

FY 2026

EPA Budget in Brief



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Usage and Terminology

The FY 2026 EPA Budget in Brief displays funding in columns marked as *FY 2024 Actuals*, *FY 2025 Enacted Budget*, *FY 2026 President's Budget*, and the *FY 2026 President's Budget versus the FY 2025 Enacted Budget*. Note that the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and Inflation Reduction Act levels are excluded from all figures unless otherwise noted. Amounts in the FY 2024 Actuals column reflect direct financial obligations as reported by the Governmentwide Treasury Account Symbol (GTAS) system. The FY 2025 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities. Fixed costs refer primarily to costs that are largely unavoidable in the short term (e.g., pay increases, General Services Administration (GSA) set rent costs, utilities and security costs, unemployment compensation, and government-wide changes in health benefits).

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

United States Environmental Protection Agency

FY 2026 Budget Overview

EPA's Mission

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has a clear mission: to protect human health and the environment. The Agency also has a duty to fulfill this mission in an accountable and efficient manner. President Trump's Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 Budget for EPA signals a return to common sense environmental policy that works *for* the American people. The President's Budget (PB) will ensure that the Agency can carry out its core mission and statutory responsibilities, while eliminating wasteful spending, resetting a proper balance between the federal government and states, and *Powering the Great American Comeback*.¹

The FY 2026 President's Budget for EPA totals \$4.16 billion, a 54 percent decrease from the FY 2025 Enacted Budget level. The Budget supports 12,856 full-time equivalents (FTE), a decrease of 1,274 FTE from the 2025 level, aligning with the President's goal of streamlining the federal workforce.² These resources reflect the Administration's commitment to environmental stewardship, cooperative federalism, and delivering results that make a real difference in Americans' lives. The EPA is focused on a back-to-basics approach that will lower the cost of living, remove unnecessary barriers for business and industry, empower states, and return the Agency to administering core statutory obligations as Congress intended.

The Agency is currently developing the FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan, and the FY 2026 Budget will advance the Administrator's five strategic pillars: *Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American; Restore American Energy Dominance; Engage in Permitting Reform, Cooperative Federalism, and Cross-Agency Partnership; Develop Artificial Intelligence (AI) Capabilities; and Protect American Auto Jobs*. This framework ensures that the Agency is looking to the future and prioritizing economic growth and environmental remediation rather than ideologies or ineffective passthrough funding that does not directly protect the environment. Action across the Agency will be realigned to work *with* partners such as states, tribes, and industry to achieve these goals. In too many instances the federal government has retained control of implementing laws from its perch in the Nation's capital, a case of overreach that this Budget rectifies. States and local governments will instead be empowered, promoting innovative, localized solutions.

In FY 2026, EPA will focus on realigning resources to emphasize operational efficiencies, rightsizing the federal workforce with a staff not one FTE more or less than what is necessary, fully executing executive orders, and adhering to statutory responsibilities to complete our

¹ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-administrator-lee-zeldin-announces-epas-powering-great-american-comeback>.

² The FY 2025 FTE total of 14,130 includes 779 Superfund tax FTE, and the FY 2026 President's Budget FTE total of 12,856 includes 1,655 Superfund tax FTE. The Agency also notes throughout that FY 2025 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

mission. The Budget reduces support for areas that deviate from EPA's core mission and advances common-sense deregulations that will drive the economy forward and make it more affordable to own a car, heat a home, operate a business, and bring manufacturing back to local communities. EPA is committed to delivering real results with greater accountability and a stronger environmental return on investment per taxpayer dollar spent.

FY 2026 Priorities

Pillar One: Ensure Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American

Delivering clean air, land, and water for all Americans is at the center of EPA's mission. The FY 2026 President's Budget clearly demonstrates the Administration's commitment to common-sense environmental stewardship that provides a healthy and clean environment for Americans. With a renewed focus on the core statutory responsibilities Congress has imparted to the Agency, EPA will utilize FY 2026 resources to simultaneously revitalize the American economy while upholding this pillar. Programs and activities that hinder economic growth have been reduced or eliminated, allowing for greater investment in those that have a tangible, direct impact on everyday life and affordability. The FY 2026 Budget will advance work to implement Executive Order 14154: *Unleashing American Energy*³ and Executive Order 14162: *Putting America First in International Environmental Agreements*.⁴

Clean Air

In FY 2026, the Agency will focus on reducing air pollutants and toxics that can cause or exacerbate health issues by working more effectively with states and tribes. This includes reviewing and approving State Implementation Plans (SIPs) for attaining air quality standards, redesignating areas to attainment of air quality standards, and streamlining air permitting. By focusing on EPA's statutory obligations, the Agency will be better able to deliver on their responsibilities to the American public. In FY 2026, EPA will continue reviewing the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and retain or revise, as appropriate, while taking public health, environmental stewardship, and common-sense regulatory approaches into account. This is in addition to planned revisions to the Exceptional Events Rule, the Good Neighbor Plan, and the Regional Haze Program, examples of unlawful overreach that hinder economic progress.

EPA is also improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the SIP process with a goal of maximizing timely processing of SIP actions and reducing the significant backlog. Funding within the Federal Support for Air Quality Management Program has been set aside specifically to address and resolve the backlog of SIPs and to focus on the reconsideration of regulations on power plants, the oil and gas industry, NAAQs, and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.

The Agency will take steps to ensure that the efficient carrying out of environmental law, not ideologies, drives our work. In March 2025, EPA issued guidance to review and revise the National Enforcement Compliance Initiatives (NECIs) as appropriate, to ensure alignment with

³ Executive Order 14154: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/unleashing-american-energy/>.

⁴ Executive Order 14162: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/putting-america-first-in-international-environmental-agreements/>.

Administration directives and policies.⁵ In doing so, the Agency will target enforcement and compliance assurance on pollution, ensuring a fair approach to environmental remediation. Additionally, EPA's enforcement community will focus on critical national security actions, such as stopping illegal imports at the border to protect our citizens and using reasonable and effective enforcement tactics in the Agency's engagement.

In FY 2026, EPA will use its resources to focus on the core goal of providing clean air for Americans, while advancing fiscal stewardship, conservation, and enhancing national security by addressing transboundary pollution at the border. Programs such as Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools and Wildfire Preparedness Grants help remediate and prepare buildings and communities that face air quality hazards. To further increase efficiency and empower state and local governments to take control of their own environmental programs, the FY 2026 Budget has proposed for elimination a number of redundant programs, or programs that encourage federal overreach. These include the State & Local Air Quality Management Categorical Grant Program, the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) Grant Program, the Radon Program, and the Radon Categorical Grant Program.

Clean and Safe Land

Ensuring that all Americans live, recreate, and work on land that is clean and safe is a priority for EPA. The Agency will continue to focus on expediting cleanup of Superfund and brownfields sites, concentrating efforts on a list of top priority sites to advance progress on areas of concern. Advancing cooperative federalism, EPA, working in tandem with states, tribes, and local partners, will clean up and return contaminated sites to productive use through the Superfund, Brownfields, Underground Storage Tanks (UST), and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) programs. These programs produce tangible benefits to working Americans and are the cornerstone of the FY 2026 President's Budget goal to ensure clean land across the Nation.

In FY 2026, EPA's land cleanup programs will utilize funding strategically, as good stewards of taxpayer dollars. EPA is fully transitioning the Superfund Remedial Program to Superfund taxes to conduct critical pre-construction projects, continue ongoing construction projects, and initiate new remedial work at National Priority List (NPL) sites to address contaminants including lead and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The Superfund Federal Facilities Program and the Superfund Emergency Response and Removal Program will also receive support from Superfund tax receipts.

The FY 2026 President's Budget will continue to advance the goal of clean land through its Brownfields programs. The Brownfields Projects Program will award grants and provide technical assistance to states, tribes, local communities, and other stakeholders to work together to plan, inventory, assess, safely clean up, and reuse brownfields, helping ensure clean land for communities across the Nation. As of April 2025, grants awarded by the program have led to over

⁵ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2025-03/necimemo-20250312.pdf>.

159,814 acres of idle land made ready for productive use and over 221,352 jobs and \$42 billion leveraged.⁶

Clean and Safe Water

The FY 2026 Budget focuses EPA's attention on implementing the core environmental statutes of our Nation, including Clean Water Act (CWA), Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), and Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA), while also recognizing the need for efficiencies. In FY 2026, EPA will focus on actions that improve quality of life for Americans such as addressing 40 different PFAS compounds in surface water, groundwater, and wastewater through cutting-edge methods, providing greater regulatory clarity and certainty to landowners in alignment with the Supreme Court decision in *Sackett*, and working to permanently end the Tijuana River sewage crisis that has plagued Southern California for decades. The Trump Budget for EPA resets the proper balance between federal and state responsibilities while ensuring our Nation's waterways and drinking water are clean, and our water infrastructure is secure from malicious actors.

In FY 2026, EPA will provide resources for Clean Water (CWSRF) and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Programs that reflect a renewed emphasis on federalism, removing the overhead lost with the federal government acting as a passthrough. There has been significant historical federal funding, exceeding \$243.9 billion, invested in the State Revolving Funds (SRFs) and EPA is returning the responsibility of infrastructure funding to the states to leverage the strongest return on investment towards these projects per taxpayer's dollar, while retaining funding to allow for an offramp as states prepare during this transition period. Some states may be able to utilize the repayments of loan principal and interest earnings to fund future infrastructure needs. Additionally, as a responsible partner, the Agency will provide \$31 million, an increase of \$27 million, to the Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program to fund projects on reservations that connect, expand, or repair existing public water systems, as well as ambient water quality or sanitation projects for treatment works. While the Budget rightfully returns responsibility for state infrastructure to the states, it also prioritizes funding for tribes to be able to maintain their water infrastructure.

The FY 2026 Budget provides \$124 million in funding to EPA's Drinking Water Programs to advance the critical drinking water mission at EPA, protecting Americans, and especially children, from unsafe or contaminated water. This \$9 million increase from the current level will properly equip EPA with funds to respond to drinking water disasters, directly helping people on the ground recover from such emergencies. The Budget will also support coordination and protection of the Nation's critical water infrastructure from foreign, domestic, and other national security and public safety threats, including cyberattacks. EPA will leverage its role as the lead federal agency for cybersecurity in the water sector and work with government partners to close vulnerabilities and mitigate risks to cyberthreats.

EPA is empowering its implementing partners through cooperative federalism with support for the Geographic Programs to accomplish environmental remediation to restore and improve water

⁶ U.S. EPA, Office of Land and Emergency Management Estimate. All estimates of outputs and outcomes are supported by the data that is entered by cooperative agreement recipients via EPA's Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) database.

quality, while bolstering important regional economies. Clean and safe drinking water is critical to the health of communities across the Nation. EPA will continue to partner with states, drinking water utilities, and other stakeholders to identify and address current and potential sources of drinking water contamination. These efforts are integral to sustainable infrastructure efforts as source water protection can reduce the need for additional drinking water treatment and associated costs. The Agency will continue to support regulatory analysis, development, and technical assistance for state, tribal, and local communities to address drinking water contaminants in their efforts to ensure safe and clean water.

Chemical Safety

EPA is responsible for ensuring the safety and availability of chemicals and pesticides used in the United States. In FY 2026 the Agency will work to reduce backlogs in the chemical review process to provide regulatory certainty to industry, furthering the *Great American Comeback* and unleashing the greatness of the American economy. The FY 2026 President's Budget realigns resources and FTE to ensure chemical reviews are done in a timely manner, addressing a deficit in staff and funding that has had negative consequences for small businesses and larger industry partners alike.

In line with returning to core activities, EPA will emphasize the review and registration of new pesticides and new uses for existing pesticides, and other covered applications under the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) and its reauthorizations. Under President Trump's leadership, EPA will demonstrate its commitment to American workers by continuing to support the implementation of the Agricultural Worker Protection Standard (WPS) and the Certification of Pesticide Applicators (CPA) revised rules for reducing occupational exposure to pesticides.

Pillar Two: Restore American Energy Dominance

The United States has an abundance of energy and natural resources that have fueled its economic success and supported American prosperity. Restoring American energy independence and energy dominance will significantly decrease costs for everyday Americans. The Agency's investment in this pillar will also allow our Nation to stop relying on energy sources from adversaries, while lowering costs for hardworking families, farmers, and small business owners.

Achieving American energy dominance and independence requires innovative thinking and common-sense reform. The restoration of energy dominance is not only an economic and national security goal, but it is also best for the environment as America draws from its domestic energy supply in an environmentally responsible way.

In accordance with Executive Order 14154: *Unleashing American Energy*, EPA is systematically reviewing all of its actions, including regulatory requirements, orders, guidance documents, policies, settlements, and consent orders, to identify and eliminate barriers to domestic energy production. This review will ensure that EPA actions are grounded in clearly applicable law and based on sound technical, economic, and policy analysis. In FY 2026, the Agency will undertake 31 actions to fulfill the Administration's promise to unleash American energy, lower the cost of living for all Americans, restore the rule of law, and empower and encourage states to innovate

and fund more efficient and effective methods to meet their responsibilities under delegated authority.⁷

EPA is committed to helping unleash American energy to *Power the Great American Comeback*. The lack of adequate energy supply and weak infrastructure has increased energy prices, which has impacted all Americans, particularly those in low- and fixed-income communities.⁸ A reliable and affordable supply of energy is critical to driving the Nation's industries and ensuring preparedness for national emergencies.

The FY 2026 President's Budget prioritizes actions that reduce barriers to achieving the goal of energy independence. EPA will reevaluate greenhouse gas (GHG) regulations imposed on power plants, commonly known as the "Clean Power Plan 2.0."⁹ The Agency will also reconsider methane regulations throttling the oil and gas industry under the Clean Air Act (CAA) and the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP). EPA will reexamine the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) that improperly target coal-fired power plants, and undertake multiple CAA reviews and associated rulemakings,¹⁰ including all National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), to reflect developments in practices, processes, control technologies, and associated national guidance and outreach, in addition to proposing or promulgating more than 25 NESHAP rules.

In FY 2026, the Agency will reconsider wastewater regulations for oil and gas development and standards for the Steam Electric Power Generating industry to ensure reliable, affordable electricity. EPA will evaluate modern technologies and management strategies to provide regulatory flexibility for oil and gas wastewater—also known as produced water—to be treated for beneficial reuse, including for AI and data center cooling, rangeland irrigation, fire control, power generation, and ecological needs. Additionally, EPA will revise wastewater regulations from the 1970s that do not reflect modern capability to treat and reuse water. Through these efforts, the Agency will lower production costs for oil and gas extraction to boost American energy while increasing water supplies and protecting water quality. These actions will ensure that America's oil and natural gas refineries as well as chemical facilities are safer and more competitive as concerns have been raised on national security and value of prescriptive requirements within the rule.

To enhance transparency and accountability, EPA will track costs and cost savings of its regulatory actions so that all actions are fully and appropriately estimated. This includes the development and deployment of EPA's economy-wide model to track how regulatory costs and savings ripple through the economy and improve the cost of living for American households. The Trump EPA

⁷ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-launches-biggest-deregulatory-action-us-history>.

⁸ Executive Order 14156: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/declaring-a-national-energy-emergency/>.

⁹ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/trump-epa-announces-reconsideration-biden-harris-rule-clean-power-plan-20-prioritized>.

¹⁰ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/trump-epa-announces-reconsideration-air-rules-regulating-american-energy-manufacturing>.

has launched 31 deregulatory actions to advance President Trump’s Day One executive orders and *Power the Great American Comeback*.¹¹

In FY 2026, EPA will establish the Office of State Air Partnerships to improve coordination with state, local, and tribal air permitting agencies. Consistent with the requirements of the CAA, EPA will work to address sources of air pollutants for multiple source categories, including those in the power plant and oil and natural gas sectors. EPA expects to propose or promulgate at least four New Source Performance Standards actions in FY 2026.

The Agency will reconsider the mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program that imposes significant costs on the American energy supply. The program requires over 8,000 facilities and suppliers in the United States to calculate and submit their emissions reporting annually, which costs industries millions of dollars that could be reallocated to improve and upgrade environmental controls or other items at these facilities to have a clear and noticeable impact on the improvement of the environment.

The FY 2026 President’s Budget will support a detailed analysis of the direct and indirect impacts of regulatory actions on employment, with the best available data and in a more consistent, transparent, and cost-effective manner to support innovation at EPA on a regular basis and to advance the Administration’s policy goals to unleash clean, efficient, and affordable energy.

Pillar Three: Advance Permitting Reform, Cooperative Federalism & Cross-Agency Partnership

Permitting reform, cooperative federalism, and productive cross-agency partnerships are core components of *Powering the Great American Comeback*. Guided by President Trump’s executive orders and directives, EPA is committed to partnering with state, tribal, and local governments, as well as businesses and industry, to streamline the permitting process and improve efficiencies so the Nation can unleash economic growth while providing cost savings to hardworking Americans.

The FY 2026 Budget realigns resources to improve efficiency and effectiveness across EPA programs and regions through innovation and best practices to streamline permitting processes, reduce chemical review backlogs, and enhance workforce productivity that ensure cost-effective use of taxpayer dollars. The Budget also provides support to ensure EPA is transparent and fair under the rule of law. Under the Trump Administration, EPA will safeguard clean air, land, and water and protect human health in a way that fuels economy growth and sparks American ingenuity. America is a land of rockets, smartphones, and cancer cures – a place where innovation drives both prosperity and progress. We don’t have to choose between a strong economy and a healthy environment. With the same spirit that built Silicon Valley and reached the stars, we can achieve both, creating a future where people thrive.

Permitting Reform

The FY 2026 President’s Budget supports innovative strategies and realigns resources to reform

¹¹ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-launches-biggest-deregulatory-action-us-history>.

and streamline permitting operations, as well as other internal and external activities across the Agency. EPA's permitting and environmental review programs are implemented through statutory authorities such as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The FY 2026 Budget provides resources to ensure the Agency is prepared to conduct permitting and environmental reviews faster and more cost effectively while building capacity and improving testing on innovations to environmental reviews. This includes an increase for the NEPA Implementation Program to emphasize permitting and environmental review best practices, coordination with federal partners for timely authorizations and approvals, as well as streamlining and facilitating national oversight and automation. The Integrated Environmental Strategies Program will focus \$8 million exclusively on promoting economic growth through improvements to the permitting process. The program will demonstrate new approaches to streamline and reduce unnecessary burdens and help communities meet their environmental and economic needs. The Agency will encourage policies and procedures that support process improvements, ideations, and problem-solving. EPA will continue to be a leader in data tracking, analysis, and problem-solving to support permitting reform initiatives such as implementing a continuous improvement project to reduce the time it takes for EPA to issue Class VI well permits and standardize EPA's Class VI permitting process across regions.

The Agency is committed to investing in improvements to the timeliness and quality of new chemical reviews and its related risk management actions. As mandated by the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), EPA reviews approximately 500 submissions annually of new chemical substance for their stated uses to identify potential hazards and risks associated with those uses. Efficiency and timeliness of approval of new chemicals will spur innovation and allow for the manufacturing of newer, safer chemical substances, supporting the *Great American Comeback*. EPA will also implement improvements to the processes used to review and register new pesticides and new uses for existing pesticides, and other covered applications under PRIA, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDC).

Cooperative Federalism

States, tribes, and local governments are best positioned to address the unique environmental challenges facing their communities. In FY 2026, the Agency will empower state and local governments to achieve environmental protection at a local level, encouraging more efficient and innovative ways to meet their responsibilities while EPA focuses on meeting core statutory requirements to protect human health and the environment where there is a unique federal role. The Budget recognizes that EPA has invested hundreds of billions of dollars over several decades building state and local capacity and many programs are mature or have accomplished their purpose.

In FY 2026, EPA will partner with environmental leaders from states and tribes through E-Enterprise for the Environment to streamline processes and optimize technologies to accomplish shared objectives for environmental program implementation.¹² By working together, states, tribes, and EPA regional offices will identify opportunities to digitize permit applications, automate and augment processes with AI, and share project analyses across jurisdictions to reduce duplication.

¹² For additional information, please visit: <https://e-enterprisefortheenvironment.net/>.

EPA will emphasize tribal capacity-building, providing funding and technical assistance that encourage greater independence from federal oversight. Additionally, EPA will encourage tribes to establish environmental protection programs consistent with laws administered by EPA through the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP). GAP funding will encourage the development of technical, legal, enforcement, and outreach capacities tribes need to effectively administer environmental regulatory programs that EPA may delegate.

Cross-Agency Partnership and Internal Streamlining

The FY 2026 President's Budget emphasizes greater efficiency of Agency processes and actions through internal and external realignments and partnerships. In support of Administration priorities of a leaner, more accountable federal government, EPA will implement numerous workforce reshaping initiatives and human capital processes across the Agency that are in line with Executive Order 14217: *Commencing the Reduction of the Federal Bureaucracy*¹³ and Executive Order 14210: *Implementing the President's Department of Government Efficiency Workforce Optimization Initiative*.¹⁴ EPA's workforce reshaping effort will eliminate non-essential functions and implement hiring restrictions to right size the government.

In FY 2026, EPA will be implementing an ambitious space consolidation plan that will reduce a number of occupied facilities, consolidate space, and reduce square footage, which will result in significant savings for the American public. EPA will vacate the Ronald Reagan Building in Washington, D.C. and a facility in Chapel Hill, NC by the end of FY 2025, expecting approximately \$22 million in rent savings for FY 2026.

The FY 2026 President's Budget marks a return to statutory enforcement and compliance work. This work will bring regulated entities into compliance with federal environmental law through administrative and judicial enforcement. EPA will achieve compliance more efficiently and appropriately by focusing enforcement on clear and substantial violations of the law that cause significant harm and that cannot be addressed by states.

Ensuring strong partnerships with other federal agencies, EPA will work with federal partners, including the Customs and Border Protection, to perform mission essential inspections, investigations, and sampling to stop illegal imports and ensure our borders remain secure. Much of the EPA's cost-cutting and efficiency agenda requires close cooperation with other federal entities, especially when it comes to permitting reform. These efforts include coordination agencywide, across 13 other federal agencies, the Permitting Council, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Pillar Four: Make the United States the Artificial Intelligence Capital of the World

In FY 2026, EPA aims to contribute to the United States becoming the global leader in AI. This advances multiple executive orders, including Executive Order 14179: *Removing Barriers to*

¹³ Executive Order 14217: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/02/commencing-the-reduction-of-the-federal-bureaucracy/>.

¹⁴ Executive Order 14210: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/02/implementing-the-presidents-department-of-government-efficiency-cost-efficiency-initiative/>.

American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence,¹⁵ OMB Memorandum M-25-21: *Accelerating Federal Use of AI through Innovation, Governance, and Public Trust*,¹⁶ and OMB Memorandum M-25-22: *Driving Efficient Acquisition of Artificial Intelligence in Government*.¹⁷ To fulfill these directives, EPA will expand AI capabilities within the Agency and remove unnecessary regulatory barriers to foster growth in the American AI industry.

To modernize its operations and improve efficiency, EPA will significantly invest in expanding its internal AI capabilities. This involves sharing critical data sets with federal and state agencies, a move that empowers permitting reform and supports the development of smart regulations. Leading this charge is the Chief Information Officer and the Chief AI Officer, tasked with crafting a robust AI strategy, ensuring compliance, and overseeing governance to maximize AI's operational efficacy. EPA will make strategic adjustments to its programs and activities to better align with these new priorities. In addition to the development of a comprehensive strategy to guide the use of AI and automation in a responsible and effective manner, the Agency will develop a Metadata Management Plan that will enable AI to effectively locate and utilize data.

In FY 2026, EPA will advance the modernization of administrative workflows to improve productivity and the result of a taxpayer's dollar. By leveraging AI to transition from paper-based and analog processes to digital ones, the Agency can speed up and automate administrative and operational tasks as well as improve data analysis and collection. Additionally, the Agency will undertake a concerted effort to enhance cross-agency interoperability, ensuring that data delivery to the public is seamless and that AI-driven solutions facilitate better communication between agencies.

Looking to the future, the widespread adoption of AI tools and platforms within EPA is expected to yield significant achievements. By improving financial data quality, accessibility, and governance, EPA is creating a foundation where AI can thrive and provide essential data to support mission needs. AI platforms have the potential to greatly improve the precision and speed of environmental assessments, leading to more effective resource allocation. The development and refinement of AI use cases with high operational impact will contribute to innovative solutions for pressing environmental challenges. As AI capacity continues to expand across the Agency, a culture of innovation and technological advancement is expected to flourish.

EPA is looking beyond internal processes to invest in key partnerships to bolster the production of data centers, chip manufacturing, and supply chain management to enable this vital technology across the United States. Moving forward, EPA will collaborate with lawmakers and industry leaders to ensure that it is easy to invest in and develop AI within the United States, and that the energy required to do so is reliable and affordable. EPA will prepare and support the transition of organizational major permitting programs into 21st Century automation and AI-ready form while

¹⁵ Executive Order 14179: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/removing-barriers-to-american-leadership-in-artificial-intelligence/>.

¹⁶ OMB Memorandum M-25-21: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/M-25-21-Accelerating-Federal-Use-of-AI-through-Innovation-Governance-and-Public-Trust.pdf>.

¹⁷ OMB Memorandum M-25-22: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/M-25-22-Driving-Efficient-Acquisition-of-Artificial-Intelligence-in-Government.pdf>.

strengthening engagement and coordination with coregulating partners to use AI/automation which will enhance permit quality, timelines, and integrity

These initiatives reflect EPA's commitment to making the United States the AI Capital of the World. By supporting cooperative federalism and promoting smart regulations, and through strategic funding and governance, EPA is well-positioned to harness AI for the betterment of the environment and public health.

Pillar Five: Protect and Bring Back American Auto Jobs

The American auto industry, a cornerstone of U.S. manufacturing and economic strength, has faced significant challenges in recent years. Under President Trump, EPA will focus on bringing back American auto jobs and invest in domestic manufacturing to revitalize a quintessential American industry. This pillar aligns with the President's proclamation to protect national security by incentivizing the return of domestic automobile production and reducing America's reliance on imports of foreign automobiles and their parts.¹⁸ Americans have the right to decide what vehicle is best for them: electric or gas-powered.

To support the American auto industry, EPA will aid in assessing costs, benefits, and job impacts of Agency actions on businesses, communities, and government entities. This will better inform policies that protect human health and the environment without unduly burdening the economy. In FY 2026, EPA will establish a more detailed employment analysis of deregulatory and regulatory actions to identify options consistent with this goal and develop tools to evaluate regulatory job displacement, including through offshoring of production, and the benefits of avoiding those effects—with a focus on the electricity, oil, gas, and auto manufacturing sectors. These efforts will provide the Agency with useful data and information on how and where to invest in domestic manufacturing while lowering overall costs for households, energizing the economy, and continuing to support the Agency's core mission of ensuring clean air for all Americans.

In FY 2026, EPA will continue the work begun in FY 2025 to reconsider and reevaluate three major on-road engine and vehicle regulations. Specifically, EPA announced on March 12, 2025, that the Agency would reconsider the 2024 light-and medium-duty vehicle multipollutant rule and the 2024 heavy-duty vehicle GHG "Phase 3" rule, and the 2022 highway heavy-duty engine Low Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x) rule.¹⁹ These actions will result in smart regulations that lower the cost of living for American families and make it more affordable to purchase the cars of their choosing and to bring manufacturing into local communities.

In accordance with Presidential Memorandum *Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis*,²⁰ EPA will pursue appropriate actions to reduce the cost of the transportation sector and create employment opportunities for American workers.

¹⁸ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/fact-sheets/2025/04/fact-sheet-president-donald-j-trump-incentivizes-domestic-automobile-production/>.

¹⁹ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-announces-action-implement-potuss-termination-biden-harris-electric-vehicle>.

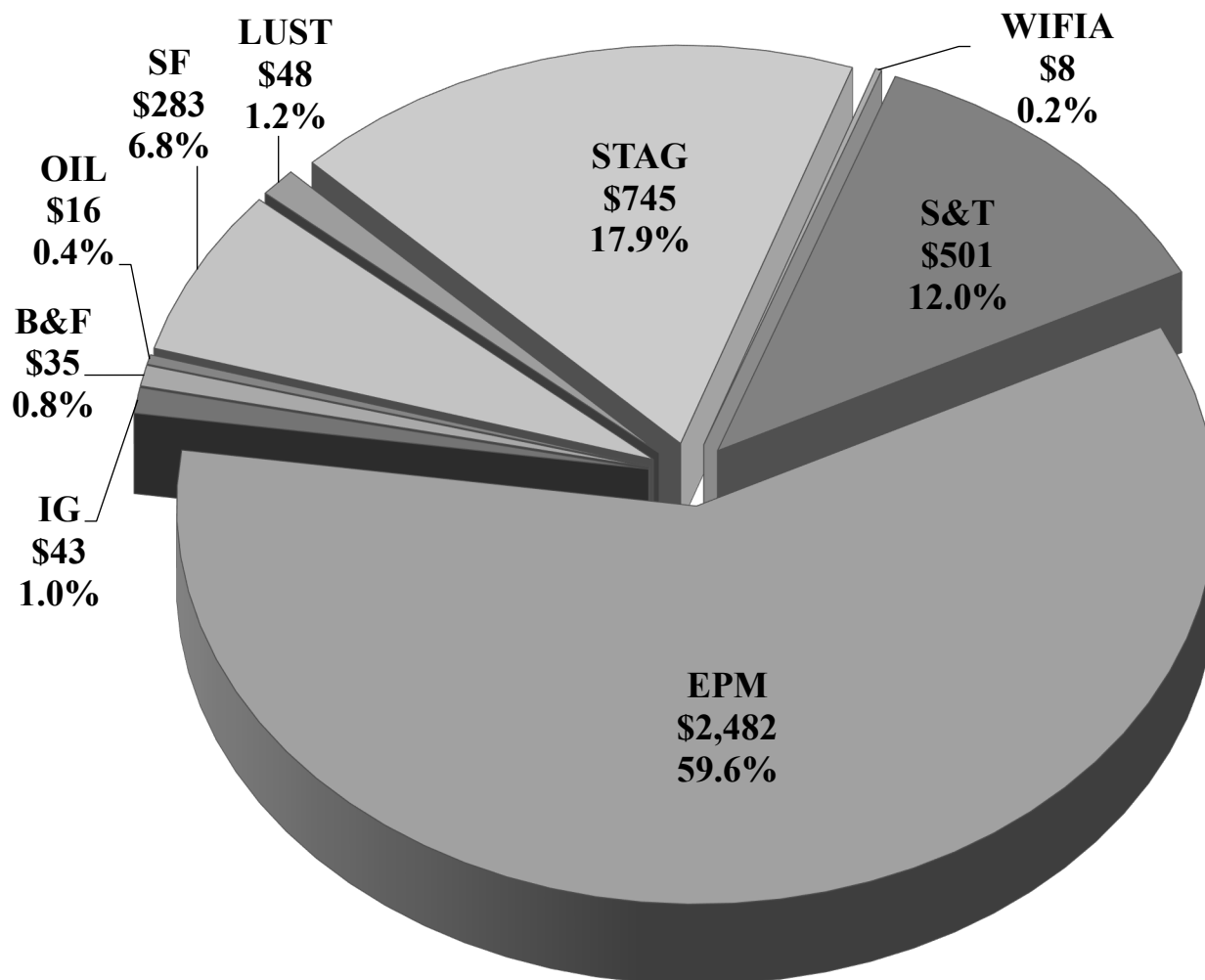
²⁰ For additional information, please visit <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/delivering-emergency-price-relief-for-american-families-and-defeating-the-cost-of-living-crisis/>.

In FY 2026, the Agency will conduct more regular and detailed employment analyses of regulatory actions to identify areas consistent with current policy goals and priorities, including the development of information and models to help conduct assessments that evaluate the impacts of regulatory job displacement and the benefits of avoiding those effects. To further this goal, EPA will update the Agency's "Guidelines for Preparing Economic Analysis," including a companion reference manual, model, and data for conducting analysis on impacts of regulations on domestic competitiveness and the costs of shifting production and jobs overseas. These actions will ensure that American workers are supported, and the Nation can reinvest in itself, maintain resilience, sustain its domestic industrial base, and thrive in a rapidly changing global economy.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's FY 2026 Budget by Appropriation

Total Agency: \$4,161

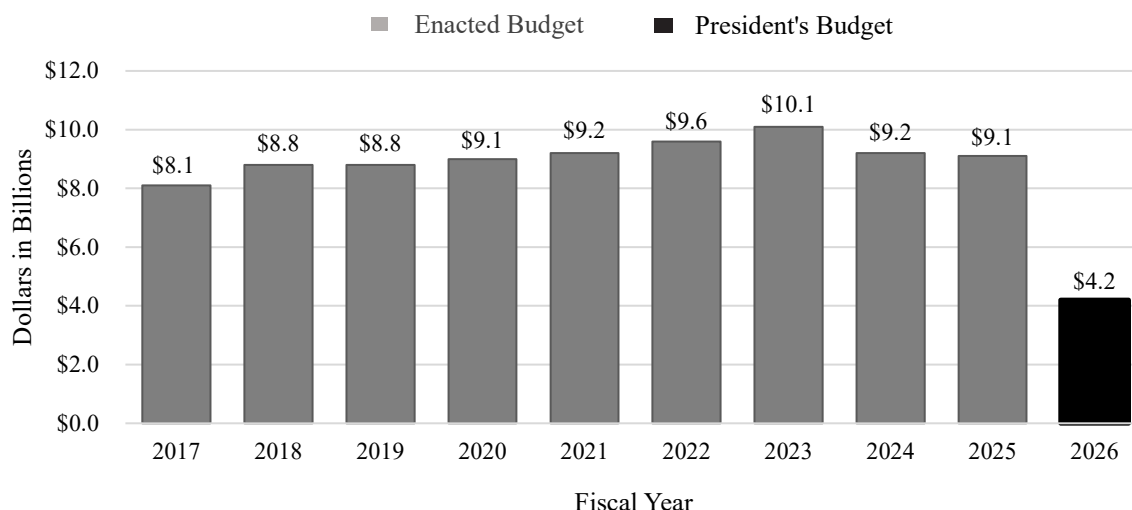
(Dollars in Millions)



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

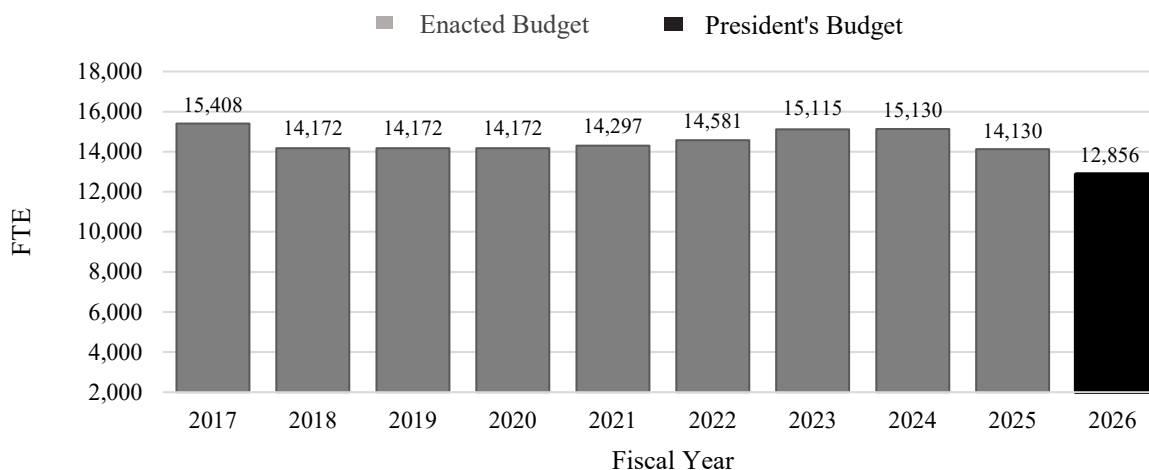
1. Excludes supplemental funding.
2. In addition to annual appropriated resources, the Agency expects to receive an estimated \$1.6 billion in Superfund tax receipts in FY 2026 not reflected here. These additional government revenues will support continued Superfund cleanup and enforcement.

EPA's Budget FY 2017 to 2026



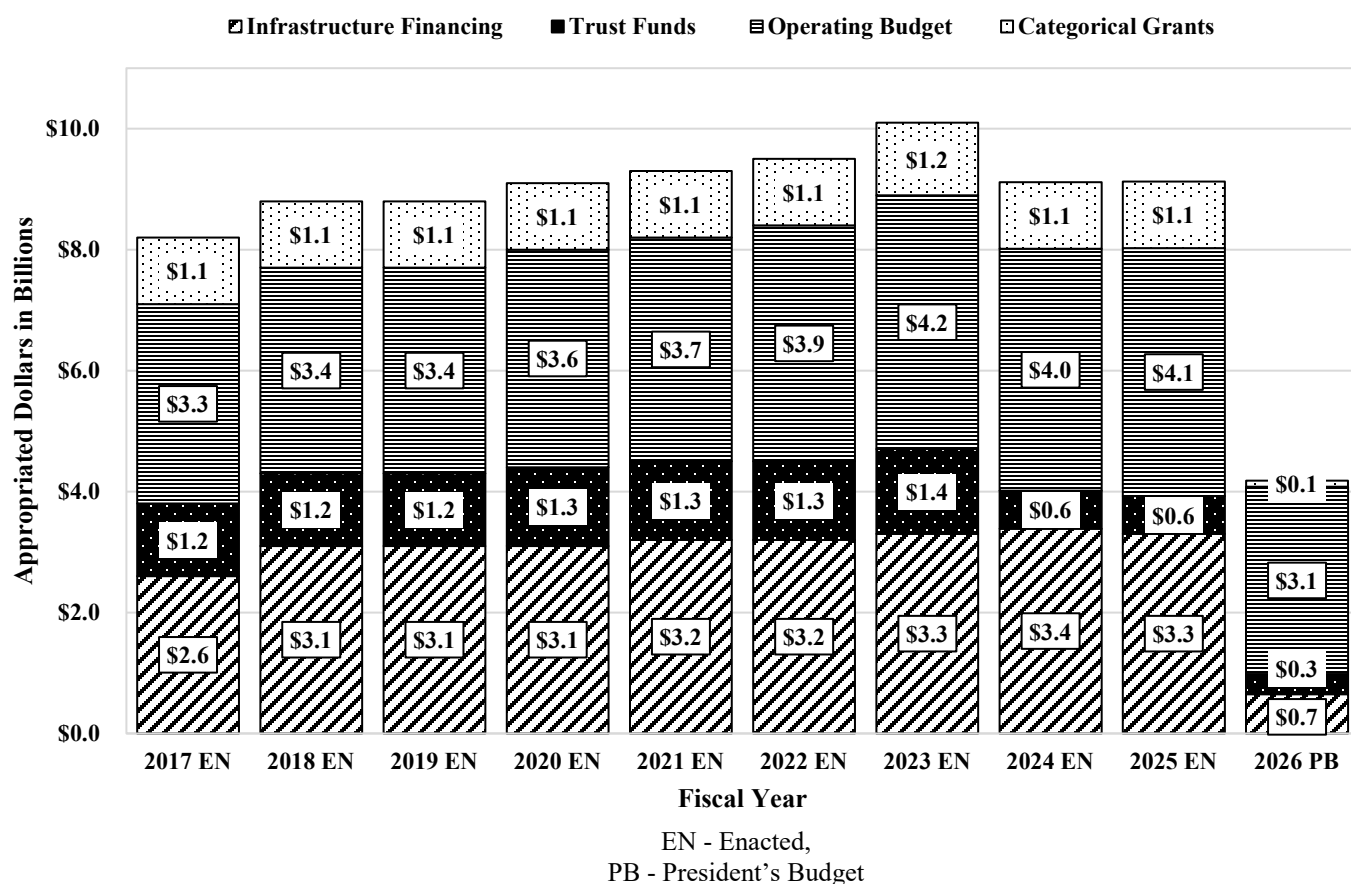
1. All Agency totals include applicable rescissions.
2. FY 2020 Enacted excludes funding from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act.
3. FY 2021 Enacted excludes funding from the American Rescue Plan Act.
4. FY 2022 to FY 2025 Enacted levels exclude funding from the Infrastructure Investment and the Jobs Act and the Inflation Reduction Act.
5. Resources reflect the level in each year's Enacted Operating Plan, except for FY 2026, which is the requested level.
6. The Agency notes that FY 2025 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

EPA's FTE Ceiling FY 2017 to 2026



1. FTE (Full Time Equivalent) = one employee working full time for a full year (52 weeks x 40 hours = 2,080 hours), or the equivalent number of hours worked by several part-time or temporary employees.
2. Reimbursable FTE is included.
3. FY 2022 to FY 2025 Enacted levels exclude funding from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the Inflation Reduction Act.
4. FY 2024 and FY 2025 Enacted levels include 812.2 and 779.1 FTE funded by the Superfund tax, respectively.
5. The FY 2026 Budget proposes to fund 1,655 FTE with the Superfund tax receipts.
6. FTE reflects the level in each year's Enacted Operating Plan, except for FY 2026, which is the requested level.
7. The Agency notes that FY 2025 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

EPA's Resources by Major Category (Dollars in Billions)



Notes:

1. Totals may not add due to rounding.
2. Infrastructure Financing includes Clean and Drinking Water SRF, WIFIA, and STAG Special Programs such as water infrastructure grant programs under multiple acts, Brownfields Projects, Mexico Border, and recycling infrastructure, etc.
3. All Agency totals include applicable rescissions.
4. Enacted budgets reflect annual appropriated resources, excluding supplemental appropriations under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, American Rescue Plan, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and Inflation Reduction Act.
5. Superfund tax receipts received by the Agency are not reflected here. These additional government revenues will support continued Superfund cleanup and enforcement.
6. The Agency notes that FY 2025 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Appendix



Photo Submission: Branden (Lee) Johnson – Zion National Park, Utah

Program Projects by Program Area

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
PROGRAM PROJECTS BY PROGRAM AREA
(Dollars in Thousands)

| | FY 2024 Final Actuals | FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan | FY 2026 President's Budget | FY 2026 President's Budget v. FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan |
|---|----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Science & Technology | | | | |
| Clean Air | | | | |
| Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs | \$6,456 | \$6,162 | \$5,739 | -\$423 |
| Atmospheric Protection | \$7,295 | \$8,400 | \$0 | -\$8,400 |
| Federal Support for Air Quality Management | \$15,762 | \$10,608 | \$10,727 | \$119 |
| Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification | \$110,934 | \$113,454 | \$100,731 | -\$12,723 |
| Subtotal, Clean Air | \$140,448 | \$138,624 | \$117,197 | -\$21,427 |
| Enforcement | | | | |
| Forensics Support | \$14,668 | \$14,895 | \$10,095 | -\$4,800 |
| Homeland Security | | | | |
| Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection | \$11,253 | \$10,427 | \$10,214 | -\$213 |
| Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery | \$25,348 | \$23,598 | \$25,542 | \$1,944 |
| Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure | \$625 | \$625 | \$500 | -\$125 |
| Subtotal, Homeland Security | \$37,226 | \$34,650 | \$36,256 | \$1,606 |
| Indoor Air and Radiation | | | | |
| Indoor Air: Radon Program | \$169 | \$22 | \$0 | -\$22 |
| Radiation: Protection | \$2,295 | \$1,740 | \$1,047 | -\$693 |
| Radiation: Response Preparedness | \$3,174 | \$3,400 | \$3,096 | -\$304 |
| Reduce Risks from Indoor Air | \$100 | \$88 | \$0 | -\$88 |
| Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation | \$5,737 | \$5,250 | \$4,143 | -\$1,107 |
| IT / Data Management / Security | | | | |
| IT / Data Management | \$2,484 | \$3,079 | \$2,890 | -\$189 |
| Operations and Administration | | | | |
| Facilities Infrastructure and Operations | \$67,394 | \$64,733 | \$55,023 | -\$9,710 |
| Workforce Reshaping | \$0 | \$0 | \$2,000 | \$2,000 |
| Subtotal, Operations and Administration | \$67,394 | \$64,733 | \$57,023 | -\$7,710 |
| Pesticides Licensing | | | | |
| Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk | \$2,996 | \$2,889 | \$2,442 | -\$447 |

Program Projects by Program Area

| | FY 2024 Final Actuals | FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan | FY 2026 President's Budget | FY 2026 President's Budget v. FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk | \$2,151 | \$2,143 | \$2,616 | \$473 |
| Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability | \$823 | \$868 | \$684 | -\$184 |
| Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing | \$5,969 | \$5,900 | \$5,742 | -\$158 |
| Research: Air and Energy | | | | |
| Research: Air and Energy | \$94,764 | \$96,000 | \$33,543 | -\$62,457 |
| Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability | | | | |
| Health and Environmental Risk Assessment | \$42,055 | \$38,732 | \$24,694 | -\$14,038 |
| Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability | | | | |
| <i>Endocrine Disruptors</i> | <i>\$17,002</i> | <i>\$15,535</i> | <i>\$10,034</i> | <i>-\$5,501</i> |
| <i>Computational Toxicology</i> | <i>\$22,264</i> | <i>\$20,526</i> | <i>\$16,148</i> | <i>-\$4,378</i> |
| <i>Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability (other activities)</i> | <i>\$54,133</i> | <i>\$52,244</i> | <i>\$40,770</i> | <i>-\$11,474</i> |
| Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability | \$93,399 | \$88,305 | \$66,952 | -\$21,353 |
| Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability | \$135,454 | \$127,037 | \$91,646 | -\$35,391 |
| Research: Sustainable Communities | | | | |
| Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities | \$134,581 | \$132,205 | \$58,597 | -\$73,608 |
| Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources | | | | |
| Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources | \$111,275 | \$111,500 | \$78,948 | -\$32,552 |
| Ensure Safe Water | | | | |
| Drinking Water Programs | \$4,111 | \$4,700 | \$4,700 | \$0 |
| Congressional Priorities <i>(previously named Clean and Safe Water Technical Assistance Grants)</i> | | | | |
| Congressional Priorities | \$28,536 | \$17,500 | \$0 | -\$17,500 |
| Total, Science & Technology | \$782,646 | \$756,073 | \$500,780 | -\$255,293 |

Environmental Programs & Management

Alaska Contaminated Lands

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----|
| Alaska Contaminated Lands | \$3,245 | \$20,000 | \$20,000 | \$0 |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----|

Brownfields

| | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Brownfields | \$25,458 | \$25,689 | \$12,816 | -\$12,873 |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|

Clean Air

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs | \$15,177 | \$13,423 | \$13,231 | -\$192 |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|

Program Projects by Program Area

| | FY 2024 Final Actuals | FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan | FY 2026 President's Budget | FY 2026 President's Budget v. FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Atmospheric Protection | \$99,198 | \$100,000 | \$0 | -\$100,000 |
| Federal Stationary Source Regulations | \$26,113 | \$24,554 | \$25,272 | \$718 |
| Federal Support for Air Quality Management | \$149,862 | \$151,225 | \$132,556 | -\$18,669 |
| Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs | \$6,655 | \$1,472 | \$5,895 | \$4,423 |
| Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund | \$8,326 | \$8,326 | \$0 | -\$8,326 |
| Subtotal, Clean Air | \$305,331 | \$299,000 | \$176,954 | -\$122,046 |
| Compliance | | | | |
| Compliance Monitoring | \$106,372 | \$107,078 | \$69,078 | -\$38,000 |
| Enforcement | | | | |
| Civil Enforcement | \$218,907 | \$201,305 | \$140,191 | -\$61,114 |
| Criminal Enforcement | \$65,595 | \$60,041 | \$30,472 | -\$29,569 |
| Environmental Justice | \$109,910 | \$94,124 | \$0 | -\$94,124 |
| NEPA Implementation | \$21,664 | \$19,898 | \$21,061 | \$1,163 |
| Subtotal, Enforcement | \$416,079 | \$375,368 | \$191,724 | -\$183,644 |
| Geographic Programs | | | | |
| Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay | \$107,846 | \$92,000 | \$92,000 | \$0 |
| Geographic Program: Gulf of America | \$23,160 | \$25,524 | \$25,524 | \$0 |
| Geographic Program: Lake Champlain | \$25,041 | \$25,000 | \$15,590 | -\$9,410 |
| Geographic Program: Long Island Sound | \$42,108 | \$40,002 | \$40,002 | \$0 |
| Geographic Program: Other | | | | |
| <i>Lake Pontchartrain</i> | <i>\$4,399</i> | <i>\$2,200</i> | <i>\$1,012</i> | <i>-\$1,188</i> |
| <i>S. New England Estuary (SNEE)</i> | <i>\$4,534</i> | <i>\$7,000</i> | <i>\$3,334</i> | <i>-\$3,666</i> |
| <i>Geographic Program: Other (other activities)</i> | <i>\$5,827</i> | <i>\$5,000</i> | <i>\$2,793</i> | <i>-\$2,207</i> |
| Subtotal, Geographic Program: Other | \$14,760 | \$14,200 | \$7,139 | -\$7,061 |
| Great Lakes Restoration | \$336,013 | \$368,000 | \$368,000 | \$0 |
| Geographic Program: South Florida | \$8,508 | \$8,500 | \$8,500 | \$0 |
| Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay | \$41,881 | \$54,500 | \$12,897 | -\$41,603 |
| Geographic Program: Puget Sound | \$55,217 | \$54,000 | \$28,767 | -\$25,233 |
| Subtotal, Geographic Programs | \$654,534 | \$681,726 | \$598,419 | -\$83,307 |
| Homeland Security | | | | |
| Homeland Security: Communication and Information | \$4,018 | \$4,792 | \$3,677 | -\$1,115 |
| Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection | \$987 | \$914 | \$1,361 | \$447 |
| Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure | \$4,973 | \$4,665 | \$4,986 | \$321 |
| Subtotal, Homeland Security | \$9,979 | \$10,371 | \$10,024 | -\$347 |

Program Projects by Program Area

| | FY 2024 Final Actuals | FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan | FY 2026 President's Budget | FY 2026 President's Budget v. FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Indoor Air and Radiation | | | | |
| Indoor Air: Radon Program | \$2,627 | \$3,123 | \$0 | -\$3,123 |
| Radiation: Protection | \$8,791 | \$9,520 | \$2,470 | -\$7,050 |
| Radiation: Response Preparedness | \$2,044 | \$2,262 | \$2,350 | \$88 |
| Reduce Risks from Indoor Air | \$14,343 | \$12,495 | \$11,642 | -\$853 |
| Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation | \$27,805 | \$27,400 | \$16,462 | -\$10,938 |
| Information Exchange / Outreach | | | | |
| State and Local Prevention and Preparedness | \$15,308 | \$14,940 | \$10,862 | -\$4,078 |
| TRI / Right to Know | \$12,246 | \$11,991 | \$13,206 | \$1,215 |
| Tribal - Capacity Building | \$14,414 | \$14,715 | \$14,715 | \$0 |
| Executive Management and Operations | \$61,072 | \$56,574 | \$38,984 | -\$17,590 |
| Environmental Education | \$9,705 | \$9,500 | \$0 | -\$9,500 |
| Exchange Network | \$15,359 | \$11,098 | \$0 | -\$11,098 |
| Small Minority Business Assistance | \$3,572 | \$1,907 | \$1,080 | -\$827 |
| Small Business Ombudsman | \$2,460 | \$1,925 | \$1,983 | \$58 |
| Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination | \$6,343 | \$6,350 | \$6,350 | \$0 |
| Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach | \$140,479 | \$129,000 | \$87,180 | -\$41,820 |
| International Programs | | | | |
| US Mexico Border | \$2,853 | \$2,936 | \$2,791 | -\$145 |
| International Sources of Pollution | \$7,748 | \$7,683 | \$5,339 | -\$2,344 |
| Trade and Governance | \$5,232 | \$4,558 | \$0 | -\$4,558 |
| Subtotal, International Programs | \$15,833 | \$15,177 | \$8,130 | -\$7,047 |
| IT / Data Management / Security | | | | |
| Information Security | \$11,852 | \$8,388 | \$14,012 | \$5,624 |
| IT / Data Management | \$89,592 | \$88,112 | \$79,164 | -\$8,948 |
| Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security | \$101,444 | \$96,500 | \$93,176 | -\$3,324 |
| Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review | | | | |
| Integrated Environmental Strategies | \$12,897 | \$10,435 | \$8,000 | -\$2,435 |
| Administrative Law | \$5,437 | \$6,106 | \$5,104 | -\$1,002 |
| Alternative Dispute Resolution | \$439 | \$579 | \$0 | -\$579 |
| Civil Rights Program | \$12,219 | \$11,248 | \$9,780 | -\$1,468 |
| Legal Advice: Environmental Program | \$61,776 | \$58,876 | \$50,263 | -\$8,613 |
| Legal Advice: Support Program | \$18,906 | \$18,541 | \$18,082 | -\$459 |
| Regional Science and Technology | \$1,341 | \$322 | \$0 | -\$322 |
| Science Advisory Board | \$3,972 | \$3,415 | \$4,031 | \$616 |

Program Projects by Program Area

| | FY 2024 Final Actuals | FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan | FY 2026 President's Budget | FY 2026 President's Budget v. FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis | \$18,634 | \$17,768 | \$17,294 | -\$474 |
| Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review | \$135,622 | \$127,290 | \$112,554 | -\$14,736 |
| Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST) | | | | |
| LUST / UST | \$12,333 | \$11,500 | \$6,863 | -\$4,637 |
| Operations and Administration | | | | |
| Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance | \$81,953 | \$80,928 | \$76,603 | -\$4,325 |
| Facilities Infrastructure and Operations | \$274,208 | \$275,909 | \$234,599 | -\$41,310 |
| Acquisition Management | \$34,401 | \$32,223 | \$32,247 | \$24 |
| Human Resources Management | \$62,477 | \$51,813 | \$40,000 | -\$11,813 |
| Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management | \$28,386 | \$28,202 | \$27,147 | -\$1,055 |
| Workforce Reshaping | \$0 | \$0 | \$8,000 | \$8,000 |
| Subtotal, Operations and Administration | \$481,424 | \$469,075 | \$418,596 | -\$50,479 |
| Pesticides Licensing | | | | |
| Science Policy and Biotechnology | \$1,613 | \$1,379 | \$0 | -\$1,379 |
| Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk | \$62,897 | \$61,704 | \$60,224 | -\$1,480 |
| Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk | \$46,586 | \$45,511 | \$45,832 | \$321 |
| Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability | \$8,047 | \$6,781 | \$6,014 | -\$767 |
| Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing | \$119,143 | \$115,375 | \$112,070 | -\$3,305 |
| Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) | | | | |
| RCRA: Corrective Action | \$39,061 | \$38,423 | \$25,126 | -\$13,297 |
| RCRA: Waste Management | \$74,277 | \$71,879 | \$40,399 | -\$31,480 |
| RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling | \$12,776 | \$10,348 | \$4,253 | -\$6,095 |
| Subtotal, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) | \$126,114 | \$120,650 | \$69,778 | -\$50,872 |
| Toxics Risk Review and Prevention | | | | |
| Endocrine Disruptors | \$9,184 | \$7,614 | \$3,000 | -\$4,614 |
| Pollution Prevention Program | \$12,583 | \$11,865 | \$0 | -\$11,865 |
| Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction | \$91,338 | \$96,406 | \$73,042 | -\$23,364 |
| Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program | \$12,551 | \$14,068 | \$0 | -\$14,068 |
| Subtotal, Toxics Risk Review and Prevention | \$125,656 | \$129,953 | \$76,042 | -\$53,911 |
| Protecting Estuaries and Wetlands | | | | |
| National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways | \$35,648 | \$40,000 | \$32,000 | -\$8,000 |
| Wetlands | \$21,404 | \$20,884 | \$20,884 | \$0 |
| Subtotal, Protecting Estuaries and Wetlands | \$57,052 | \$60,884 | \$52,884 | -\$8,000 |

Program Projects by Program Area

| | FY 2024 Final Actuals | FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan | FY 2026 President's Budget | FY 2026 President's Budget v. FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Ensure Safe Water | | | | |
| Beach / Fish Programs | \$1,696 | \$1,571 | \$1,819 | \$248 |
| Drinking Water Programs | \$123,122 | \$115,429 | \$124,181 | \$8,752 |
| Subtotal, Ensure Safe Water | \$124,818 | \$117,000 | \$126,000 | \$9,000 |
| Ensure Clean Water | | | | |
| Marine Pollution | \$9,561 | \$8,494 | \$8,954 | \$460 |
| Surface Water Protection | \$224,493 | \$216,798 | \$214,000 | -\$2,798 |
| Subtotal, Ensure Clean Water | \$234,054 | \$225,292 | \$222,954 | -\$2,338 |
| Congressional Priorities <i>(previously named Clean and Safe Water Technical Assistance Grants)</i> | | | | |
| Congressional Priorities | \$30,700 | \$30,700 | \$0 | -\$30,700 |
| Total, Environmental Programs & Management | \$3,253,475 | \$3,195,028 | \$2,481,704 | -\$713,324 |
| Inspector General | | | | |
| Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations | | | | |
| Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations | \$40,042 | \$43,250 | \$43,250 | \$0 |
| Total, Inspector General | \$40,042 | \$43,250 | \$43,250 | \$0 |
| Building and Facilities | | | | |
| Homeland Security | | | | |
| Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure | \$6,225 | \$6,676 | \$6,176 | -\$500 |
| Operations and Administration | | | | |
| Facilities Infrastructure and Operations | \$26,604 | \$34,000 | \$28,900 | -\$5,100 |
| Total, Building and Facilities | \$32,830 | \$40,676 | \$35,076 | -\$5,600 |
| Hazardous Substance Superfund | | | | |
| Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations | | | | |
| Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations | \$12,470 | \$11,328 | \$11,328 | \$0 |
| Compliance | | | | |
| Compliance Monitoring | \$863 | \$1,017 | \$817 | -\$200 |
| Enforcement | | | | |
| Criminal Enforcement | \$9,890 | \$7,944 | \$3,999 | -\$3,945 |
| Environmental Justice | \$7,283 | \$5,876 | \$0 | -\$5,876 |

Program Projects by Program Area

| | FY 2024 Final Actuals | FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan | FY 2026 President's Budget | FY 2026 President's Budget v. FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Forensics Support | \$1,474 | \$1,286 | \$1,040 | -\$246 |
| Superfund: Enforcement | \$185,418 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement | \$8,463 | \$1,793 | \$1,784 | -\$9 |
| Subtotal, Enforcement | \$212,528 | \$16,899 | \$6,823 | -\$10,076 |
| Homeland Security | | | | |
| Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery | \$35,472 | \$34,588 | \$35,192 | \$604 |
| Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure | \$1,257 | \$1,102 | \$915 | -\$187 |
| Subtotal, Homeland Security | \$36,729 | \$35,690 | \$36,107 | \$417 |
| Indoor Air and Radiation | | | | |
| Radiation: Protection | \$3,823 | \$2,472 | \$2,122 | -\$350 |
| Information Exchange / Outreach | | | | |
| Exchange Network | \$1,037 | \$1,328 | \$0 | -\$1,328 |
| IT / Data Management / Security | | | | |
| Information Security | \$2,123 | \$1,040 | \$5,082 | \$4,042 |
| IT / Data Management | \$19,372 | \$19,786 | \$13,874 | -\$5,912 |
| Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security | \$21,495 | \$20,826 | \$18,956 | -\$1,870 |
| Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review | | | | |
| Alternative Dispute Resolution | \$1,006 | \$644 | \$0 | -\$644 |
| Legal Advice: Environmental Program | \$1,804 | \$713 | \$608 | -\$105 |
| Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review | \$2,810 | \$1,357 | \$608 | -\$749 |
| Operations and Administration | | | | |
| Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance | \$35,335 | \$31,378 | \$22,462 | -\$8,916 |
| Facilities Infrastructure and Operations | \$74,984 | \$67,080 | \$57,373 | -\$9,707 |
| Acquisition Management | \$23,620 | \$25,588 | \$23,752 | -\$1,836 |
| Human Resources Management | \$10,904 | \$7,424 | \$5,704 | -\$1,720 |
| Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management | \$5,012 | \$4,170 | \$2,903 | -\$1,267 |
| Subtotal, Operations and Administration | \$149,854 | \$135,640 | \$112,194 | -\$23,446 |
| Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability | | | | |
| Health and Environmental Risk Assessment | \$5,208 | \$5,238 | \$5,714 | \$476 |
| Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability | \$8,457 | \$7,723 | \$0 | -\$7,723 |
| Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability | \$13,665 | \$12,961 | \$5,714 | -\$7,247 |

Program Projects by Program Area

| | FY 2024 Final Actuals | FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan | FY 2026 President's Budget | FY 2026 President's Budget v. FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Research: Sustainable Communities | | | | |
| Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities | \$20,147 | \$16,937 | \$11,448 | -\$5,489 |
| Superfund Cleanup | | | | |
| Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal | \$277,004 | \$59,181 | \$47,311 | -\$11,870 |
| Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness | \$7,782 | \$8,056 | \$7,700 | -\$356 |
| Superfund: Federal Facilities | \$32,149 | \$26,189 | \$21,621 | -\$4,568 |
| Superfund: Remedial | \$686,559 | \$187,819 | \$0 | -\$187,819 |
| Subtotal, Superfund Cleanup | \$1,003,495 | \$281,245 | \$76,632 | -\$204,613 |
| Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund | \$1,478,917 | \$537,700 | \$282,749 | -\$254,951 |
| Leaking Underground Storage Tanks | | | | |
| Enforcement | | | | |
| Civil Enforcement | \$619 | \$635 | \$435 | -\$200 |
| Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST) | | | | |
| LUST / UST | \$11,474 | \$9,591 | \$7,149 | -\$2,442 |
| LUST Cooperative Agreements | \$55,740 | \$52,838 | \$38,840 | -\$13,998 |
| LUST Prevention | \$26,301 | \$24,491 | \$0 | -\$24,491 |
| Subtotal, Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST) | \$93,515 | \$86,920 | \$45,989 | -\$40,931 |
| Operations and Administration | | | | |
| Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance | \$580 | \$537 | \$450 | -\$87 |
| Facilities Infrastructure and Operations | \$597 | \$686 | \$612 | -\$74 |
| Acquisition Management | \$113 | \$109 | \$132 | \$23 |
| Subtotal, Operations and Administration | \$1,290 | \$1,332 | \$1,194 | -\$138 |
| Research: Sustainable Communities | | | | |
| Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities | \$354 | \$327 | \$304 | -\$23 |
| Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks | \$95,778 | \$89,214 | \$47,922 | -\$41,292 |
| Inland Oil Spill Programs | | | | |
| Compliance | | | | |
| Compliance Monitoring | \$750 | \$605 | \$605 | \$0 |
| Enforcement | | | | |
| Civil Enforcement | \$2,614 | \$2,465 | \$1,762 | -\$703 |

Program Projects by Program Area

| | FY 2024 Final Actuals | FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan | FY 2026 President's Budget | FY 2026 President's Budget v. FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Operations and Administration | | | | |
| Facilities Infrastructure and Operations | \$625 | \$637 | \$541 | -\$96 |
| Oil | | | | |
| Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response | \$19,041 | \$16,334 | \$12,965 | -\$3,369 |
| Research: Sustainable Communities | | | | |
| Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities | \$681 | \$670 | \$522 | -\$148 |
| Total, Inland Oil Spill Programs | \$23,712 | \$20,711 | \$16,395 | -\$4,316 |
| State and Tribal Assistance Grants | | | | |
| State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) | | | | |
| Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages | \$40,116 | \$39,000 | \$10,000 | -\$29,000 |
| Brownfields Projects | \$98,700 | \$98,000 | \$80,000 | -\$18,000 |
| Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF | \$922,125 | \$1,638,861 | \$155,000 | -\$1,483,861 |
| Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF Congressionally Directed Spending | \$214,719 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF | \$570,096 | \$1,126,101 | \$150,000 | -\$976,101 |
| Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF Congressionally Directed Spending | \$139,857 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border | \$17,830 | \$35,000 | \$10,000 | -\$25,000 |
| Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program | \$170,185 | \$90,000 | \$0 | -\$90,000 |
| Targeted Airshed Grants | \$27,258 | \$67,800 | \$67,800 | \$0 |
| San Juan Watershed Monitoring (Formerly - Gold King Mine Water Monitoring) | \$56 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Safe Water for Small & Disadvantaged Communities | \$48,124 | \$28,500 | \$0 | -\$28,500 |
| Reducing Lead in Drinking Water | \$1,638 | \$22,000 | \$20,000 | -\$2,000 |
| Lead Testing in Schools | \$46,121 | \$28,000 | \$28,000 | \$0 |
| Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability | \$0 | \$6,500 | \$6,500 | \$0 |
| Technical Assistance for Wastewater Treatment Works (Formerly - Technical Assistance for Treatment Works) | \$580 | \$25,500 | \$10,000 | -\$15,500 |
| Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Grants (Formerly - Sewer Overflow Control Grants) | \$53,149 | \$41,000 | \$41,000 | \$0 |
| Water Infrastructure Workforce Investment (Formerly - Water Infrastructure and Workforce Investment) | \$16,078 | \$5,400 | \$5,000 | -\$400 |
| Recycling Infrastructure | \$10,612 | \$5,000 | \$5,000 | \$0 |
| Wildfire Smoke Preparedness | \$10,670 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$0 |
| Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability | \$0 | \$2,250 | \$2,250 | \$0 |
| Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program | \$0 | \$4,000 | \$31,000 | \$27,000 |
| Stormwater Infrastructure Technology | \$952 | \$2,000 | \$2,000 | \$0 |

Program Projects by Program Area

| | FY 2024 Final Actuals | FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan | FY 2026 President's Budget | FY 2026 President's Budget v. FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Enhanced Aquifer Use and Recharge | \$0 | \$3,500 | \$3,500 | \$0 |
| Water Sector Cybersecurity | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 |
| Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) | \$2,388,866 | \$3,275,412 | \$644,050 | -\$2,631,362 |
| Categorical Grants | | | | |
| Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319) | \$175,311 | \$174,263 | \$0 | -\$174,263 |
| Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) | \$113,479 | \$115,833 | \$0 | -\$115,833 |
| Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management | \$222,969 | \$235,602 | \$0 | -\$235,602 |
| Categorical Grant: Radon | \$10,450 | \$9,118 | \$0 | -\$9,118 |
| Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) | | | | |
| <i>Monitoring Grants</i> | \$16,765 | \$18,487 | \$0 | -\$18,487 |
| <i>Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)</i> | \$208,390 | \$206,892 | \$0 | -\$206,892 |
| Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) | \$225,155 | \$225,379 | \$0 | -\$225,379 |
| Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development | \$22,315 | \$14,085 | \$0 | -\$14,085 |
| Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC) | \$13,059 | \$12,277 | \$12,294 | \$17 |
| Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation | \$13,842 | \$12,982 | \$0 | -\$12,982 |
| Categorical Grant: Lead | \$16,507 | \$14,980 | \$0 | -\$14,980 |
| Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants (Formerly - Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance) | \$98,036 | \$101,362 | \$0 | -\$101,362 |
| Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement | \$24,397 | \$24,217 | \$0 | -\$24,217 |
| Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention | \$516 | \$4,717 | \$0 | -\$4,717 |
| Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance | \$4,733 | \$4,754 | \$0 | -\$4,754 |
| Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program | \$76,823 | \$72,102 | \$72,200 | \$98 |
| Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks | \$1,316 | \$1,473 | \$0 | -\$1,473 |
| Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management | \$18,224 | \$16,278 | \$16,300 | \$22 |
| Categorical Grant: Multipurpose Grants | \$206 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Categorical Grant: Environmental Information | \$12,085 | \$9,487 | \$0 | -\$9,487 |
| Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection | \$9,051 | \$9,737 | \$0 | -\$9,737 |
| Categorical Grant: Brownfields | \$45,404 | \$46,187 | \$0 | -\$46,187 |
| Subtotal, Categorical Grants | \$1,103,880 | \$1,104,833 | \$100,794 | -\$1,004,039 |
| Congressional Priorities (previously named Clean and Safe Water Technical Assistance Grants) | | | | |
| Congressionally Mandated Projects | \$6,538 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

Program Projects by Program Area

| | FY 2024 Final Actuals | FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan | FY 2026 President's Budget | FY 2026 President's Budget v. FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants | \$3,499,285 | \$4,380,245 | \$744,844 | -\$3,635,401 |
| Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund | | | | |
| Ensure Clean Water | | | | |
| Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation (No Year) | \$569,585 | \$59,634 | \$0 | -\$59,634 |
| Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation (Two Year) | \$7,905 | \$7,640 | \$8,000 | \$360 |
| Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation State | \$0 | \$5,000 | \$0 | -\$5,000 |
| Total, Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund | \$577,490 | \$72,274 | \$8,000 | -\$64,274 |
| TOTAL, EPA | \$9,784,176 | \$9,135,171 | \$4,160,720 | -\$4,974,451 |

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

**In addition to annual appropriated resources, the Superfund tax revenues the Agency expects to receive in FY 2025 and FY 2026 are not reflected here. These additional government revenues will be used to carry out the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980.

*** The Agency notes that FY 2025 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Summary of Agency Resources by Appropriation
(Dollars in Thousands)

| Appropriation | FY 2024 Actuals* | FY 2025 Enacted** | FY 2026 President's Budget | Delta FY 2026 PB - FY 2025 ENA |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Science & Technology (S&T) | \$782,646 | \$756,073 | \$500,780 | -\$255,293 |
| Environmental Program & Management (EPM) | \$3,253,475 | \$3,195,028 | \$2,481,704 | -\$713,324 |
| Inspector General (IG) | \$40,042 | \$43,250 | \$43,250 | \$0 |
| Building and Facilities (B&F) | \$32,830 | \$40,676 | \$35,076 | -\$5,600 |
| Inland Oil Spill programs (Oil) | \$23,712 | \$20,711 | \$16,395 | -\$4,316 |
| Hazardous Substance Superfund (SF) Total | \$1,478,917 | \$537,700 | \$282,749 | -\$254,951 |
| <i>-Superfund Program</i> | \$1,433,876 | \$496,029 | \$253,814 | -\$242,215 |
| <i>-Inspector General Transfer</i> | \$12,470 | \$11,328 | \$11,328 | \$0 |
| <i>-Science & Technology Transfer</i> | \$32,572 | \$30,343 | \$17,607 | -\$12,736 |
| Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) | \$95,778 | \$89,214 | \$47,922 | \$41,292 |
| State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) Total | \$3,499,285 | \$4,380,245 | \$744,844 | -\$3,635,401 |
| <i>-Categorical Grants***</i> | \$1,103,863 | \$1,104,833 | \$100,794 | -\$1,004,039 |
| <i>-All other STAG</i> | \$2,395,422 | \$3,275,412 | \$644,050 | -\$2,631,362 |
| Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund (WIFIA) | \$577,490 | \$72,274 | \$8,000 | -\$64,274 |
| Agency Total | \$9,784,176 | \$9,135,171 | \$4,160,720 | -\$4,974,451 |

*The FY 2024 Actuals include \$685 M in Superfund Tax receipts.

**The Agency notes that FY 2025 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

***STAG Categorical Grants total does not include deobligations.

Categorical Program Grants

By National Program and Media
(Dollars in Thousands)

| NPM / Grant | FY 2024 Actuals | FY 2025 Enacted* | FY 2026 President's Budget | Delta FY 2026 PB - FY 2025 ENA | % Change FY 2026 PB - FY 2025 ENA |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| <u>Air and Radiation</u> | | | | | |
| State and Local Air Quality Management | \$222,969 | \$235,602 | \$0 | (\$235,602) | -100.00% |
| Tribal Air Quality Management | \$18,224 | \$16,278 | \$16,300 | \$22 | 0.14% |
| Radon | \$10,450 | \$9,118 | \$0 | (\$9,118) | -100.00% |
| | \$251,643 | \$260,998 | \$16,300 | (\$244,698) | -93.75% |
| <u>Water</u> | | | | | |
| Pollution Control (Sec. 106) | \$225,155 | \$225,379 | \$0 | (\$225,379) | -100.00% |
| Beaches Protection | \$9,051 | \$9,737 | \$0 | (\$9,737) | -100.00% |
| Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319) | \$175,311 | \$174,263 | \$0 | (\$174,263) | -100.00% |
| Wetlands Program Development | \$22,315 | \$14,085 | \$0 | (\$14,085) | -100.00% |
| | \$431,833 | \$423,464 | \$0 | (\$423,464) | -100.00% |
| <u>Drinking Water</u> | | | | | |
| Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) | \$113,479 | \$115,833 | \$0 | (\$115,833) | -100.00% |
| Underground Injection Control (UIC) | \$13,059 | \$12,277 | \$12,294 | \$17 | 0.14% |
| | \$126,538 | \$128,110 | \$12,294 | (\$115,816) | -90.40% |
| <u>Hazardous Waste</u> | | | | | |
| Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants | \$98,036 | \$101,362 | \$0 | (\$101,362) | -100.00% |
| Brownfields | \$45,404 | \$46,187 | \$0 | (\$46,187) | -100.00% |
| Underground Storage Tanks | \$1,316 | \$1,473 | \$0 | (\$1,473) | -100.00% |
| | \$144,756 | \$149,022 | \$0 | (\$149,022) | -100.00% |
| <u>Pesticides and Toxics</u> | | | | | |
| Pesticides Program Implementation | \$13,842 | \$12,982 | \$0 | (\$12,982) | -100.00% |
| Lead | \$16,507 | \$14,980 | \$0 | (\$14,980) | -100.00% |
| Toxics Substances Compliance | \$4,733 | \$4,754 | \$0 | (\$4,754) | -100.00% |
| Pesticides Enforcement | \$24,397 | \$24,217 | \$0 | (\$24,217) | -100.00% |
| | \$59,480 | \$56,933 | \$0 | (\$56,933) | -100.00% |

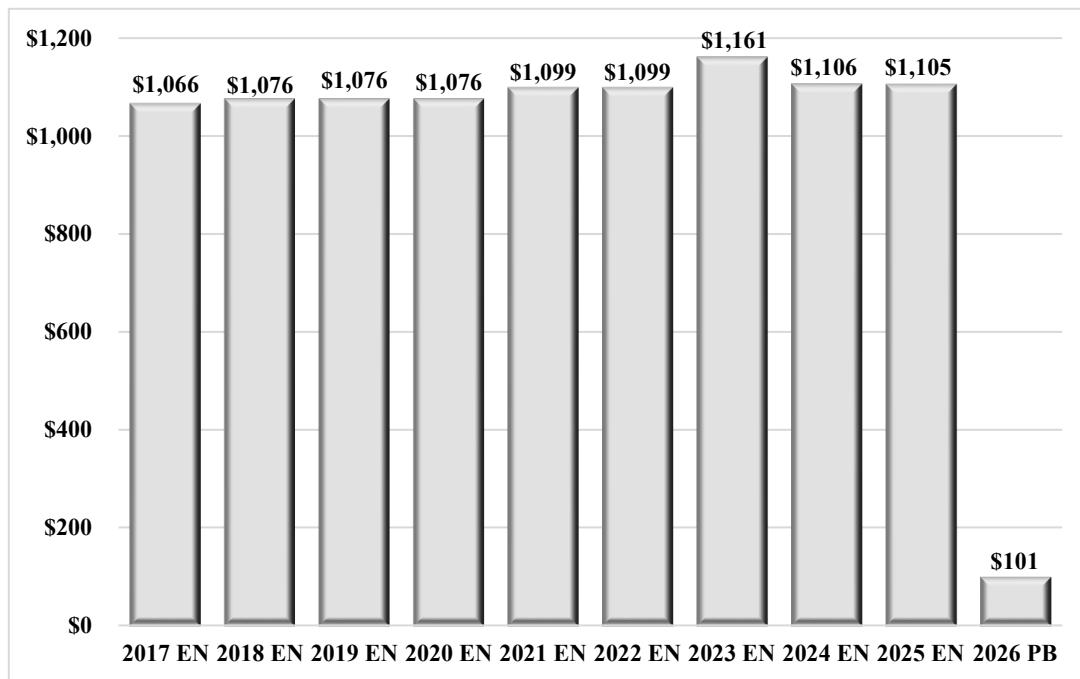
Categorical Program Grants

| NPM / Grant | FY 2024 Actuals | FY 2025 Enacted* | FY 2026 President's Budget | Delta FY 2026 PB - FY 2025 ENA | % Change FY 2026 PB - FY 2025 ENA |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| <u>Multimedia</u> | | | | | |
| Environmental Information | \$12,085 | \$9,487 | \$0 | (\$9,487) | -100.00% |
| Multipurpose Grants | \$206 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | N/A |
| Pollution Prevention | \$516 | \$4,717 | \$0 | (\$4,717) | -100.00% |
| Tribal General Assistance Program | \$76,823 | \$72,102 | \$72,200 | \$98 | 0.14% |
| | \$89,630 | \$86,306 | \$72,200 | (\$14,106) | -16.34% |
| Total Categorical Grants | \$1,103,880 | \$1,104,833 | \$100,794 | (\$1,004,039) | -90.88% |

* The Agency notes that FY 2025 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Millions)



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

*The Agency notes that FY 2025 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

In FY 2026, EPA requests a total of \$100.8 million for categorical program grants to support tribal governments and states. This represents a 90.9 percent decrease below the FY 2025 enacted level. With many of these statutes having been on the books for several decades, states and local governments are more than capable to fund their own programs in compliance with the law. Therefore, the FY 2026 Budget proposes to eliminate 16 categorical grants while maintaining funding at the FY 2025 enacted levels for tribes and Underground Injection Control (UIC) grants. These reductions promote cooperative federalism to empower states to achieve primary enforcement authority for these grant programs, while also encouraging states to innovate and find more efficient ways to meet their responsibilities under delegated authority.

In FY 2026, EPA will continue to offer flexibility to tribal and state governments to manage their environmental programs as well as provide technical and financial assistance to achieve mutual environmental goals. First, EPA and its tribal and state partners will continue to implement the National Environmental Performance Partnership System (NEPPS), designed to provide states with the flexibility to operate their programs while continuing to emphasize measuring and reporting of environmental results. Second, the Agency supports the Performance Partnership Grants to continue providing tribes and states with the funding flexibility to combine categorical program grants to address environmental priorities and, in some cases, to reduce administrative burden.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Tribal Air Quality Management

The FY 2026 President's Budget requests \$16.3 million for grants to support the Tribal Air Quality Management Program, an increase of \$22 thousand above the FY 2025 enacted level. These funds provide resources to tribal air pollution control agencies to develop and implement programs, prevent and control air pollution, and implement the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to protect public health and the environment.

Underground Injection Control (UIC) Grants

In FY 2026, EPA requests \$12.3 million for the Underground Injection Control (UIC) grants program, an increase of \$17 thousand above the FY 2025 enacted level, to provide to states that have primary enforcement authority to implement and maintain UIC programs. The funding allows for the implementation of the UIC Program, including support for states and tribes to administer UIC permitting programs; to provide program oversight, implementation tools, and public outreach; and ensure that injection wells are safely operated. Additionally, the grant program is improving efficiency and reducing the UIC permit application processing time and continuing to implement the recently developed UIC well permit review process. This effort includes applying identified permit review and processing efficiencies to all well classes.

Tribal General Assistance Program Grants

In FY 2026, EPA requests \$72.2 million in the Tribal General Assistance Program (GAP), an increase of \$98 thousand above the FY 2025 enacted level. GAP grants provide foundational support to tribal governments to build environmental program capacity, support the transition from development to full-scale implementation, and address key environmental challenges. Additional funding will also bolster EPA's partnership with tribes through the development of EPA-Tribal Environmental Plans, ensuring that federal and tribal responsibilities align to safeguard environmental and public health in tribal communities.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Resources

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Resources

State-by-State Distribution of Actual and Estimated Obligations

The following tables show state-by-state distribution of resources for EPA's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund.

SRF Obligations by State

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

| STATE OR TERRITORY | FY 2024 Actual ACT. OBLIG. | FY 2025 ENA TOT. OBLIG. | FY 2026 PB EST. OBLIG. |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Alabama | \$8,295 | \$19,257 | \$2,506 |
| Alaska | \$4,661 | \$10,906 | \$1,440 |
| Arizona | \$10,967 | \$19,079 | \$2,483 |
| Arkansas | \$11,492 | \$13,058 | \$1,704 |
| California | \$50,283 | \$117,662 | \$15,232 |
| Colorado | \$490 | \$19,105 | \$2,486 |
| Connecticut | \$4,687 | \$10,906 | \$1,440 |
| Delaware | \$4,661 | \$10,906 | \$1,440 |
| District of Columbia | \$4,683 | \$10,906 | \$1,440 |
| Florida | \$171,342 | \$39,357 | \$5,106 |
| Georgia | \$12,729 | \$29,571 | \$3,840 |
| Hawaii | \$4,661 | \$10,906 | \$1,440 |
| Idaho | \$4,938 | \$10,906 | \$1,440 |
| Illinois | \$14,318 | \$33,096 | \$4,296 |
| Indiana | \$8,042 | \$18,713 | \$2,436 |
| Iowa | \$7,471 | \$16,397 | \$2,136 |
| Kansas | \$5,198 | \$12,163 | \$1,588 |
| Kentucky | \$5,723 | \$13,277 | \$1,732 |
| Louisiana | \$6,741 | \$14,889 | \$1,941 |
| Maine | \$4,683 | \$10,906 | \$1,440 |
| Maryland | \$9,683 | \$22,660 | \$2,946 |
| Massachusetts | \$10,078 | \$23,415 | \$3,044 |
| Michigan | \$10,634 | \$24,884 | \$3,234 |
| Minnesota | \$7,149 | \$16,497 | \$2,149 |
| Mississippi | \$6,321 | \$13,658 | \$1,782 |
| Missouri | \$8,007 | \$17,755 | \$2,312 |
| Montana | \$4,661 | \$10,906 | \$1,440 |
| Nebraska | \$4,960 | \$10,906 | \$1,440 |
| Nevada | \$4,865 | \$11,307 | \$1,478 |
| New Hampshire | \$4,661 | \$10,906 | \$1,440 |
| New Jersey | \$8,324 | \$19,360 | \$2,519 |
| New Mexico | \$195 | \$10,906 | \$1,440 |
| New York | \$21,900 | \$50,941 | \$6,604 |
| North Carolina | \$12,940 | \$30,053 | \$3,902 |
| North Dakota | \$4,938 | \$10,906 | \$1,440 |
| Ohio | \$10,603 | \$24,628 | \$3,201 |
| Oklahoma | \$6,757 | \$15,851 | \$2,065 |
| Oregon | \$7,428 | \$16,405 | \$2,137 |
| Pennsylvania | \$15,375 | \$35,979 | \$4,669 |
| Rhode Island | \$4,661 | \$10,906 | \$1,440 |
| South Carolina | \$0 | \$13,631 | \$1,778 |
| South Dakota | \$4,661 | \$10,906 | \$1,440 |
| Tennessee | \$8,312 | \$18,359 | \$2,390 |
| Texas | \$39,369 | \$86,951 | \$11,262 |
| Utah | \$4,938 | \$10,906 | \$1,440 |
| Vermont | \$4,661 | \$10,906 | \$1,440 |
| Virginia | \$7,138 | \$15,400 | \$2,007 |
| Washington | \$10,672 | \$24,974 | \$3,245 |
| West Virginia | \$0 | \$10,906 | \$1,440 |
| Wisconsin | \$8,031 | \$18,674 | \$2,430 |
| Wyoming | \$4,938 | \$10,906 | \$1,440 |
| American Samoa | \$1,424 | \$3,272 | \$1,000 |
| Guam | \$2,106 | \$4,363 | \$1,000 |

SRF Obligations by State

| STATE OR TERRITORY | FY 2024 Actual ACT. OBLIG. | FY 2025 ENA TOT. OBLIG. | FY 2026 PB EST. OBLIG. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Northern Mariana Islands | \$2,191 | \$4,362 | \$1,000 |
| Puerto Rico | \$227,226 | \$10,906 | \$1,440 |
| Freely Associated States | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Virgin Islands | \$0 | \$4,362 | \$1,000 |
| Indian Tribes | \$5,604 | \$22,522 | \$3,000 |
| Undistributed ¹⁻⁷ | \$13,948 | \$13,000 | \$3,000 |
| TOTAL⁸ | \$855,424 | \$1,126,101 | \$150,000 |

Notes:

1. Obligations are for Water Division salaries set aside in the supplemental appropriation under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.
2. Travel: EPA staff travel to provide support to programs.
3. Process Applications Inc.: Technical Assistance for Iowa State Drinking Water Staff Drinking Water Assistance State Revolving Funds.
4. Department of Health and Human Services Interagency Agreements for Tribal Clean Water infrastructure projects.
5. Indian Health Service: this line refers to an Interagency Agreements with the Indian Health Service, an agency within the Department of Health and Human Services responsible for providing federal health services to American Indians and Alaska Natives.
6. Process Applications Inc: Technical Assistance for Missouri Department of Natural Resources staff members Oklahoma City Iowa: Ground Water Assistance Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.
7. American Iron and Steel Administrative set-aside and Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule set-aside.
8. Numbers in this table exclude supplemental appropriations under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

SRF Obligations by State

**Infrastructure Assistance:
Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)**
(Dollars in Thousands)

| STATE OR TERRITORY | FY 2024 Actual ACT. OBLIG. | FY 2025 ENA TOT. OBLIG. | FY 2026 PB EST. OBLIG. |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Alabama | \$8,480 | \$17,919 | \$1,682 |
| Alaska | \$4,935 | \$9,591 | \$900 |
| Arizona | \$6,329 | \$10,824 | \$1,016 |
| Arkansas | \$10,301 | \$10,483 | \$984 |
| California | \$59,051 | \$114,614 | \$10,755 |
| Colorado | \$66 | \$12,819 | \$1,203 |
| Connecticut | \$10,102 | \$19,632 | \$1,842 |
| Delaware | \$4,048 | \$7,867 | \$738 |
| District of Columbia | \$4,048 | \$7,867 | \$738 |
| Florida | \$317,693 | \$54,094 | \$5,076 |
| Georgia | \$12,822 | \$27,095 | \$2,543 |
| Hawaii | \$6,387 | \$12,412 | \$1,165 |
| Idaho | \$3,723 | \$7,867 | \$738 |
| Illinois | \$37,295 | \$72,478 | \$6,801 |
| Indiana | \$19,873 | \$38,621 | \$3,624 |
| Iowa | \$10,264 | \$21,689 | \$2,035 |
| Kansas | \$74 | \$14,465 | \$1,357 |
| Kentucky | \$9,548 | \$20,396 | \$1,914 |
| Louisiana | \$91 | \$17,617 | \$1,653 |
| Maine | \$6,383 | \$12,405 | \$1,164 |
| Maryland | \$20,339 | \$38,759 | \$3,637 |
| Massachusetts | \$27,997 | \$54,410 | \$5,106 |
| Michigan | \$35,457 | \$68,906 | \$6,466 |
| Minnesota | \$15,156 | \$29,455 | \$2,764 |
| Mississippi | \$6,833 | \$14,438 | \$1,355 |
| Missouri | \$21,024 | \$44,425 | \$4,169 |
| Montana | \$4,085 | \$7,867 | \$738 |
| Nebraska | \$8,055 | \$8,197 | \$769 |
| Nevada | \$4,048 | \$7,867 | \$738 |
| New Hampshire | \$8,241 | \$16,015 | \$1,503 |
| New Jersey | \$33,360 | \$65,487 | \$6,145 |
| New Mexico | \$3,723 | \$7,867 | \$738 |
| New York | \$90,113 | \$176,887 | \$16,599 |
| North Carolina | \$13,687 | \$28,922 | \$2,714 |
| North Dakota | \$4,048 | \$7,867 | \$738 |
| Ohio | \$42,693 | \$90,217 | \$8,466 |
| Oklahoma | \$6,662 | \$12,947 | \$1,215 |
| Oregon | \$93 | \$18,103 | \$1,699 |
| Pennsylvania | \$32,664 | \$63,479 | \$5,957 |
| Rhode Island | \$5,537 | \$10,761 | \$1,010 |
| South Carolina | \$7,744 | \$16,417 | \$1,541 |
| South Dakota | \$4,048 | \$7,867 | \$738 |
| Tennessee | \$11,017 | \$23,280 | \$2,185 |
| Texas | \$34,687 | \$73,246 | \$6,873 |
| Utah | \$3,995 | \$8,444 | \$792 |
| Vermont | \$4,048 | \$7,867 | \$738 |
| Virginia | \$16,876 | \$32,797 | \$3,078 |
| Washington | \$14,340 | \$27,869 | \$2,615 |
| West Virginia | \$12,855 | \$24,982 | \$2,344 |
| Wisconsin | \$22,293 | \$43,324 | \$4,065 |
| Wyoming | \$3,720 | \$7,867 | \$738 |

SRF Obligations by State

| STATE OR TERRITORY | FY 2024 Actual ACT. OBLIG. | FY 2025 ENA TOT. OBLIG. | FY 2026 PB EST. OBLIG. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| American Samoa | \$4,108 | \$8,701 | \$823 |
| Guam | \$3,543 | \$6,296 | \$595 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | \$2,536 | \$4,044 | \$382 |
| Puerto Rico | \$354,505 | \$20,902 | \$1,961 |
| Freely Associated States | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Virgin Islands | \$25 | \$5,050 | \$478 |
| Indian Tribes | \$7,447 | \$32,777 | \$3,100 |
| Undistributed ¹⁻⁸ | \$6,189 | \$3,500 | \$1,500 |
| TOTAL⁹ | \$1,429,304 | \$1,638,861 | \$155,000 |

Notes:

1. Obligations are for Water Division salaries set aside in the supplemental appropriation under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.
2. Obligations are for Water Division Travel set aside in the supplemental appropriation under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.
3. Department of Health and Human Services Interagency Agreements for Tribal Clean Water infrastructure projects.
4. This line represents the Indian Health Service: Reimbursable Agreement EPA The Indian Health Service is an agency within the Department of Health and Human Services responsible for providing federal health services to American Indians and Alaska Natives.
5. Department of Health and Human Services Interagency Agreement Clean Water SRF.
6. Funds provided to Energy & Environmental Cabinet.
7. Allowable administrative set-aside to implement the program.
8. American Iron and Steel Oversight and the Clean Watershed Needs Survey.
9. Numbers in this table exclude supplemental appropriations under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

Infrastructure/STAG Project Financing

The FY 2026 President's Budget requests a total of \$652 million for EPA's Infrastructure programs in the State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG), and Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) accounts to target critical needs for a variety of drinking water, wastewater, air, and brownfields projects. Example infrastructure programs include: the State Revolving Funds (SRFs), WIFIA, Mexico Border, Brownfields Projects, etc. Categorical Grant programs are excluded from totals and described in a separate appendix.

Capitalizing Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs)

Drinking Water and Clean Water SRF programs provide federal financial assistance, in the form of capitalization grants, to states to protect the Nation's water resources. These funds are used for construction of drinking water and wastewater infrastructure and treatment facilities. Funds are then paid back into the state-level programs to continue funding future water infrastructure projects, even without new federal appropriations. SRFs are two important elements of the Nation's substantial investment in sewage treatment and drinking water systems, which represents hundreds of billions of dollars since inception of the programs, providing Americans with significant benefits in the form of reduced water pollution and safer drinking water.

By providing STAG funds to capitalize the SRF programs, EPA provides seed money to state programs in order to provide low-cost loans and grants to municipalities for infrastructure construction. All drinking water and wastewater projects are funded based on state-developed priority lists. Historically, through the SRF set-asides, grants are available to Indian tribes and United States territories for infrastructure projects. EPA will continue to provide financial assistance for wastewater and other water projects through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). CWSRF projects also include estuary, storm water, and sewer overflow projects. The dramatic progress made in improving the quality of wastewater treatment since the 1970s is a national success. In 1972, only 78.2 million people were served by secondary or advanced wastewater treatment facilities. As of 2022 (from the most recent Clean Watersheds Needs Survey), over 99 percent of Publicly Owned Treatment Works, serving 270 million people, use secondary treatment or better. Water infrastructure projects funded by the program directly contribute to ecosystem and public health improvements by lowering the amount of nutrients and toxic pollutants in all types of surface waters.

The FY 2026 President's Budget requests \$155 million in funding for the CWSRF. This funding level reflects a return of SRFs to their intended structure of funds revolving at the state level, encouraging states to take responsibility of funding their own water infrastructure projects. Total CWSRF funding provided for projects over the life of the program exceeds \$181 billion. This total includes loan repayments, state match dollars, and other funding sources. EPA estimates that for every federal dollar that has been contributed, over three dollars have been made available to municipalities to fund infrastructure projects through required state matching and private investments.

The FY 2026 President's Budget requests \$150 million in funding for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF). This resource level reflects a return of SRFs to their intended structure of funds revolving at the state level, encouraging states to take responsibility of funding local

environmental programs to state and local entities. Total DWSRF assistance, provided over the life of the program, exceeds \$62.9 billion. This total includes loan repayments, state match dollars, and other funding sources. EPA estimates that for every federal dollar that has been contributed, approximately two dollars have been made available to municipalities to fund infrastructure projects through required state matching and private investments. The DWSRF helps address the costs of ensuring safe drinking water supplies and assists small communities in meeting their responsibilities.

For FY 2026, EPA requests 10 percent of the CWSRF funds and 14 percent of the DWSRF funds be made available to each state to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principle, negative interest loans, or grants (or a combination of these). Under the DWSRF, EPA requests to allow states to exceed 14 percent if there is an emergency declared for lead. For FY 2026, EPA will encourage states to utilize the subsidy to assist small, often rural, drinking water and wastewater systems with standards compliance.

The FY 2026 President's Budget supports the authority of the existing small set-aside from the CWSRF to fund future Clean Watershed Needs Surveys (CWNS). The CWNS is a comprehensive assessment of capital needs to meet the water quality goals in response to Sections 205(a) and 516 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). This assessment and documentation of future needs is critical in the effort to manage and fund our Nation's wastewater infrastructure. A comprehensive CWNS is an important tool for identifying critical water quality needs in communities across the Nation, including small and rural communities. The current set-aside of up to \$1.5 million will allow EPA to continue to provide reliable and sufficient resources to conduct the CWNS.

The FY 2026 President's Budget supports the authority of a small set-aside from the DWSRF to fund future Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment (DWINSA). The DWINSA is a comprehensive assessment of capital needs to meet the safe drinking water goals in response to Section 1452(h) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This assessment and documentation of future needs is critical in the effort to develop the allotment formula for the DWSRF as required by SDWA Section 1452(a)(1)(D)(ii). A comprehensive DWINSA is an important tool for identifying critical drinking water needs in communities across the Nation, including small and rural communities. A set-aside of up to \$1.5 million will allow EPA to provide reliable and sufficient resources to conduct the DWINSA.

Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Program

In FY 2026, EPA requests \$8 million in resources to continue the critical operations of the WIFIA Program to make loans. In FY 2026, new loans will be originated through the substantial existing carryover funding from prior years' appropriations. The requested \$8 million will allow WIFIA staff to continue functioning as usual, performing financial and technical evaluations of transactions both pre-closing and post-closing to ensure robust oversight of EPA's large loan pipeline and portfolio.

The WIFIA Program will continue to support investment in our Nation's water and wastewater infrastructure by providing supplemental credit assistance to credit worthy, nationally and regionally significant water projects. Communities use WIFIA loans to leverage local dollars to maximize the impact of water infrastructure projects that protect public health and deliver

environmental benefits while supporting local economies and creating jobs. Through this low-cost loan program, EPA promotes investments in water infrastructure that support healthy Americans while creating jobs and reducing the cost of living. As of February 2025, the program has issued 140 loans to communities across the country totaling over \$22 billion in credit assistance to help finance nearly \$48 billion for water infrastructure projects. WIFIA loans for these projects have saved communities \$7 billion, which they can use to accelerate additional infrastructure investment and keep customers' rates affordable. WIFIA-financed projects are creating 150,000 jobs and improving water infrastructure for 65 million people.

Water Infrastructure Grant Programs under Multiple Acts

EPA also proposes approximately \$159 million to implement 11 grant programs authorized in the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA), the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 (WIIN), and the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA). Implementation of these programs will strengthen the federal government's ability to target critical water infrastructure needs in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution.

Of the total, highlights include: In FY 2026, EPA continues to propose \$62.5 million total for the Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience, Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Grants, Technical Assistance for Wastewater Treatment Work, and Water Infrastructure and Workforce Investment. Furthermore, \$48 million total is requested for the Reducing Lead in Drinking Water and Lead Testing in Schools grant programs to address lead and other contaminants in drinking water.

Also included in these grants is \$31 million for the Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program for the connection, repair, and/or expansion of existing public wastewater and drinking water facilities to address sanitation problems unique to this area of the country. EPA will continue to work with the Department of Health and Human Services' Indian Health Service, the State of Alaska, the Alaska Native Tribal Health Council, and local communities to provide needed financial and technical assistance.

Water Sector Cybersecurity Program

Cybersecurity represents a substantial concern for the water sector and given that the Nation's drinking water and wastewater systems have limited or no technical capacity to address cybersecurity risks, these systems are vulnerable to cyber threats and attacks. To address this, the FY 2026 President's Budget requests \$10 million for a competitive Water Sector Cybersecurity Grant Program that will help drinking water and wastewater systems establish and build the necessary cybersecurity infrastructure and improvements to address rising threats.

Brownfields Projects

The FY 2026 President's Budget requests \$80 million for Brownfields Projects to revitalize these sites. With the FY 2026 request, EPA plans to fund assessment cooperative agreements, Targeted Brownfields Assessments, supplemental Revolving Loan Fund cooperative agreements, multipurpose cooperative agreements, and Environmental Workforce Development & Job

Training cooperative agreements, as well as provide technical assistance to support states, tribes, and communities.

Using EPA grant dollars, the brownfields grantees will leverage approximately 10,000 jobs and \$1.46 billion in other funding sources. In FY 2026, EPA will continue to foster federal, state, local, and public/private partnerships to return properties to productive economic use in communities.

Mexico Border (Border Water Infrastructure Program)

The FY 2026 President's Budget requests a total of \$10 million for water infrastructure projects along the U.S.-Mexico Border, which are critical to improving the water safety for Americans living along the border. EPA works collaboratively with federal, state, local, and tribal partners through the U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program to fund planning, design, and construction of high-priority water and wastewater treatment facilities for communities along the border. Investments in wastewater and drinking water infrastructure in these communities reduce disease and health care costs because exposure to raw sewage and drinking water contaminants cause acute and chronic illnesses. U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure projects stimulate local economies through public health-related economic gains, job creation, and increased demand for goods and services.

Recycling Infrastructure

The FY 2026 President's Budget requests \$5 million for the Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling (SWIFR) grant program to further assist EPA's partners to achieve progress on the ground in solid waste management infrastructure and post-consumer materials management. This investment uses the authority provided in the Save our Seas 2.0 Act,¹ which was passed by Congress in December 2020. The SWIFR Program will help fund a range of projects that will enable EPA to help states, territories, tribes, local governments, and communities reduce waste, improve their recycling and materials management infrastructure, and create jobs.

In FY 2026, EPA continue working with recipients on the implementation of grants. Additionally, the Agency will provide oversight and monitoring to ensure grant funds are spent appropriately, announce availability of additional grant funds for eligible entities, and continue working with other EPA program offices to scope, develop, and offer technical assistance through grants funded through the annual appropriation.

¹ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.congress.gov/116/plaws/publ224/PLAW-116publ224.pdf>.

Trust Funds

(Dollars in Millions)

| Trust Funds Program | FY 2024 Actual Budget | | FY 2025 Enacted Budget* | | FY 2026 President's Budget | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| | \$ | FTE | \$ | FTE | \$ | FTE |
| Superfund ^{1,2,3} | \$1,433.8 | 2,616.2 | \$496 | 2,388.6 | \$253.8 | 2,482.9 |
| Inspector General (Transfers) | \$12.5 | 45.4 | \$11.3 | 42.5 | \$11.3 | 42.5 |
| Research & Development (Transfers) | \$32.6 | 64.6 | \$30.3 | 61.1 | \$17.6 | 84.6 |
| Superfund Total | \$1,478.9 | 2,726.2 | \$537.6 | 2,492.2 | \$282.7 | 2,610.0 |
| LUST | \$95.8 | 43.2 | \$89.2 | 43.4 | \$47.9 | 41.0 |
| Trust Funds Total | \$1,574.7 | 2,769.4 | \$626.8 | 2,535.6 | \$330.6 | 2,651.0 |

Totals may not add due to rounding.

¹ FY 2024 Actual budget includes \$684.5 million from Superfund tax receipts; FY 2025 and FY 2026 exclude the Superfund tax receipts.

² FTE numbers include all direct and reimbursable Superfund employees, including FTE funded by Superfund tax receipts.

³ The FY 2026 Budget proposes to transition the Superfund Remedial Program to the Superfund tax funding.

*The Agency notes that FY 2025 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Superfund

In FY 2026, the President's Budget requests a total of \$282.7 million in budget authority and 2,610 FTE for EPA's Superfund Program. This lower amount accounts for the proposal to fully transition the Superfund Remedial Program to the Superfund tax receipts,^{1,2,3} while at the same time recognizes the need for efficiencies and operational improvements across the Agency. With the projected \$1.6 billion in Superfund tax receipts collected in FY 2025 which would be available for use in FY 2026 and Superfund Special Accounts from responsible parties, EPA will prioritize all available resources to clean up sites and to hold polluters accountable. EPA will utilize resources to carry out the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended.

In FY 2026, EPA will continue to address environmental and public health risks resulting from releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances associated with any emergency site, as well

¹ On November 15, 2021, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act [(IIJA), P.L. 117-58] reinstated and modified the excise taxes on certain listed chemicals and imported substances that are used as materials in their manufacture or production one or more of those listed chemicals ("Superfund chemical taxes"). The Superfund chemical taxes went into effect July 1, 2022, and expire on December 31, 2031.

² On August 16, 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act [(IRA), P.L. 117-169] reinstated and modified the taxes on oil and petroleum products. The oil and petroleum taxes went into effect on January 1, 2023.

³ On December 29, 2022, the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2023 (P.L. 117-328) included legislative language that allows all tax receipts collected in the Superfund Trust Fund from the prior fiscal year to be available to implement Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) without further congressional appropriation and designated as emergency funding.

as over 1,340 active Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) and non-NPL sites.⁴ It also provides funding to pursue responsible parties for cleanup costs, preserving federal dollars for sites where there are no viable contributing parties. As of October 2024, there were 459 sites on or deleted from the NPL. Of these, 1,246 sites⁵ have construction completions and 159 partial deletions have occurred at 118 NPL sites. In FY 2024 alone, businesses at Superfund Remedial reuse sites generated \$71.8 billion in sales. These businesses employed more than 242 thousand people who earned a combined income of over \$20 billion.⁶ In FY 2026, EPA will continue to prioritize resources to execute its non-delegable, federal responsibility to remediate sites and protect human health, welfare, and the environment.

Of the total funding requested for Superfund, \$76.6 million and 1,260.4 FTE⁷ are for Superfund cleanup programs which include the Superfund Remedial, Emergency Response and Removal, EPA Emergency Preparedness, and Federal Facilities programs. While the FY 2026 Budget proposes to fully transition funding the Superfund Remedial Program from annual appropriations to the Superfund tax receipts, the FTE in this program remain in the Agency's FTE ceiling. Other components of the program area, including Superfund EPA Emergency Preparedness and Superfund Federal Facilities will continue to be funded from annual appropriations, while Superfund Emergency Response and Removal will be funded from both annual appropriations and Superfund tax receipts. The Superfund Program protects the American public and its resources by cleaning up sites which pose an imminent or long-term risk of exposure and harm to human health and the environment. While conducting cleanup at NPL and non-NPL sites, Superfund remedial construction projects and Superfund removals can enhance our national infrastructure and provide economic opportunity, while addressing these harmful exposures.

In FY 2026, the Agency will continue to respond to emergency releases of hazardous substances through the Superfund Emergency Response and Removal Program, stabilizing sites, and mitigating immediate threats to keep our communities safe and healthy. The Superfund Remedial Program will continue to maintain focus on completing projects at various stages in the response process and endeavor to maximize the use of site-specific special accounts. Special account funds may not be used for sites or uses not specified in the settlement agreement, and as a result special account resources, annually appropriated resources, and Superfund tax receipts are critical to the Superfund Program.

Of the total funding requested, \$6.8 million and 812.8 FTE⁸ are for Superfund enforcement-related activities. In FY 2024, the Superfund Enforcement Program was fully transitioned from annual appropriations to the Superfund tax receipts, while the Superfund Federal Facilities Enforcement

⁴ Data provided from EPA's Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) and as posted as of October 9, 2024 on: [Superfund: National Priorities List \(NPL\) | US EPA](#).

⁵ Starting in FY 2014, the universe of potential site-wide construction completion sites includes final and deleted NPL sites as well as sites with Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA) agreements. Since FY 2014, construction completion has been achieved at nine sites with SAA agreements. Prior to FY 2014, CCL was achieved at nine sites with SAA agreements. For more information about SAA sites, see: <http://www.epa.gov/enforcement/superfund-alternative-approach>.

⁶ <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/21c9f971aa0146beb7b4c5ab74b8e279>

⁷ This includes the Superfund Remedial FTE which are proposed to be transitioned to the Superfund tax receipts.

⁸ This includes the Superfund Enforcement FTE and Superfund Federal Facilities Enforcement FTE which were transitioned to the Superfund tax receipts in FY 2024.

Program was partially transitioned to the Superfund tax receipts. The FTE in these programs remain in the Agency's FTE ceiling. Other components of the program area, including Criminal Enforcement and Forensics Support will continue to be funded from annual appropriations. One of the Superfund program's primary goals is to have responsible parties pay for and conduct cleanups at abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. In FY 2024, the Superfund Enforcement Program secured private party commitments for cleanup and cost recovery and billed for oversight amounts totaling approximately \$1.25 billion. The Superfund enforcement tools resulted in cleanup and redevelopment at 97 private parties in FY 2024.

CERCLA authorizes the Agency to retain and use funds received pursuant to an agreement with a potentially responsible party (PRP) to carry out the purpose of that agreement. EPA retains such funds in special accounts and uses them to finance site-specific CERCLA response actions in accordance with the settlement agreement, including, but not limited to, investigations, construction and implementation of the remedy, post-construction activities, and oversight of PRPs conducting the cleanup. Through the use of special accounts, EPA ensures responsible parties pay for cleanup so that the annually appropriated resources from the Superfund Trust Fund are preserved for sites where no viable or liable PRPs have been identified. Through the end of FY 2024, EPA has collected more than \$8.5 billion from PRPs and earned approximately \$934.3 million in interest. In addition, for those sites that had no additional work planned or costs to be incurred by EPA, EPA has transferred over \$86.3 million to the Superfund Trust Fund for future appropriation by Congress. As of the end of FY 2024, approximately \$5.3 billion has been disbursed to finance site response actions and approximately \$605.8 million has been obligated but not yet disbursed. EPA has plans to spend approximately \$912.4 million of currently available special account funds over the next five years, but funds also are planned much further into the future to continue activities, such as conducting five-year reviews or remedy optimization.

EPA's Homeland Security work is a component of the federal government's prevention, protection, and response activities. The FY 2026 President's Budget requests \$34.7 million, within the Hazardous Substance Superfund Account, to: maintain the Agency's capacity to respond to incidents that may involve harmful chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) substances; develop and maintain Agency expertise and operational readiness for all phases of consequence management following a CBRN incident; and conduct CBRN training for the Agency's responders to improve CBRN preparedness. These resources also support conducting research to enhance response capabilities by developing methods, tools, and information for site characterization, decontamination, waste management, and clearance for priority chemical, biological, and radiological threats all while reducing time and cost and ensuring safety.

The FY 2026 President's Budget also includes resources to support agencywide resource management and control functions. This includes essential infrastructure, contract and grant administration, financial accounting, and other fiscal operations. Appropriated resources support both the activities accomplished with special accounts and those funded with annual appropriations.

In addition, the Agency provides funds for Superfund program research and for auditing. The President's Budget includes \$17.6 million and 84.6 FTE to be transferred to Research and Development. Research will enable EPA's Superfund Program to accelerate scientifically

defensible and cost-effective decisions for cleanup at complex contaminated Superfund sites and support the development of decontamination techniques for a wide-area CBRN event. The Superfund research program is driven by program needs to reduce the cost of cleaning up Superfund sites, improve the efficiency of characterizing and remediating sites, identify effective remediation technologies, and reduce the scientific uncertainties for improved decision-making at Superfund sites. The President's Budget also requests \$11.3 million and 42.5 FTE to be transferred to the Inspector General for program auditing.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

The FY 2026 President's Budget requests \$47.9 million and 41 FTE for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund Program. The Agency, working with states and tribes, addresses public health and environmental threats from releases through detection and cleanup activities. As required by law (42 U.S.C. 6991c(f)), not less than 80 percent of LUST funds appropriated to cleanup will be used for reasonable costs incurred under cooperative agreements with any state to carry out related purposes.

While tank owners and operators are liable for the cost of cleanups at leaking underground storage tank sites for which they have responsibility, EPA and state regulatory agencies are not always able to identify responsible parties and sometimes responsible parties are no longer financially viable or have a limited ability to pay. In those cases, the cost of the site cleanup is distributed among fuel users through a targeted fuel tax, which is available for appropriation from Congress to support leak prevention and the cleanup of sites addressed under the LUST Program. For FY 2024, the LUST Trust Fund received approximately \$208 million in gross tax receipts.

Programs Proposed for Elimination

The following programs are proposed for elimination to refocus Agency resources on core statutory work.

| Program Area / Program Project | FY 2025 Enacted (\$K)* | FY 2026 President's Budget (\$K) |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| Categorical Grants | \$1,004,176 | \$0 |
| Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection | \$9,737 | \$0 |
| Categorical Grant: Brownfields | \$46,187 | \$0 |
| Categorical Grant: Environmental Information | \$9,487 | \$0 |
| Categorical Grant: Lead | \$14,980 | \$0 |
| Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319) | \$174,263 | \$0 |
| Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement | \$24,217 | \$0 |
| Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program | \$12,982 | \$0 |
| Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) | \$225,379 | \$0 |
| Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention | \$4,717 | \$0 |
| Categorical Grant: PWSS | \$115,833 | \$0 |
| Categorical Grant: Radon | \$9,118 | \$0 |
| Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance | \$4,754 | \$0 |
| Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks | \$1,473 | \$0 |
| Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development | \$14,085 | \$0 |
| Categorical Grant: State & Local Air Quality Mgmt | \$235,602 | \$0 |
| Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants | \$101,362 | \$0 |
| Clean Air | \$116,726 | \$0 |
| Atmospheric Protection | \$108,400 | \$0 |
| Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund | \$8,326 | \$0 |
| Clean and Safe Water Technical Assistance Grants | \$48,200 | \$0 |
| Congressional Priorities | \$48,200 | \$0 |
| Enforcement | \$100,000 | \$0 |
| Environmental Justice | \$100,000 | \$0 |
| Indoor Air and Radiation | \$3,145 | \$0 |
| Indoor Air: Radon Program | \$3,145 | \$0 |
| Information Exchange / Outreach | \$21,926 | \$0 |
| Environmental Education | \$9,500 | \$0 |
| Exchange Network | \$12,426 | \$0 |
| International Programs | \$4,558 | \$0 |

Programs Proposed for Elimination

| Program Area / Program Project | FY 2025 Enacted (\$K)* | FY 2026 President's Budget (\$K) |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| Trade and Governance | \$4,558 | \$0 |
| Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review | \$1,545 | \$0 |
| Alternative Dispute Resolution | \$1,223 | \$0 |
| Regional Science and Technology | \$322 | \$0 |
| Pesticides Licensing | \$1,379 | \$0 |
| Science Policy and Biotechnology | \$1,379 | \$0 |
| State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) | \$118,500 | \$0 |
| Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program | \$90,000 | \$0 |
| Safe Water for Small & Disadvantaged Communities | \$28,500 | \$0 |
| Toxics Risk Review and Prevention | \$25,933 | \$0 |
| Pollution Prevention Program | \$11,865 | \$0 |
| Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program | \$14,068 | \$0 |
| Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST) | \$24,491 | \$0 |
| LUST Prevention | \$24,491 | \$0 |
| Eliminated Programs Total | \$1,470,579 | \$0 |

*The Agency notes that FY 2025 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Highlights of Major Program Changes

Note that FY 2025 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities and that numbers in text descriptions may be rounded.

Programs with Major Increases

Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program (STAG Special Programs)

(FY 2025 ENA: \$4 M; FY 2026 PB: \$31 M; Change: +\$27 M)

Increases in funding continues to support the Indian reservation drinking water and wastewater grant program for projects on Indian reservations that connect, expand, or repair existing public water systems, as well as ambient water quality or sanitation projects for treatment works.

Water Sector Cybersecurity (STAG Special Programs)

(FY 2025 ENA: \$0; FY 2026 PB: \$10 M; Change: +\$10 M)

Cybersecurity represents a substantial concern for the water sector, given the prevalence of state-sponsored and other malevolent attacks on the sector, as well as the sector's inherent vulnerability and limited technical capacity to address cyber issues. The Nation's drinking water and wastewater systems possess limited or no technical capacity to address cybersecurity risks. This funding increase will support a competitive grant program to advance cybersecurity infrastructure capacity and protections within the water sector.

Workforce Reshaping (EPM, S&T)

(FY 2025 ENA: \$0; FY 2026 PB: \$10 M; Change: +\$10 M)

This program will support organizational restructuring efforts throughout the Agency, and will develop, review, and analyze mission requirements and implement options to effectively align and redistribute the Agency's workforce to support the Administration priorities based on program priorities, resource allocation, and technological advances.

Information Security (EPM, SF)

(FY 2025 ENA: \$9.4 M/10.1 FTE; FY 2026 PB: \$19.1 M/12.8 FTE; Change: +\$9.7 M/+2.7 FTE)

The Information Security Program's mission is to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of EPA's information assets. This resource and FTE increase supports enhancements to implement critical cybersecurity solutions, protect the Agency's information technology infrastructure portfolio, and improve EPA's information technology resiliency and limit vulnerabilities in the event of a malicious attack.

Drinking Water Programs (EPM)

(FY 2025 ENA: \$115.4 M/473.5 FTE; FY 2026 PB \$124.2 M/517.4 FTE; Change: +\$8.8 M/+43.9 FTE)

The Drinking Water Program utilizes the multiple-barrier and source-to-tap approach to protect public health from contaminants in drinking water. In FY 2026, EPA is proposing an increase in funding and FTE to properly equip EPA with funds to respond to drinking water emergencies, directly helping people on the ground recover from such disasters. The Agency will continue to support regulatory analysis, development, and technical assistance for state, tribal, and local communities to address drinking water contaminants in their efforts to ensure safe and water contaminants.

Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs (EPM)

(FY 2025 ENA: \$1.5 M/25.3 FTE; FY 2026 PB: \$5.9 M/28.2 FTE; Change: +\$4.4 M/+2.9 FTE)
This program implements actions to help protect all life by shielding the Earth's surface from harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation. This increase in resources and FTE will support carrying out requirements of the Clean Air Act to reduce ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in the United States and decrease health risks to the American public.

Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (S&T)

(FY 2025 ENA: \$23.6 M/56.3 FTE; FY 2026 PB: \$25.5 M/60.5 FTE; Change: +\$1.9 M/+4.2 FTE)
The Homeland Security Program helps EPA lead and support many aspects of preparing for and responding to nationally significant incidents involving possible chemical, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) agents. In FY 2026, resources will support efforts to upgrade EPA's emergency response capabilities to better prepare for and respond to environmental emergencies.

TRI / Right to Know (EPM)

(FY 2025 ENA: \$12 M/32.2 FTE; FY 2026 PB: \$13.2 M/28 FTE; Change: +\$1.2 M/-4.2 FTE)
This program will continue to build upon the regulatory foundation of Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) to ensure that stakeholders have access to timely and meaningful data on toxic chemical releases and other waste management and pollution prevention activities at facilities. Changes in funding will support the increase in contract support for TRI chemical data collection information for states and tribes and for contract sources to support information technology (IT) analytical tools.

NEPA Implementation (EPM)

(FY 2025 ENA: \$19.9 M/89 FTE; FY 2026 PB: \$21.1 M/106.9 FTE; Change: +\$1.2 M/+17.9 FTE)

EPA's National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Implementation Program coordinates the environmental review of federal environmental impact statements (EIS) for major federal actions. Increases in resources and FTE to this program will ensure this program is better prepared to conduct permitting and environmental reviews faster, and more cost effectively while building capacity and improving testing on innovations to environmental reviews.

Programs with Major Decreases (Excluding Programs Proposed for Elimination)**Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water State Revolving Fund (STAG)**

(FY 2025 ENA: \$1.639 B/3.6 FTE; FY 2026 PB: \$155 M/0.0 FTE; Change: -\$1.5 B/-3.6 FTE)
The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Program capitalizes state revolving loan funds to finance infrastructure improvements for public wastewater systems and projects to improve water quality. This decrease reflects a return of SRFs to their intended structure of funds revolving at the state level, encouraging states to take responsibility for local water infrastructure projects.

Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (STAG)

(FY 2025 ENA: \$1.126 B/1.2 FTE; FY 2026 PB: \$150 M/0.0 FTE; Change: -\$976.1 M/-1.2 FTE)
EPA's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Program is designed to assist public water systems in financing the costs of drinking water infrastructure improvements needed to achieve or maintain compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements to protect public health

and support state and local efforts to protect and provide safe drinking water. This decrease reflects a return of SRFs to their intended structure of funds revolving at the state level, encouraging states to take responsibility for local water infrastructure projects.

Superfund: Remedial (SF and Superfund Tax)

(FY 2025 ENA: \$187.8 M/823.1 FTE; FY 2026 PB: \$0 M/868.8 FTE; Change: -\$187.8 M/+45.7 FTE)

The Superfund Remedial Program addresses the worst contaminated areas in the United States by investigating contamination and implementing long-term cleanup remedies at sites on the National Priorities List (NPL). In FY 2026, this program proposes to fund 1,655 FTE in Superfund: Enforcement, Superfund: Remedial and Superfund: Federal Facilities with available Superfund tax receipts. The U.S. Treasury Department forecasts collecting a total of \$1.6 billion in Superfund taxes in FY 2025 to be available for use in FY 2026 across EPA Superfund programs. The collected taxes will allow the Agency to continue its efforts to sustain cleanup work.

Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities (S&T)

(FY 2025 ENA: \$132.2 M/348.2 FTE; FY 2026 PB: \$58.6 M/235.5 FTE; Change: -\$73.6 M/-112.7 FTE)

This research program provides technical support at federal-, tribal-, and state-managed cleanup sites. In FY 2026, this research program will focus explicitly on core statutory requirements, legal requirements, and Agency priorities.

Research: Air and Energy (S&T)

(FY 2025 ENA: \$96 M/235 FTE; FY 2026 PB: \$33.5 M/152.8 FTE; Change: -\$62.5 M/-82.2 FTE)

This research program provides assessments of air quality impacts and informing strategies for maintaining and achieving clean air across the United States. This reduction aligns program funding with core statutory requirements, legal requirements, and Agency priorities and recognizes needed efficiencies.

Civil Enforcement (EPM)

(FY 2025 ENA: \$201.3 M/958.5 FTE; FY 2026 PB: \$140.2 M/777.7 FTE; Change: -\$61 M/-180.8 FTE)

This Civil Enforcement program supports work to ensure compliance with the Nation's environmental laws and regulations to protect human health and the environment. In FY 2026, EPA will return to reasonable enforcement actions and refocus efforts toward areas with significant noncompliance issues and where enforcement can address the most substantial impacts to human health and the environment.

Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA)

(FY 2025 ENA: \$72.3 M/35.2 FTE; FY 2026 PB: \$8 M/38.4 FTE; Change: -\$64.3 M/+3.2 FTE)

The WIFIA Program provides financing for the modernization and construction of water, wastewater, and stormwater systems to address aging infrastructure, meet regulatory requirements, and support economic growth. The FY 2026 President's Budget provides administrative resources and FTE to focus the program on obligating the substantial balance of no-year funding available for providing loans.

U.S Environmental Protection Agency

List of Acronyms

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| AI | Artificial Intelligence |
| AWIA | America's Water Infrastructure Act |
| B&F | Buildings and Facilities |
| CAA | Clean Air Act |
| CBRN | Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear |
| CEQ | Council on Environmental Quality |
| CERCLA | Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act |
| CPA | Certification of Pesticide Applicators |
| CWA | Clean Water Act |
| CWNS | Clean Watershed Needs Survey |
| CWSRF | Clean Water State Revolving Fund |
| DERA | Diesel Emissions Reduction Act |
| DWINSA | Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey |
| DWSRF | Drinking Water State Revolving Fund |
| DWWIA | Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act |
| EIS | Environmental Impact Statement |
| ENA | Enacted Budget |
| EO | Executive Order |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| EPM | Environmental Programs and Management |
| FFDC | Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act |
| FIFRA | Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act |
| FTE | Full-Time Equivalent |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| GAP | General Assistance Program |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gas |
| GHGRP | Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program |
| IAG | Interagency Agreements |
| IG | Inspector General |
| IIJA | Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act |
| IT | Information Technology |
| LUST | Leaking Underground Storage Tanks |
| MATS | Mercury and Air Toxics Standards |
| NAAQS | National Ambient Air Quality Standards |
| NECI | National Enforcement and Compliance Initiative |
| NEPA | National Environmental Policy Act |
| NEPPS | National Environmental Performance Partnership System |
| NESHAP | National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants |
| NO _x | Nitrogen Oxides |
| NPL | National Priorities List |

List of Acronyms

| | |
|-------|--|
| NPM | National Program Manager |
| ODS | Ozone-Depleting Substances |
| OIL | Inland Oil Spill Programs |
| OMB | Office of Management and Budget |
| PB | President's Budget |
| PFAS | Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances |
| PRIA | Pesticide Registration Improvement Act |
| PRP | Potentially Responsible Party |
| PWSS | Public Water System Supervision |
| RCRA | Resource Conservation and Recovery Act |
| S&T | Science & Technology |
| SDWA | Safe Drinking Water Act |
| SF | Superfund |
| SIP | State Implementation Plans |
| SNEE | Southern New England Estuary Program |
| SRF | State Revolving Fund |
| STAG | State & Tribal Assistance Grants |
| SWIFR | Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling |
| TRI | Toxics Release Inventory |
| TSCA | Toxic Substances Control Act |
| UIC | Underground Injection Control |
| UST | Underground Storage Tanks |
| UV | Ultraviolet |
| WIFIA | Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act |
| WIIN | Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act |
| WPS | Agricultural Worker Protection Standard |



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