018, the EPA will transition the funding of the PM_{2.5} monitoring network from Section 103 authority of the CAA, which provides 100 percent federal funding, to Section 105 authority of the CAA, which provides a maximum federal share of 60 percent.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$68,335.0) This refocuses support for continuing environmental state programs responsible for carrying out air quality implementation activities. The EPA will work with states to target funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to address particular priorities.
 - A major component of this program is air monitoring which is used for providing information to the public, states, and researchers; and
 - States will refocus resources to incorporate any new recommendations as a result

of updated NAAQS monitoring guidance.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act, §§ 103, 105.

Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$5,220.0	\$4,910.0	\$3,437.0	(\$1,473.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$5,220.0	\$4,910.0	\$3,437.0	(\$1,473.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Compliance program builds environmental partnerships with states and tribes to strengthen their ability to address environmental and public health threats from toxic substances. This State and Tribal Assistance Grant is used to prevent or eliminate unreasonable risks to health or the environment and to ensure compliance with toxic substance regulations. The compliance monitoring activities conducted by the states will be a cooperative endeavor addressing the priorities of the federal Toxic Substances Control Act program and state issues.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, the EPA will continue, within our resource levels, to award state and Tribal assistance grants to assist in the implementation of compliance and enforcement provisions of TSCA.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,473.0) This streamlines the Toxic Substances Compliance grants. The EPA will work with states and tribes to target funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to address particular priorities.

Statutory Authority:

Toxic Substances Control Act.

Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management
Program Area: Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$13,104.5</i>	<i>\$12,805.0</i>	<i>\$8,963.0</i>	<i>(\$3,842.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$13,104.5	\$12,805.0	\$8,963.0	(\$3,842.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

This program includes funding for Tribal air pollution control agencies and/or tribes. Through Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 105 grants, tribes may develop and implement programs for the prevention and control of air pollution and implementation of national primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Through CAA Section 103 grants, Tribal air pollution control agencies or tribes, 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.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance 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. The 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 at reduced levels. 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 strong partnerships with individual tribes and with the National Tribal Air Association (NTAA), whose priorities include tribes' ability to collect and provide monitoring data and to protect the health of their Tribal members.

In FY 2018, the EPA will continue to implement the Tribal New Source Review (NSR) rule, under which tribes may opt to take an active role in implementation by developing a Tribal Implementation Plan (TIP), managing the program under the EPA's authority, or by actively participating in the permit review and outreach process.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$3,842.0) This streamlines federal support for CAA grants provided to tribes. The EPA will work with tribes to target funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to best address priorities.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act, §§ 103, 105.

Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program
Program Area: Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$67,888.7	\$65,352.0	\$45,746.0	(\$19,606.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$67,888.7	\$65,352.0	\$45,746.0	(\$19,606.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

In calendar year 1992, Congress established the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP) which provides grants and technical assistance to tribes to cover the costs of planning, developing, and establishing Tribal environmental protection programs consistent with other applicable provisions of law administered by the EPA, providing for enforcement of such laws by tribes on Indian lands. The EPA works collaboratively with Tribal partners on mutually identified environmental and health priorities to achieve these aims. Funding provided under GAP is for the administrative, technical, legal, enforcement, communication, and outreach capacities tribes need to effectively administer environmental regulatory programs that the EPA may delegate to tribes. Please see <http://www.epa.gov/aieo/gap.htm> for more information.

Some uses of GAP funds include:

- Assessing the status of a tribe’s environmental conditions;
- Developing appropriate environmental programs and ordinances;
- Developing the capacity to administer environmental regulatory programs that the 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 able to participate in environmental decision-making;
- Promoting communication and coordination among federal, state, local, and Tribal environmental officials; and
- Promoting effective consultation activities on environmental actions and issues.

GAP supports Tribal capacity development through financial assistance to more than 530 Tribal governments and inter-tribal consortia. GAP has helped tribes receive 110 program delegations for tribes to administer a variety of programs across a number of statutes, including the Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, and the Clean Air Act. Tribes also have developed their capacity to assist the EPA in implementing federal environmental programs in the absence of an EPA approved Tribal program through Direct Implementation Tribal Cooperative Agreements (DITCAs). In FY 2016, there were 16 active DITCAs supporting the EPA’s direct implementation activities. Similarly, the EPA also has been able to certify 23 Tribal employees as inspectors for various federal compliance programs. GAP also supports tribes with the development of their waste

management programs with over 220 tribes having established Integrated Waste Management Plans.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, GAP grants will continue to assist Tribal governments in developing environmental protection program capacity to assess environmental conditions; using relevant environmental information to improve long-range strategic environmental program development planning; and developing environmental programs tailored to Tribal needs consistent with those long-range strategic plans.

The agency's "*Guidance on the Award and Management of General Assistance Agreements for Tribes and Inter-Tribal Consortia*"¹⁷ establishes an overall framework for tribes and the EPA to follow in developing Tribal environmental program capacity under GAP. Specifically, the guidance requires strengthening joint strategic planning through EPA-Tribal Environmental Plans (ETEPs) to document long-range Tribal environmental program development priorities. These strategic planning documents inform funding decisions by linking ETEP goals to annual GAP assistance agreement work plans and providing a mechanism to measure Tribal progress in meeting their program development goals. In FY 2018, the EPA will continue to implement GAP under this national framework and expand the number of ETEPs. The EPA also will maintain an emphasis on trainings (internal and external) in FY 2018 to support nationally consistent GAP guidance interpretation and implementation.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$19,606.0) This reduces funding for tribes to develop the capacity to implement environmental protection programs in Indian country. The EPA will work with tribes to target funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to address particular priorities expressed in the ETEPs.

Statutory Authority:

Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act.

¹⁷ <http://www.epa.gov/tp/GAP-guidance-final.pdf>

Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$10,053.6</i>	<i>\$10,486.0</i>	<i>\$7,340.0</i>	<i>(\$3,146.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$10,053.6	\$10,486.0	\$7,340.0	(\$3,146.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA’s Underground Injection Control (UIC) grant program funds are allocated to federal, state, and Tribal government agencies that oversee underground injection activities, in order to prevent contamination of underground sources of drinking water from fluid injection, as established by the Safe Drinking Water Act.

The EPA provides financial assistance, in the form of grants, to states and tribes that have primary enforcement authority (primacy) to implement and manage UIC programs. Eligible Indian 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, the EPA uses these funds for direct implementation of federal UIC requirements.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

The UIC program manages more than 700,000 injection wells¹⁸ across six well types to protect our groundwater resources. The requested funding supports implementation of the UIC program. The EPA directly implements UIC programs in nine states and two territories and shares responsibility in seven states and two tribes. The EPA also administers the UIC programs for all other tribes and for Class VI wells in all states.¹⁹

The EPA will continue its support of state oil and gas programs as they implement the UIC Class II program or assume responsibility for Class II programs.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

¹⁸ As represented in calendar year 2015 annual inventory.

¹⁹ For more information, please visit:

<https://www.cfdia.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=c1307f57fe8bec34f1a65660eff495a8&ccck=1&au=&ck=>
<http://water.epa.gov/type/groundwater/uic/index.cfm>

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$3,146.0) This streamlines the Underground Injection Control grant program. The EPA will work with states and tribes to target funds to core statutory requirements while providing flexibility to address particular priorities.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act, § 1443.

Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks
Program Area: Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$1,495.4</i>	<i>\$1,495.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>(\$1,495.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$1,495.4	\$1,495.0	\$0.0	(\$1,495.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

Releases of petroleum from underground storage tanks (UST) can contaminate groundwater, the drinking water source for many Americans. The State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) program provides funding to states²⁰ to bring UST systems into compliance with release prevention and release detection requirements.

STAG funds are used by states to fund such activities as: seeking state program approval to operate the UST program in lieu of the federal program; approving specific technologies to detect leaks from tanks; ensuring that tank owners and operators are complying with notification and other requirements; ensuring equipment compatibility; conducting inspections; and implementing operator training.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources have been eliminated for this program in FY 2018. States could elect to maintain core program work with state resources rather than federal.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,495.0) This funding change eliminates the Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks program.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1976, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, § 2007(f); Energy Policy Act, § 9011.

²⁰ States as referenced here also include the District of Columbia and five territories as described in the definition of state in the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development
Program Area: Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$13,562.2	\$14,633.0	\$10,243.0	(\$4,390.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$13,562.2	\$14,633.0	\$10,243.0	(\$4,390.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Wetlands Program Development Grants (WPDGs) assist states, tribes, and local governments to build or enhance their wetland protection and restoration programs. The program’s 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 Section 401 certification and Section 404 assumption;²¹ and (4) wetland water quality standards.

States and tribes develop program elements based on their goals and resources. The grants support development of state and Tribal wetland programs that further the goals of the Clean Water Act 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 the Clean Water Act. Funding is split among the EPA Regional Offices according to the number of states and territories per Regional Office. Each Regional Office is required, by regulation, to compete the award of these funds to states, tribes, local governments, interstate agencies, and inter-tribal consortia.²²

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources will continue to assist states and tribes in strengthening wetland protection through documenting stresses or improvements to wetland condition, providing incentives for wetland restoration and protection, and developing regulatory controls to avoid, minimize, and compensate for wetland impacts.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

²¹ State and Tribal assumption of Section 404 is an approach that can be useful in streamlining Section 404 permitting in coordination with other environmental and land use planning 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 Corps of Engineers retains jurisdiction under Section 10 of the River and Harbors Act for permits regarding navigable waters.

²²For more information, see http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/wetlands/estp.cfm.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$4,390.0) This streamlines the Wetlands Program Development grant program. The EPA will work with states and tribes to target funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to address particular priorities.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act, § 104(b)(3).

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$1,350,884.4</i>	<i>\$1,391,237.0</i>	<i>\$1,393,887.0</i>	<i>\$2,650.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$1,350,884.4	\$1,391,237.0	\$1,393,887.0	\$2,650.0
Total Workyears	4.6	0.0	0.0	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. The CWSRF is the largest source of federal funds for states to provide loans and other forms of assistance for water quality projects including construction of wastewater treatment facilities, water and energy efficiency projects, green infrastructure projects, and agricultural best management practices (BMPs). This program also includes a provision for set-aside funding for tribes to address serious wastewater infrastructure needs and associated health impacts. It also provides direct grant funding for the District of Columbia and territories. This federal investment is designed to be used in concert with other sources of funds to address water quality needs.²³ Additional tools are available to assist small and disadvantaged communities. The CWSRF program is a key component in the EPA’s efforts to achieve innovative solutions to wastewater infrastructure needs and realize economic and environmental benefits that will continue to accrue for years in the future.

The revolving nature of the funds and substantial state contributions have greatly multiplied the federal investment. The EPA estimates that every federal dollar contributed thus far has resulted in close to three dollars of investment in water infrastructure.²⁴ As of June 2016, the CWSRF has offered 38,457 assistance agreements to eligible recipients, providing over \$118.7 billion in affordable financing for a wide variety of wastewater infrastructure and other water quality projects.²⁵ In the past year alone, approximately \$7.6 billion went to projects that are critical to the continuation of the public health and water quality gains throughout the nation.²⁶ The CWSRF program measures and tracks the average national rate at which available funds are loaned, assuring that the fund program expeditiously supports the EPA’s water quality goals.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

The Administration is requesting over \$1.3 billion in FY 2018. The budget provides robust funding for critical drinking and wastewater infrastructure. These funding levels further the President’s

²³ See <http://www.epa.gov/cwsrf> for more information.

²⁴ See <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-12/documents/us16.pdf> for more information

²⁵ Clean Water State Revolving Fund National Information Management System. US EPA, Office of Water, National Information Management System Reports: Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). Washington, DC (As of June 30, 2016).

²⁶ Clean Water State Revolving Fund National Information Management System. US EPA, Office of Water, National Information Management System Reports: Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). Washington, DC (As of June 30, 2016).

ongoing commitment to infrastructure repair and replacement and would allow States, municipalities, and private entities to continue to finance high priority infrastructure investments that protect human health. The budget includes \$2.3 billion for the State Revolving Funds, a \$4 million increase over the FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution level.

This federal investment will continue to enable progress toward the nation's clean water needs and infrastructure priorities and will contribute to the long-term environmental goal of attaining designated uses. The EPA continues to work with states to meet several key objectives, such as:

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

The FY 2018 President's Budget requests that 10-20 percent of the total CWSRF funds made available to each state be used to provide additional subsidization to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these). The agency's request does not alter the subsidy provisions in Water Resources and Reform Development Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-121) requiring that subsidy be used to either support affordability or to implement a process, material, technique, or technology that addresses water or energy efficiency goals; mitigates stormwater runoff; or encourages sustainable project planning, design, and construction.

In addition to capitalizing the CWSRF, a portion of the appropriation also will provide direct grants to communities within the tribes and territories. These communities are in great need of assistance given that their sanitation infrastructure lags behind the rest of the country causing significant public health concerns. To ensure that sufficient resources are directed toward these communities that face additional challenges, the EPA continues to request a Tribal set-aside of two percent, or \$30 million, whichever is greatest, of the funds appropriated in FY 2018. The EPA also continues to request a territories set-aside of 1.5 percent of the funds appropriated from the CWSRF for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas, and the United States Virgin Islands.

The EPA requests the ability to use up to \$2 million of the Tribal set-aside for training and technical assistance related to operation and management of Tribal wastewater treatment works. The EPA also requests the ability to use the Tribal and territorial set-asides to support planning and design of treatment works and for the construction, repair, or replacement of privately owned decentralized wastewater treatment systems serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments, authority similar to that already available to states. 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 communities' unique circumstances.

The EPA will partner with states to ensure that the CWSRF 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.

The EPA also continues to support the national implementation of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) American Iron and Steel (AIS) requirement. Through technical assistance, market analysis, and stakeholder engagement, the AIS program administers the requirement for use of domestic iron and steel products in water infrastructure projects.

The SRFs also are complemented by \$20 million included in the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program, through which the EPA will make direct loans to regionally or nationally significant water infrastructure projects.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$2,650.0) This increase funds the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program at the FY 2016 enacted level and results in more support for states to finance needed water infrastructure improvements.

Statutory Authority:

Title VI of the Clean Water Act; Title V of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014.

Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF
 Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$853,752.7</i>	<i>\$861,592.0</i>	<i>\$863,233.0</i>	<i>\$1,641.0</i>
FY 2017 CR Lead Infrastructure	\$0.0	\$100,000.0	\$0.0	(\$100,000.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$853,752.7	\$961,592.0	\$863,233.0	(\$98,359.0)
Total Workyears	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The 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 and to protect public health. The 2011 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment indicated a 20-year capital investment need of \$384.2 billion for public water systems that are eligible to receive funding from state DWSRF programs. The capital investment need, based on the 2011 survey, included approximately 52,000 community water systems and 21,400 not-for-profit non-community water systems (including schools and churches).²⁷ The needs reflect costs for repairs and replacement of leaking transmission pipes, deteriorated storage and treatment equipment, and other projects required to protect public health and to ensure compliance with the SDWA.

To reduce public health risks and to help ensure safe and reliable delivery of drinking water nationwide, the EPA makes capitalization grants to states so that they can provide low-cost loans and other assistance to eligible public water systems and maintain robust drinking water protection programs. The program emphasizes that, in addition to maintaining the statutory focus on addressing the greatest public health risks first, states can utilize additional tools to assist small systems and those most in need on a per household basis according to state affordability criteria. States also are encouraged to utilize additional tools to assist systems most in need.

The DWSRF program provides communities access to critical low-cost financing and offers a limited subsidy to help utilities address long-term needs associated with water infrastructure. Most DWSRF assistance is offered in the form of loans which water utilities repay from the revenues they generate through 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, much of which may be approaching the end of its useful life.²⁸

To protect public health and wellbeing, utilities must provide continuous access to safe drinking water. The delivery of safe drinking water is often taken for granted and is frequently undervalued,

²⁷ http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/dwsrf/upload/epa816r13006.pdf.

²⁸ <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-07/documents/epa816r13006.pdf>.

which presents considerable challenges to the completion of infrastructure upgrades that are necessary to protect public health. More than 156,000 public water systems provide drinking water to the approximately 320 million persons in the U.S. More than 97 percent of these public water systems serve fewer than 10,000 persons.²⁹ While most small systems consistently provide safe, reliable drinking water to their customers, many small systems are facing a number of significant challenges in their ability to achieve and maintain system sustainability. The EPA is emphasizing attention to the needs of these small communities/systems while retaining state flexibility in the management of their funds. The EPA continues its small systems focus by working closely with state programs to improve public water system sustainability and public health protection for persons served by small water systems.

These approaches have resulted in high system compliance; 90 percent of community water systems (CWSs) met all applicable health-based standards, achieving the FY 2016 target. However, continuing this success in many small systems will be a challenge, given aging infrastructure, difficulties in complying with regulatory requirements, workforce shortages/high-turnover, increasing costs, and declining rate bases. In FY 2016, small community water system violations made up 94 percent³⁰ of the overall violations from all size systems. In addition, while the 87 percent target was exceeded, only 88 percent of the Indian Country population received drinking water that met all applicable health-based standards.

State Set-Asides

States have considerable flexibility to tailor their DWSRF program to their unique circumstances. This flexibility ensures that each state has the opportunity to carefully and strategically consider how best to achieve the maximum public health protection. For example, states may set aside and award funds for targeted activities that can help them implement and expand their drinking water programs. The four DWSRF set-asides³¹ are: Small System Technical Assistance (up to 2 percent), Administrative and Technical Assistance³² (up to 4 percent, \$400,000 or 1/5th percent of the current valuation of the fund, whichever is greater), State Program Management (up to 10 percent), and Local Assistance and Other State Programs (up to 15 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. Historically, the states have set aside an annual average of 16 percent of the funds awarded to them for program development, of which 4 percent is used to administer the program; however, over the past three years, states have increased their set-asides taken to around 20 percent.

The federal investment is designed to be used in concert 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, coupled with the revolving fund design of the program, have enabled the states to provide assistance equal to 180 percent of

²⁹ <http://water.epa.gov/scitech/datait/databases/drink/sdwisfed/pivottables.cfm>

³⁰ <http://water.epa.gov/scitech/datait/databases/drink/sdwisfed/pivottables.cfm>

³¹ <https://www.epa.gov/drinkingwatersrf/how-drinking-water-state-revolving-fund-works#tab-5>

³² <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/senate-bill/612/text>

the federal capitalization invested in the program since its inception in 1997. In other words, for every one dollar the federal government invests in this program, the states, in total, have been able to deliver \$1.80 in assistance to water systems. In addition, the DWSRF's rate of funds utilized (the cumulative dollar amount of loan agreements divided by cumulative funds available for projects) was 95 percent in 2016, exceeding its target of 89 percent.

National Set-Asides

Prior to allotting funds to the states, the EPA is required to reserve certain national level set-asides.³³ Two million dollars must, by statute, be allocated to small systems monitoring for unregulated contaminants to facilitate small water system compliance with the monitoring and reporting requirements of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR). Historically, a three-year sampling period occurs within each five-year monitoring cycle. During the sampling period, fund utilization exceeds the annual appropriation of \$2 million and the carry-over reserve funds from non-sampling years become essential to complete the small system monitoring efforts.

The EPA will reserve up to 2 percent, or \$20 million, whichever is greater, of appropriated funds for Indian tribes and Alaska Native Villages. These funds are awarded either directly to tribes or, on behalf of tribes, to the Indian Health Service through interagency agreements. Additionally, the EPA will continue to set aside up to 1.5 percent for territories.³⁴

In addition, the law³⁵ requires that none of the funds made available by a drinking water state revolving fund as authorized by Section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (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 project are produced in the United States. The law provides further that 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 described in the law for management and oversight of the requirements of this section.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, the EPA is requesting \$863 million for the DWSRF to help finance critical infrastructure improvement projects to public drinking water systems. The budget provides robust funding for critical drinking and wastewater infrastructure. These funding levels further the President's ongoing commitment to infrastructure repair and replacement and would allow States, municipalities, and private entities to continue to finance high priority infrastructure investments that protect human health. The budget includes \$2.3 billion for the State Revolving Funds, a \$4 million increase over the FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution level.

³³ Safe Drinking Water Act Sections 1452(i)(1), 1452(i)(2), 1452(j), and 1452(o), as amended.

³⁴ For more information, please see:

<https://www.cfd.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=d33d92f2df290e0c2365599cb09f0669>.

³⁵ Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, enacted December 16, 2015.

This request reflects the documented needs for drinking water infrastructure and the need to improve infrastructure in small communities and will help the programs reach more communities due to the revolving nature of the funds. The EPA will continue to foster its strong partnership with the states to provide small system technical assistance, with a focus on rule compliance, operational efficiencies, and system sustainability to ensure clean and safe water. In FY 2018, the EPA will continue its effort to build the capacity of local utilities and existing state programs to expand their contribution to the array of funding options to meet future infrastructure needs. The requested funding for this program will support critical infrastructure investments to rebuild and enhance America's drinking water infrastructure.

In FY 2018, appropriated DWSRF funds again will be allocated to the states in accordance with each state's proportion of total drinking water infrastructure need based on the 2015 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey. The EPA also has published data concerning the drinking water infrastructure needs of water systems serving tribes and Alaskan Native Villages. As directed by the SDWA, the EPA uses the results of the survey to set the state DWSRF allocations every four years. Also, there is a statutory requirement that each state and the District of Columbia receive no less than one percent of the allotment.

The EPA will continue to work to target a significant portion of SRF assistance to small and underserved communities with limited ability to repay loans. In FY 2018, the EPA will work with states to ensure not less than 20 and not more than 30 percent of a state's capitalization grant is provided as additional subsidization. The EPA encourages states to utilize subsidization to assist disadvantaged communities and sustainability efforts.

As a result of the EPA's efforts with states to fully utilize DWSRF funds available, unliquidated obligations (ULOs) decreased by 64 percent, or approximately \$1.2 billion, from FY 2012 to FY 2016. In FY 2018, the EPA will continue to work with states with higher ULOs to address institutional obstacles in order to eliminate or minimize their ULO amounts.

In FY 2018, the DWSRF program will continue to implement the Clean Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure Sustainability Policy that focuses on promoting system-wide planning that helps align water infrastructure system goals; analyzing a range of infrastructure alternatives, including energy efficient alternatives; and ensuring that systems have the financial capacity and rate structures to construct, operate, maintain, and replace infrastructure over time. As part of that strategy, the federal dollars provided through the State Revolving Funds also will act as a catalyst for efficient system-wide planning, improvements in technical, financial, and managerial capacity; and the design, construction, and ongoing management of sustainable water infrastructure.

In FY 2018, the EPA is continuing emphasis on strengthening small system technical, managerial, and financial capability through the implementation of the Capacity Development Program, the Operator Certification Program, the Public Water System Supervision state grant program, and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. The Capacity Development Program establishes a framework within which states and water systems can work together to help these 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 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. Since the 1996 Amendments,

states have implemented a variety of activities to assist small systems with their compliance challenges and enhance their technical, managerial, and financial capacity.

The SRFs also are complemented by \$20 million included in the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program, through which the EPA will make direct loans to regionally or nationally significant water infrastructure projects.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$1,641.0) This change funds the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program at the FY 2016 enacted level and results in more support for states to finance needed water infrastructure improvements.
- (-\$100,000.0) This change eliminates the one-time supplemental funding provided by appropriation in FY 2017. These funds were awarded to help upgrade water infrastructure in Flint, Michigan.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act, § 1452.

Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages
 Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$19,499.9</i>	<i>\$19,962.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>(\$19,962.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$19,499.9	\$19,962.0	\$0.0	(\$19,962.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Alaska Rural and Native Village (ANV) program provides basic drinking water and sanitation infrastructure in vulnerable rural and native Alaska communities. The EPA’s grant to the State of Alaska funds improvements and construction of drinking water and wastewater treatment infrastructure facilities in ANV communities. The program also supports training, technical assistance, and educational programs to improve the financial management and operation, and maintenance of drinking water and wastewater infrastructure systems.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources have been eliminated for this program in FY 2018. The State Revolving Funds are a source of infrastructure funding that can continue to fund water system improvements in Alaska. There also is potential for the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act to provide support for small systems technical assistance.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$19,962.0) This funding change eliminates the federal funding for the Alaska Rural and Native Villages program.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, § 303; Clean Water Act, § 113a.

Brownfields Projects

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$88,874.4</i>	<i>\$79,848.0</i>	<i>\$69,000.0</i>	<i>(\$10,848.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$88,874.4	\$79,848.0	\$69,000.0	(\$10,848.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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. Approximately 104 million people (roughly 33 percent of the U.S. population) live within three miles of a Brownfields site that received EPA funding.³⁶ As of April 2017, grants awarded by the program have led to over 67,000 acres of idle land made ready for productive use and over 124,300 jobs and \$23.6 billion leveraged.³⁷

Under this program, the EPA will provide funding for: 1) assessment cooperative agreements and Targeted Brownfields Assessments (TBAs); 2) cleanup cooperative agreements; 3) cooperative agreements for Revolving Loan Funds (RLF) and supplemental funding for existing, high-performing RLFs; 4) Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training (EWDJT) cooperative agreements; and 6) research, training, and technical assistance to communities for Brownfields-related activities, including Land Revitalization.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2018, the EPA will build on current work to revitalize communities across the country by providing financial and technical assistance to assess, cleanup, and plan reuse at brownfield sites. The Brownfields program will continue to foster federal, state, Tribal, local, and public-private partnerships to return properties to productive economic use. In future years, the activities described below will leverage approximately 5,865 jobs and \$1.1 billion in other funding sources.³⁸

- Funding will support at least 77 assessment cooperative agreements (estimated \$20.0 million) that recipients may use to inventory, assess, and conduct cleanup and reuse

³⁷ U.S. EPA, Office of Land and Emergency Management Estimate 2015. Data collected includes: (1) site information as of the end of FY13; and (2) census data from the 2007-2013 American Community Survey. <https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/population-surrounding-12216-brownfield-sites-received-epa-funding>

³⁷ The EPA's ACRES database.

³⁸ 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 the EPA's Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) database.

planning at brownfields sites, as authorized under CERCLA 104(k)(2). Approximately 462 site assessments will be completed under these agreements.

- The EPA will provide \$6.2 million for TBAs in up to 62 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 and rural communities to submit requests for this funding to ensure equal access to brownfields assessment resources. These assessments will be performed through contracts and interagency agreements, as authorized by CERCLA 104(k)(2).
- Funding will support approximately 33 direct cleanup cooperative agreements (estimated \$6.5 million) to enable eligible entities to clean up recipient owned properties as authorized under CERCLA 104(k)(3).
- The agency will provide \$7 million for 14 new RLF cooperative agreements. The funding enables recipients to make loans and subgrants for the cleanup of brownfield sites and establish a sustainable RLF program as authorized under CERCLA 104(k)(3) and (4). Approximately 28 sites will be cleaned up under the agreements. Additionally, the agency will provide \$7 million in supplemental funding to approximately 18 existing high performing RLF recipients. These supplemental awards will lead to approximately 36 additional sites cleaned up.
- EWDJT cooperative agreements (estimated \$3.0 million) will provide funding for approximately 15 cooperative agreements as authorized under CERCLA 104(k)(6). 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. The FY 2018 funding request will lead to approximately 735 people trained and 510 placed in jobs.
- Funding also will support assessment and cleanup of abandoned underground storage tanks and other petroleum contamination found on brownfields properties (estimated \$17.3 million) for up to approximately 8 TBAs and approximately 72 brownfields assessment, RLF and cleanup cooperative agreements, as authorized under CERCLA 104(k)(2) and (3). The Brownfields statute requires the program to select the highest ranked proposals. In order to meet this requirement, the EPA requests flexibility to use up to 25 percent of its CERCLA 104(k) funding to address petroleum contaminated sites versus the exact 25 percent identified by statute. This flexibility will allow the EPA to select the highest risk projects and meet the demand of the communities applying for the various brownfields grants. Hazardous substances account for approximately 68 percent of all brownfields funding requests in the past three years, while the demand for petroleum funding hovers around 32 percent.
- Funding also will support additional training, research, technical assistance cooperative agreements, interagency agreements, and contracts to support states, tribes, and communities (estimated \$2.0 million) for both the Brownfields and Land Revitalization Programs and other assistance mechanisms, as authorized under CERCLA 104(k)(6).

- 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 the EPA. Maintenance of ACRES, focus on the input of high quality data, and robust analysis regarding program outcomes and performance will continue to be a priority during FY 2018.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$10,848.0) This change is a reduction in funding for TBAs, RLF grants, and cleanup grants.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act, §§ 101, 104, 107.

Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$53,750.5	\$49,905.0	\$10,000.0	(\$39,905.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$53,750.5	\$49,905.0	\$10,000.0	(\$39,905.0)
CA Emission Reduction Project Grants	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) Grant Program has provided cost-effective emission reductions from existing diesel engines through engine retrofits, rebuilds, and replacements; switching to cleaner fuels; idling reduction; and other clean diesel strategies. The 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.

From goods movement to building construction to public transportation, diesel engines are the modern-day workhorse of the American economy. Diesel engines are extremely efficient and power nearly every major piece of machinery and 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 in 2007 and 2008 respectively, new cleaner diesel engines started to enter the nation’s fleet. However, today there are still more than 10 million engines in use that will continue to emit large amounts of nitrogen oxides and particulate matter. The EPA’s DERA program promotes strategies to reduce these emissions and protect public health, by working with manufacturers, fleet operators, air quality professionals, environmental and community organizations, and state and local officials. While the DERA grants accelerate the pace at which dirty engines are retired or retrofitted, pollution emissions from the legacy fleet also will be reduced over time without additional DERA funding as portions of the fleet turnover and are replaced with new engines that meet modern emission standards. However, even with attrition through fleet turnover, the agency estimates that approximately one million old diesel engines would still remain in use in 2030.

Through FY 2013, the DERA program reduced the emissions of approximately 73,000 diesel vehicles, vessels or pieces of equipment, reducing NO_x by over 335,000 tons and PM by 14,700 tons. Over 450 million gallons of fuel were saved. Based on the EPA’s experience to date, every \$1 million of DERA program grants/loans successfully leveraged as much as \$3 million in additional funding assistance. Retrofitting or replacing older diesel engines reduces particulate matter (PM) emissions up to 95 percent, smog-forming emissions, such as hydrocarbons (HC) and nitrogen oxide (NO_x), up to 90 percent, and greenhouse gases up to 20 percent in the upgraded vehicles with engine replacements. These projects have eliminated or will eliminate tens of thousands of tons of pollution from the air and are targeted in areas that are

disproportionately impacted by diesel emissions. According to these same estimates, every \$1 spent retrofitting or replacing the oldest and most polluting diesel engines can lead to between \$5 and \$21 in health benefits, improving the health of our most vulnerable citizens.³⁹

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA will continue to target its traditional discretionary funding to direct DERA grants and rebates to reduce diesel emissions in priority areas and areas of highly concentrated diesel pollution with a primary focus on ports and school buses. EPA estimates that about 39 million people in the U.S. currently live in close proximity to ports. These people can be exposed to air pollution associated with emissions from diesel engines at ports including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, ozone, and air toxics, which can contribute to significant health problems—including premature mortality, increased hospital admissions for heart and lung disease, increased cancer risk, and increased respiratory symptoms – especially for children, the elderly, outdoor workers, and other sensitive populations.⁴⁰ School buses provide the safest transportation to and from school for more than 25 million American children every day. However, diesel exhaust from these buses has a negative impact on human health, especially for children who have a faster breathing rate than adults and whose lungs are not yet fully developed. Discretionary funding will be split into two categories. The first category allocates funds to a rebate program that was first established under DERA's 2010 reauthorization. Through the rebate mechanism, the agency will more efficiently and precisely target the awards toward improving children's health and turning over the nation's school bus fleet. In addition, this rebate mechanism can be used to provide funding directly to private fleets. The second category would allocate funds toward national grants focusing on areas with poor air quality, especially those impacted most severely by ports and goods movement. The EPA also will continue to track, assess, and report the results of DERA grants, such as numbers of engines, emissions benefits, and cost-benefit information.⁴¹ Finally, the EPA will continue to provide diesel emission reduction technology verification and evaluation and provide that information to the public.

A list of FY 2018 performance measures and targets is located in the FY 2018 Performance Measures tab.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$39,905.0) This reduces the overall amount of discretionary DERA grant funding, directing DERA grants and rebates to reduce diesel emissions in priority areas of highly concentrated diesel pollution. The Volkswagen settlement includes an option to use trust funds as a voluntary match for DERA state and Tribal grants.

Statutory Authority:

Energy Policy Act of 2005, §§ 741, 791-797; Diesel Emissions Reduction Act of 2010.

³⁹ Third Report to Congress: Highlights from the Diesel Emission Reduction Program, <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=P100OHMK.pdf>.

⁴⁰ EPA's National Port Strategy Assessment Report of 2016 <https://www.epa.gov/ports-initiative/national-port-strategy-assessment>

⁴¹ List of all awards under DERA can be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/cleandiesel/highlights.htm>.

Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$10,345.6</i>	<i>\$9,981.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>(\$9,981.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$10,345.6	\$9,981.0	\$0.0	(\$9,981.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure program funds planning, design, and construction of water and wastewater treatment facilities along the border with all projects benefiting communities on the U.S. side of the border.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources have been eliminated for this program in FY 2018. The State Revolving Funds are a source of infrastructure funding that can continue to fund water system improvements in U.S. communities along the border.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$9,981.0) This funding change eliminates the Mexico Border Water Infrastructure program.

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.”

Targeted Airshed Grants

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Pres Bud	FY 2018 Pres Bud v. FY 2017 Annualized CR
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$9,934.4</i>	<i>\$19,962.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>(\$19,962.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$9,934.4	\$19,962.0	\$0.0	(\$19,962.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

In FY 2016, this program requested applications for \$20 million in competitive grant funding to reduce air pollution in nonattainment areas that were ranked as the top five most polluted areas relative to annual ozone or PM_{2.5} National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) as well as the top five areas relative to the 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS based on the highest design values greater than 35 micrograms per cubic meter. This program assisted air control agencies in developing plans, conducting demonstrations, and implementing projects in order to reduce air pollution in these nonattainment areas.

FY 2018 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources have been eliminated for this program in FY 2018. States can continue to fund work through the EPA’s core air grant programs and statutes.

FY 2018 Change from FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$19,962.0) This funding change eliminates the Targeted Airshed Grants program.

Statutory Authority:

P-L. 114-113.