

FY 2027 EPA Budget in Brief



United States Environmental Protection Agency
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Table of Contents

Foreword	1
Budget Overview	3
Summary Resource Charts	
EPA’s Budget by Appropriation.....	15
EPA’s Resource History	17
EPA’s Resources by Major Category	19
Goal and Objective Overviews	
Goal 1: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American.....	21
Goal 2: Restore American Energy Dominance.....	31
Goal 3: Advance Permitting Reform, Cooperative Federalism, and Cross-Agency Partnership ...	35
Goal 4: Make America the AI Capital of the World.....	43
Goal 5: Bring Back and Protect American Auto Jobs	47
Appendices	
Program Projects by Program Area	53
EPA’s Resources by Appropriation.....	63
Categorical Program Grants.....	65
Categorical Grants Overview	67
Estimated SRF Obligations by State (FY 2025 – FY 2027).....	69
Infrastructure Financing.....	75
Trust Funds	79
Programs Proposed for Elimination.....	83
Highlights of Major Program Changes	85
List of Acronyms	89

Usage and Terminology

The FY 2027 EPA Budget in Brief displays funding in columns marked as *FY 2025 Actuals*, *FY 2026 Enacted Budget*, *FY 2027 President's Budget (PB)*, and *FY 2027 President's Budget versus FY 2026 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 2025 Actuals column reflect direct financial obligations as reported by the Governmentwide Treasury Account Symbol (GTAS) system. Fixed costs refer 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 FY 2026 and FY 2027 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 2027 Budget Overview

EPA's Mission

The mission of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect human health and the environment, and it is a vital component of advancing President Trump's bold vision to make America safer, healthier, and more prosperous for all Americans. The Agency has a duty to fulfill this mission in an accountable and efficient manner that maximizes taxpayer dollars. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 President's Budget continues to advance these goals through EPA's *Powering the Great American Comeback*¹ initiative and supporting Administration efforts such as *Make America Healthy Again*² (MAHA). In FY 2027, EPA will continue to focus on its core statutory responsibilities, eliminate wasteful spending, emphasize direct environmental remediation, and ensure a proper balance between the federal government and the states.

EPA is a leader in achieving efficiencies and savings for taxpayers while accomplishing its mission. The FY 2027 President's Budget for EPA totals \$4.203 billion, a 52 percent decrease from the FY 2026 Enacted Budget level. The Budget supports 12,500 full-time equivalents (FTE) to carry out EPA's core mission and align with the President's goal of rightsizing the federal workforce. These resources reflect the Administration's commitment to environmental stewardship, cooperative federalism, and delivering measurable results that improve Americans' lives. EPA is adopting a back-to-basics approach to lower the cost of living, remove unnecessary barriers for business and industry, empower states, and return the Agency to administering its core statutory obligations as Congress intended.

The FY 2027 Budget is rooted in the five foundational goals outlined in the draft *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American; Restore American Energy Dominance; Advance Permitting Reform; Support Cooperative Federalism and Cross-Agency Partnership; Make America the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Capital of the World; and Bring Back and Protect American Auto Jobs. This framework positions the Agency for the future by prioritizing economic growth and environmental remediation over ideology or ineffective passthrough funding that does not directly protect the environment. Actions across the Agency will be realigned to work collaboratively with partners including states, Tribes, and the private sector to achieve these goals. In too many instances, the federal government has retained control over implementation of environmental laws from Washington D.C. and has done so in an overreaching and burdensome manner. This Budget corrects that overreach by empowering states and local governments to pursue innovative, locally driven solutions.

In FY 2027, EPA will emphasize operational efficiencies through forward-looking use of technology and AI, full implementation of executive orders, and strict adherence to its statutory responsibilities. As stewards of public funds, the Agency will strengthen the technical capacity of

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

² For additional information, please visit: <https://www.hhs.gov/maha/index.html>.

its workforce to maximize the benefits of AI and continue to do more with less by leveraging cutting-edge technology in a lean staffing environment. The Budget reduces or eliminates funding for activities that fall outside of EPA's core statutory mission and advances common-sense deregulation to support economic growth and lower the cost of living, making it more affordable to own a car, heat a home, operate a business, and bring manufacturing back to local communities. These principles of accountability, efficiency, and environmental stewardship form the foundation of EPA's operations and decision-making now and into the future.

FY 2026-2027 Agency Priority Goals

The EPA Administrator has established two-year Agency Priority Goals (APGs) to accelerate progress on select Administration and EPA priorities. These APGs reflect EPA leadership's commitment to improving performance, enhancing transparency, and delivering measurable results for the American people. EPA will support implementation through two-year APG Action Plans and track progress quarterly, which will be made publicly available on [Performance.gov](https://www.performance.gov) to ensure transparency and accountability. The FY 2026-2027 APGs are:

1. **Advance Investment into America and Job Creation through Permitting Reform.** By September 30, 2027, streamline the permitting process and improve efficiencies so the Nation can unleash economic growth while providing cost savings to hardworking Americans.
2. **Reduce Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Risks to the Public.** By September 30, 2027, strengthen the science, fulfill statutory obligations, enhance communication, and build partnerships.

FY 2027 Funding Priorities

Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American

Delivering clean air, water, and land for all Americans is central to EPA's mission. The FY 2027 Budget reflects the Administration's commitment to practical environmental stewardship that ensures a healthy and clean environment for communities across the Nation. With a renewed focus on the core statutory responsibilities entrusted to the Agency by Congress, EPA will use FY 2027 resources to both strengthen the American economy and advance its environmental goals. The Agency's applied science programs will continue providing essential research and scientific support for regulatory programs, regional programs, technical assistance to states, Tribes, and local communities, as well as emergency response activities. The Agency proposes nearly \$2.71 billion to provide clean air, water, and land, and prioritize direct environmental remediation with tangible real-world benefits for Americans, while reducing and eliminating programs and activities that do not align with EPA's core mission or that hinder economic growth.

Clean Air

In FY 2027, the Agency will prioritize reducing air pollutants and toxics that can cause or exacerbate health issues by focusing on EPA's statutory obligations. Long-term exposure to elevated levels of certain air pollutants has been associated with increased risk of cancer, premature

death, and damage to the immune, neurological, reproductive, cardiovascular, and respiratory systems. Short-term exposure can exacerbate asthma and lead to other adverse health effects and economic costs.³ Taking action to ensure cleaner, healthier air improves quality of life for all Americans, especially children, who are particularly vulnerable to air pollutants, and advances Administration priorities set forth in MAHA. EPA proposes over \$232 million in funding to ensure healthy air quality.

Building on EPA's historic response to the January 2025 Los Angeles wildfires, which included hazardous waste cleanup, soil, water, and air assessments, the FY 2027 Budget includes a new investment of \$3.4 million to strengthen internal federal capacity in providing assistance and effectively communicating information on wildfires.⁴ This funding will allow EPA to better manage the growing risks from wildland fire smoke through stronger communication internally, across the federal government, and with state, Tribal, and local governments, as well as with the public. Additionally, a \$5.9 million new investment for the Federal Support for Air Quality Management Program will consolidate current critical systems under the Unified Platform Project to more efficiently collect, process, and store important data used to contribute to rulemaking efforts and the development of emissions inventories. This will support enhanced compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and increased data transparency. This single integrated platform will ensure a more streamlined process and enhanced collaboration for the Agency's industry, state, Tribal, and local partners, and demonstrates EPA's commitment to eliminating redundancies in governance.

The Agency is also committed to working more effectively with states and Tribes, emphasizing approaches that give partners greater ownership over their environmental programs. This includes reviewing and approving State Implementation Plans (SIPs) for attaining air quality standards, re-designating areas to attainment of air quality standards, and streamlining air permitting. EPA will work to improve 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, ensuring undue burden is not being placed on business and industry.

Clean and Safe Water

The FY 2027 Budget focuses EPA's attention on implementing core environmental statutes of our Nation, including the 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 2027, EPA proposes \$1.52 billion to reset the proper balance between federal and state responsibilities while ensuring our Nation's waterways and drinking water are clean and safe, and our water infrastructure is secure from malicious actors.

The FY 2027 Budget includes \$127.4 million for the Drinking Water Programs. This includes an increase of \$9 million to advance EPA's water emergency preparedness and increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of the water sector. The funding will support policy analysis, development

³ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/air-research/research-health-effects-air-pollution>.

⁴ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/california-wildfires>.

Budget Overview

and capacity building, as well as technical assistance for state, Tribal, and local communities to address contaminants such as lead and PFAS. To further protect the Nation's critical water capacity from cyberattacks, the FY 2027 Budget requests the authority to fund a cybersecurity grant program within its existing Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience Grant Program to help water systems build cybersecurity infrastructure to address rising threats.

In FY 2027, EPA proposes \$305 million for the Clean Water (CWSRF) and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) programs to reflect a renewed emphasis on federalism. The federal government has provided funding to the State Revolving Funds (SRFs) for decades and EPA is aligning the responsibility of infrastructure funding to the states to leverage the strongest return on investment towards these projects per taxpayer dollar. Investments also include \$31 million, an increase of \$27 million over the FY 2026 enacted level, for the Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program to support both drinking water and wastewater Tribal infrastructure.

EPA is empowering its implementing partners through cooperative federalism with \$584.9 million in support for the Geographic Programs to accomplish environmental remediation to restore and improve water quality, while bolstering important regional economies. The Agency will continue to support regulatory analysis, development, and technical assistance for state, Tribal, and local communities to address water contaminants in their efforts to ensure safe and clean water.

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. In FY 2027, the Agency proposes \$402.9 million to ensure progress towards these goals.

The FY 2027 Budget will continue to advance the goal of clean land through programs that provide tangible, on-the-ground, environmental benefits. The Budget includes \$1.7 million for a new program project to remediate legacy hardrock mines under the Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Hardrock Mines Act of 2024.⁵ These mines, some of which date from the 1860's, produce highly acidic water with high metals concentrations that threaten watersheds and have severe human health implications. This program will allow a maximum of 15 Good Samaritan permits and 15 investigative sampling permits over the next seven years without remediators facing liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and CWA. The FY 2027 funding will oversee the work of two to three ongoing permits for mine cleanup projects, including field work, technical assistance, and coordination among EPA, states, Federal Land Management Agencies (FLMAs), and communities. The FY 2027 Budget also includes a new investment of \$5.5 million to fund direct assessment and cleanup work at additional leaking underground storage tank (LUST) sites in Indian Country, particularly in remote and rural areas. This new investment will result in significant progress in reducing the Tribal LUST cleanup backlog, and fund activities such as site assessments, investigations, remediations, and technical assistance to Tribal governments.

⁵ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/senate-bill/2781>.

Budget Overview

Chemical Safety

EPA is responsible for reviewing and approving the safety and availability of chemicals and pesticides used in the United States. The Agency is committed to ensuring these actions align with other Administration initiatives such as MAHA, and mitigate risks of chemical and pesticide exposure, while providing regulatory certainty to industry, and unleashing the greatness of the American economy. To advance the MAHA initiative, in FY 2027 and FY 2028, EPA plans to develop a \$30 million prize challenge to spur the development of cost-effective alternatives to pre-harvest desiccation uses of pesticides on crops. The challenge will lead to reduced usage of pesticides while providing new innovative tools for farmers to use.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue developing draft and final risk evaluations for High Priority Substances (HPS) and expects to promulgate risk management actions in response to unreasonable human health and environmental risks identified in those risk evaluations. The FY 2027 Budget proposes \$293.6 million to ensure these 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 FY 2027, EPA will implement the Endangered Species Act (ESA) strategies that it has finalized, including updating its IT systems needed to implement those strategies. EPA also expects to continue to address its ESA obligations for the registration of all new conventional active ingredient pesticides as well as meet its court deadlines under various settlement agreements. EPA intends to continue developing a strategy to further ESA protections for insecticides in FY 2027 and to issue a strategy to further ESA protections for rodenticides in FY 2027.

The FY 2027 Budget includes resources to streamline the pesticide permit process and pesticide case management. Three million dollars in new investments is proposed to improve permit efficiency by automating manual workflow processes and utilizing AI to put data at the fingertips of EPA scientists, growers, and states, delivering faster permit approvals and greater transparency, in addition to enhancing the incident database. An additional investment of \$500 thousand is proposed to develop a streamlined and integrated tracking interface for coordination of pesticide chemical cases undergoing registration review which will result in a reduction of the backlog of registration and registration review actions. A further new investment of \$2.5 million is also proposed for the development and application of new approach methodologies (NAMs) to reduce the new chemical review backlog and to accelerate the use of AI approaches in chemical evaluations. These investments will also support permitting work covered under Goal 3, Objective 1: *Incentivized Investment*.

Compliance and Enforcement

The FY 2027 Budget supports a return to statutory enforcement and compliance work that does not encourage federal overreach with approximately \$265 million in funding. EPA will carry out this work more efficiently and appropriately by reorienting the program towards a “compliance first” approach, while focusing administrative and judicial enforcement on clear and substantial violations of the law that cause significant harm to human health and the environment, and that cannot be addressed by states. One million dollars is included in the FY 2027 Budget to continue modernizing the Integrated Compliance and Information System (ICIS) to more effectively track compliance and enforcement activities. The funding will replace antiquated legacy ICIS

environmental regulatory program data modules, including for the Federal Enforcement and Compliance System and Clean Water Act, so the system can continue performing its basic functions, and support states and other partners in transitioning from legacy to the new modernized ICIS.

Restore American Energy Dominance

The United States is rich in natural resources, including coal, natural gas, and oil, that have fueled its historic rise to become the leading world power, and ensured prosperity for Americans. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to pursue the Administration's goal of restoring energy dominance and building domestic energy independence to significantly decrease everyday costs for all American citizens. The Agency's investment of nearly \$83.1 million in this goal 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 requires innovative thinking and common-sense reform. The restoration of energy dominance is not only an economic and national security imperative, 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*,⁶ EPA is prioritizing actions to identify and eliminate barriers to domestic energy production, as well as actions to ensure this energy production is conducted in an environmentally sound manner. EPA has proposed a rule to end the burdensome Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program and save American businesses up to \$2.4 billion in regulatory costs.⁷ Removing this bureaucratic red tape will allow currently regulated parties to focus compliance expenditures on tangible environmental benefits. The Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET) monitoring network continues to be critical for assessing impacts of regional emission reduction programs particularly in rural and Tribal communities across America and is used in evaluating how various stressors may impact future improvements to air quality. In FY 2027, the Agency proposes to invest an additional \$1 million in CASTNET to ensure that individuals in rural areas or Tribal lands have access to clean air. This balance of targeted investments and deregulations shows that a common-sense approach to environmental stewardship can provide both economic and health benefits for American families, businesses, and industry.

The barriers to accessing the Nation's abundant energy reserves and weak extraction and production infrastructure have increased energy prices, which has impacted all Americans, particularly those in low-and fixed-income communities. A reliable and affordable supply of energy is critical to driving this Nation's industries and ensuring preparedness for national emergencies.

⁶ Executive Order 14154: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/unleashing-american-energy/>.

⁷ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-releases-proposal-end-burdensome-costly-greenhouse-gas-reporting-program-saving-24>.

Advance Permitting Reform, Cooperative Federalism & Cross-Agency Partnership

Permitting reform, cooperative federalism, and productive cross-agency partnerships are core priorities for EPA. The Agency is committed to partnering with state, Tribal, and local governments, as well as businesses and industry, to streamline the permitting process and improving efficiencies so the Nation can unleash economic growth while providing cost savings to hardworking Americans. The FY 2027 Budget proposes \$1.08 billion in resources to support this goal and improve efficiency, effectiveness, and communication across EPA, the federal government, and for Agency partners.

Permitting Reform

The FY 2027 Budget supports innovative strategies and realigns resources to reform 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 2027 Budget proposes \$33.6 million to support the NEPA Implementation Program, an increase of \$9.4 million over the FY 2026 enacted level. This funding will allow for upgrades for the NEPAAssist and eNEPA platforms and provide the foundation to advance AI progress. These upgraded tools will better facilitate the Environmental Impact Statement filing process, environmental review process, and project planning. The Integrated Environmental Strategies Program will focus its entire resources of \$8 million on promoting economic growth through improvements to the NEPA permitting process. The program will demonstrate new approaches to streamline and reduce unnecessary burdens and help communities meet their environmental and economic needs. EPA will continue to be a leader in data tracking, analysis, and problem-solving to support permitting reform initiatives and maximize the use of technology in environmental reviews for infrastructure projects.

The Agency will also prioritize improvements in the chemicals and pesticides review process. EPA reviews approximately 400 submissions annually of new chemical substances for their stated uses to identify potential hazards and risks associated with those uses. Efficiency and timeliness of approval of new chemicals is crucial to allow for the manufacturing of newer, safer chemical substances, and unleashing the American economy. As mentioned, the FY 2027 Budget also includes resources to streamline the pesticide permit process as well as pesticide case management, to reduce the new chemical review backlog, and to accelerate the use of AI approaches in chemical evaluations. This permitting work is funded with resources found in Goal 1, Objective 4: *Chemicals in the Environment*, detailed under the Chemical Safety section above.

Cooperative Federalism

States, Tribes, and local governments are best positioned to address the unique environmental challenges facing their communities. In FY 2027, the Agency will continue to 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 continues the realignment of resources to address the reality 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.

Budget Overview

Following the reaffirmation of the EPA Indian Policy in July 2025,⁸ the FY 2027 Budget proposes resources to continue strong support for the Agency's Tribal partners. EPA's engagement with Tribes is central to achieving the core mission of protecting human health and the environment. Multiple Tribal programs have sustained funding in FY 2027, including Tribal – Capacity Building Program, Tribal Air Quality Management Categorical Grant Program, and the Tribal General Assistance (GAP) Categorical Grant Program, while the Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program includes an increase of \$27 million. This funding will encourage the development of technical, legal, enforcement, and outreach capacities Tribes need to effectively administer environmental regulatory programs.

International Work

The FY 2027 Budget also includes new investments to tackle transboundary pollution and address national security concerns, ensuring an America First approach to international environmental agreements. Five hundred thousand dollars in new funding is proposed to enhance American access to critical minerals and improve the international competitiveness of American companies in the critical minerals supply chain. The United States is wholly or partially dependent upon foreign countries for many of its critical minerals and materials that are essential to our defense, energy, advanced technologies, and manufacturing sectors. This work will reduce pollution from critical mineral recycling operations and ensure more stable commodity prices, and in turn enhance our ability to ensure national security. EPA will work with the Department of Energy and Department of Commerce to champion international alignments to U.S. standards, advancing cooperative federalism, while creating an atmosphere conducive to unleashing the American economy.

The Agency is also committed to tackling serious public health and environmental issues in the U.S.–Mexico border region. An investment of \$500 thousand is proposed to fund projects that address air quality, water quality, waste management, and emergency preparedness issues for American communities. This will increase the number of border program activities by 50 percent compared to the Border 2025 Program, with a focus on water infrastructure. The Agency will ensure American communities are not unduly burdened by foreign waste with actions to prevent marine litter at the source, improve solid waste systems, capture litter in known hotspots, and enhance spill notification protocols and water quality transparency. These projects require close cooperation with state, Tribal, and local partners, furthering the Agency's goal to advance cooperative federalism.

Organizational Excellence

The FY 2027 Budget continues to emphasize greater efficiency of Agency processes, actions, and footprint through realignments and optimizations. EPA will enhance efficiencies through modernizing financial systems, improving data reliability and availability, and rightsizing the Agency's real estate and office spaces. FY 2027 investments of \$762.8 million will ensure long-term cost savings, support current and future needs, and serve as an example of good stewardship of taxpayer dollars.

⁸ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-administrator-zeldin-reaffirms-epas-indian-policy-hosts-national-tribal-caucus>.

The Budget includes up to \$20 million in investments to optimize office and laboratory space. These funds will allow for consolidation of laboratories while simultaneously equipping them with new technologies and AI-automation, ensuring EPA remains at the cutting edge of testing and research. This investment will also enable the Agency to release office space in high-cost areas of regional offices, potentially avoiding approximately \$19 million in rent, utilities, and security across all appropriations in FY 2027.

The FY 2027 Budget also includes funding to modernize the Agency's human resources (HR) and financial systems. EPA is undertaking major improvements in workforce planning, accountability, and efficiency to align with President Trump's vision for a more streamlined federal workforce, and upgrades to administrative systems will support this transition.

Make America the Artificial Intelligence Capital of the World

In the FY 2027 Budget, EPA proposes \$202.2 million to support the United States becoming the global leader in AI. This advances multiple executive orders, including Executive Order 14179: *Removing Barriers to American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence*,⁹ Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memorandum M-25-21: *Accelerating Federal Use of AI through Innovation, Governance, and Public Trust*,¹⁰ and OMB Memorandum M-25-22: *Driving Efficient Acquisition of Artificial Intelligence in Government*.¹¹ 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. EPA will make strategic adjustments to its programs and activities to incorporate the use of AI across internal and external processes and systems. The FY 2027 Budget includes investments across multiple programs and activities to focus on responsible AI adoption and efficient acquisition, enhancing data interoperability, and improving environmental assessment accuracy. These investments will consolidate decentralized systems to reduce IT expenditures, enhance data quality, and streamline interactions with states, local governments and Tribes, enhancing public transparency.

In FY 2027, the Agency is proposing \$19.1 million for the Information Security Program, an increase of \$9.6 million over the FY 2026 enacted level to support responsible implementation of AI initiatives and critical cybersecurity solutions. This funding will allow for the necessary controls to use leading-edge technologies within the environment and prevent malicious actors from leveraging these technologies to disrupt business operations.

In addition to encouraging internal expansion of AI, EPA will collaborate with external industry partners and other stakeholders to encourage the use of clean, American-made energy to power AI data centers. The Agency is committed to removing unnecessary burdens to invest in and develop

⁹ Executive Order 14179: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/removing-barriers-to-american-leadership-in-artificial-intelligence/>.

¹⁰ 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>.

¹¹ 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>.

AI in the United States, while advancing forward-thinking efficient water solutions in accordance with Executive Order 14318: *Accelerating Federal Permitting of Data Center Infrastructure*.¹² The Agency will employ permitting reform and leverage its expertise in areas such as water reuse and water-efficient technologies to facilitate innovative solutions to encourage technological advancement with responsible environmental solutions.

As well as internal advancements, the Agency looks to employ AI across multiple environmental programs to enhance the quality and efficiency of on-the-ground work. EPA will identify brownfields and Superfund sites for AI qualifying projects and develop guidance for greater efficiency in environmental reviews for qualified reuse, resulting in sites more quickly being returned to productive use. This AI application across multiple media at EPA will lead to both environmental and economic benefits for the communities the Agency serves.

Looking to the future, the widespread adoption of AI tools and platforms within EPA will 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 will flourish.

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 goal 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.¹³ In FY 2027, EPA proposes \$120.8 million to promote job creation, remove undue burdens on industry, and revive a symbol of American innovation and economic strength.

The Agency proposes \$3.5 million in new investments to support vehicle and engine certification and compliance and ensure fair competition in the marketplace. The National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL) conducts testing operations on motor vehicles, heavy-duty engines, nonroad engines, and fuels to certify that all vehicles, engines, and fuels that enter the U.S. market comply with all federal air quality and fuel economy standards. Funding will support the upgrade of laboratory infrastructure to avoid loss in testing capacity, as well as address security risks to the Engine and Vehicles Compliance Information System.

¹² Executive Order 14318: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/07/accelerating-federal-permitting-of-data-center-infrastructure/>.

¹³ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/fact-sheets/2025/04/fact-sheet-president-donald-j-trump-incentivizes-domestic-automobile-production/>.

Budget Overview

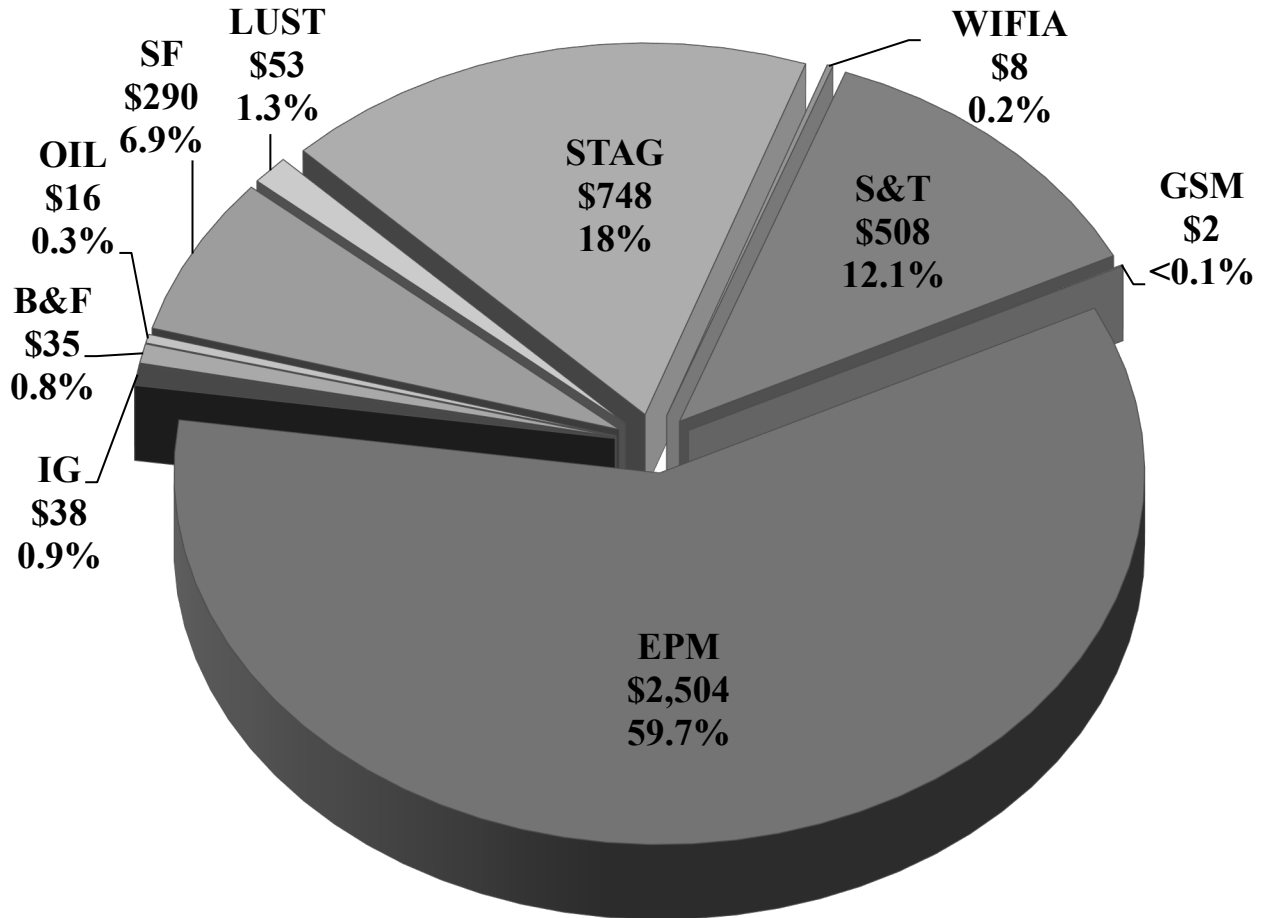
To support the American automotive industry and the American economy, EPA will advance smart regulations to ensure no undue burden on doing business. These regulations will deliver efficiency and flexibility to industry partners while ensuring the well-being of American workers. EPA will assess costs, 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. 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.

Aligning Resources to Strategic Goals and Objectives

In accordance with the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) and the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, the FY 2027 Budget identifies resources aligned with the strategic goals and objectives of the Agency's draft *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's
FY 2027 Budget by Appropriation**

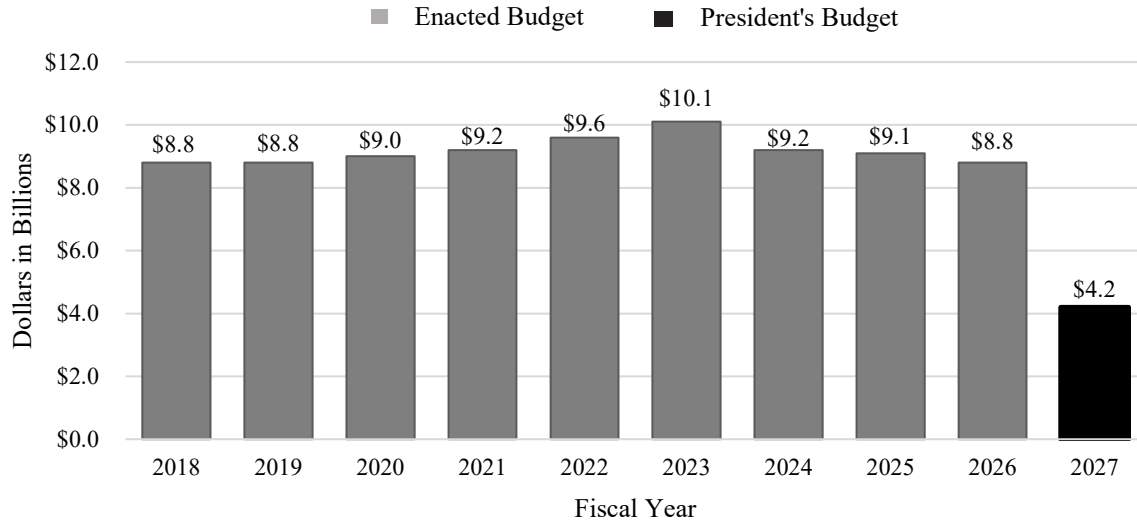
Total Agency: \$4,203 Million
(Dollars in Millions)



■ Science & Technology (S&T)	■ Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund (GSM)
■ 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)

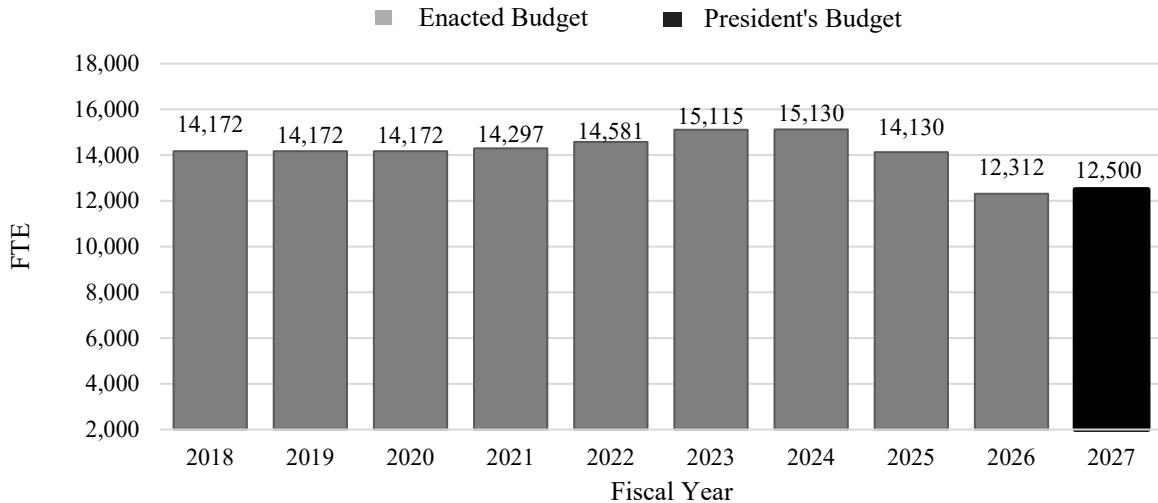
1. Excludes supplemental funding.
2. In addition to annual appropriated resources, the Agency expects to receive an estimated \$1.7 billion in Superfund tax receipts in FY 2027 not reflected here. These additional government revenues will support continued Superfund cleanup and enforcement.
3. Totals may not add due to rounding up to millions.
4. FY 2027 Budget includes \$1.7 million to establish a new Good Samaritan Mine Remediation appropriation.

EPA's Budget FY 2018 to 2027



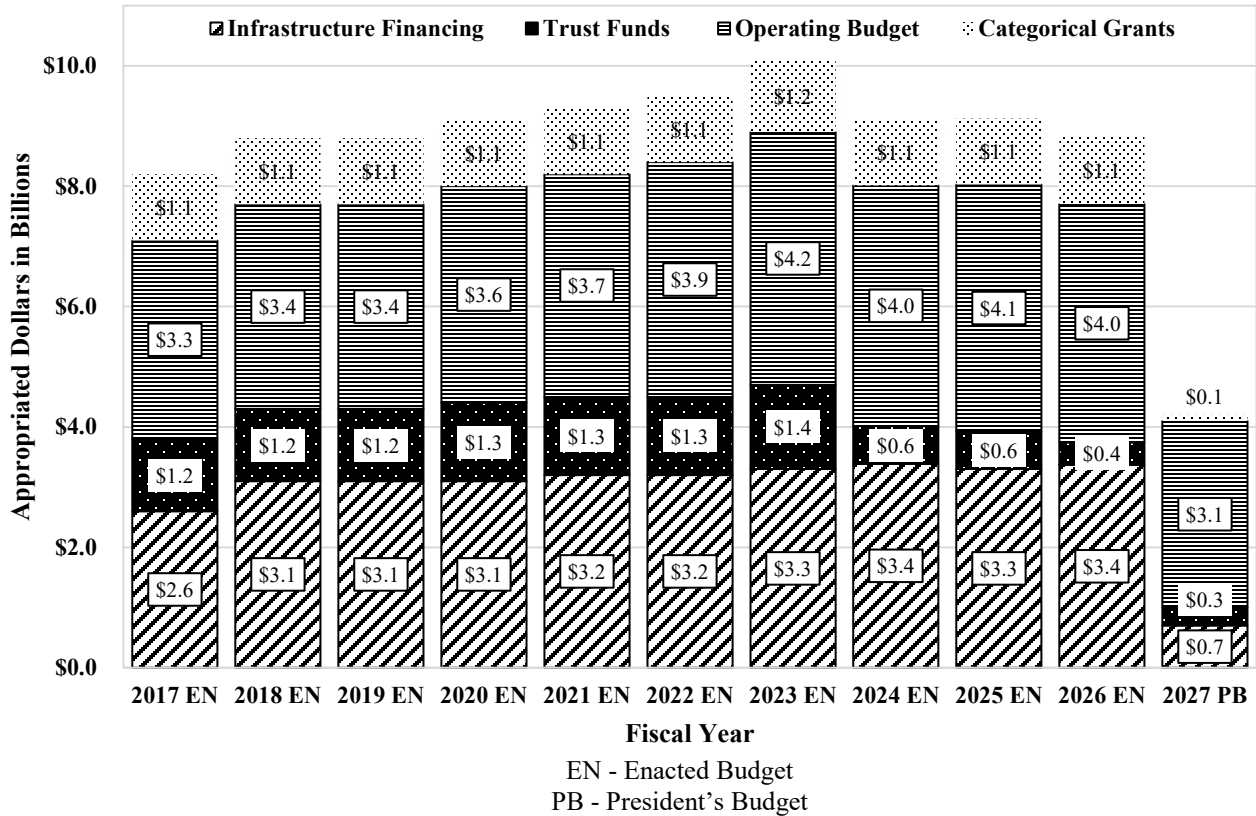
1. All agency totals include applicable rescissions.
2. FY 2020 Enacted excludes funding from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act.
3. FY 2021 Enacted excludes funding from the American Rescue Plan Act.
4. FY 2022 to FY 2026 Enacted exclude funding from the Infrastructure Investment and the Jobs Act and the Inflation Reduction Act.
5. Resources through FY 2026 reflect the level in each year's Enacted Operating Plan.

EPA's FTE Ceiling FY 2018 to 2027



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 2026 Enacted exclude funding from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the Inflation Reduction Act.
4. FTE through FY 2026 reflects the level in each year's Enacted Operating Plan.

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, Congressionally Directed Spending, 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.

Goal 1: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American

Introduction

Delivering clean air, land, and water for all Americans is at the center of EPA's mission. The FY 2027 President's Budget demonstrates the Administration's commitment to common sense environmental stewardship that provides a healthy and clean environment and fosters economic development. With a focus on core statutory responsibilities Congress has imparted to the Agency, EPA will utilize FY 2027 resources to simultaneously revitalize the American economy while upholding the mission. EPA is showing that environmental health and economic prosperity go together, creating a healthier environment while being a responsible steward of taxpayer funds.

In FY 2027, EPA will enhance environmental protection by reducing air pollution indoors and outdoors, ensuring compliance with national emission standards while also reforming burdensome compliance, and strengthening the Nation's preparedness in the event of a disaster. The Agency will continue to bolster partnerships and help states and Tribes lead decision-making processes by leveraging their unique insights and expertise to understand and resolve challenges faced by their communities. This includes offering technical assistance for critical water challenges such as restoring impaired waters, infrastructure upgrades, and cybersecurity. EPA also is committed to providing clean and safe land by accelerating the cleanup of contaminated sites, promoting land revitalization, and encouraging recycling to minimize waste.

With the resources in the FY 2027 Budget, the Agency's applied science programs will protect children's environmental health; provide research and scientific support for EPA's statutory regulatory programs and EPA regional programs; deliver technical support to states, Tribes, and local communities; and support emergency response efforts. Additionally, EPA will ensure chemical and pesticide safety, reduce environmental risks, and improve public access to environmental data. In FY 2027, the Agency will employ the best science and data available to provide American consumers, farmers, and industries with the most reliable information including on safe chemicals and pesticides as promoted by the *Make America Healthy Again* initiative. To uphold environmental laws, in FY 2027, EPA will focus efforts on achieving compliance quickly and efficiently while taking enforcement actions to address clear and substantial violations and target egregious conduct including illegal imports, ultimately achieving more protections for clean air, land, and water for all Americans.

In FY 2027, EPA will advance work to implement Executive Order 14154: *Unleashing American Energy* and Executive Order 14162: *Putting America First in International Environmental Agreements*.¹⁴ The FY 2027 Budget includes \$2.71 billion with 8,337.2 FTE to support Goal 1.

Objective 1.1: Healthy Air Quality – *Reduce Air Pollutants, Enhance Ambient and Indoor Air Quality, Lower Radiation Exposure, and Respond to Air Quality Emergencies*

The FY 2027 Budget includes \$232.4 million with 804.9 FTE for Objective 1.1. This objective is directly supported by the following performance goals:

¹⁴ Executive Order 14162: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/putting-america-first-in-international-environmental-agreements/>.

Goal and Objective Overviews

- Percentage of backlogged State Implementation Plan (SIP) submittals acted on. The target for FY 2027 is 36 percent.
- Percentage of RadNet monitoring stations operational. The target for FY 2027 is 90 percent.

From 1970 to 2023, aggregate national emissions of the six criteria air pollutants dropped an average of 78 percent while U.S. economic indicators remained strong.¹⁵ Despite this progress, more work remains to be done. Millions of people live in counties with monitored air that still does not meet EPA's health-based air quality standards.

In FY 2027, EPA will ensure that air pollution is reduced both indoors and outdoors, that radiation exposure is mitigated, and that the Agency is ready to respond to radiological and air quality emergencies at a moment's notice. EPA is committed to ensuring that our communities have access to healthy air while also removing or reforming unnecessarily burdensome regulations that have driven up the cost of living for Americans. By focusing on EPA's statutory obligations, including receiving advice from EPA's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC), EPA will be better able to deliver on its responsibilities to the American public. By enacting cost-effective and practical regulations that provide certainty to industry, EPA will demonstrate that healthy air does not need to come at the expense of jobs and economic growth.

In FY 2027, EPA 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 SIPs for attaining air quality standards, redesignating areas to attainment of air quality standards, and streamlining air permitting. EPA also is improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the SIP process with a goal of maximizing timely processing of SIP actions and reducing the significant backlog.

EPA will work with state and Tribal partners to empower local decision-making and enhance cooperative federalism. For example, in FY 2027, \$3.4 million is requested to strengthen EPA's internal and federal capacity to better provide assistance and effectively communicate information on wildfires with state, Tribal, and local partners. The Agency's applied science programs will provide research and scientific support for EPA's statutory regulatory programs; EPA regional programs; technical support to states, Tribes and local communities; and emergency response efforts.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to operate and maintain the Air Quality System (AQS) which houses the Nation's air quality data. EPA's national real-time ambient air quality data system (AirNow) will maintain baseline operations. EPA will also continue to operate and maintain the Emissions Inventory System, a system used to quality assure and store current and historical emissions inventory data, and to support development of the National Emissions Inventory (NEI). The NEI is used by EPA, states, and others to support state and local air agency SIP development. EPA will continue developing a Unified Platform that will replace these systems with a single, integrated platform that meets current and future Clean Air Act data, reporting, and compliance

¹⁵ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/air-trends/air-quality-national-summary>.

needs and also reduce costs and improve data availability. In FY 2027, EPA is requesting \$5.9 million for the Unified Platform development.

In FY 2027, EPA will invest \$1 million to support the analytic network of the National Center for Radiation Field Operations, including the operation and maintenance of vehicles and deployment equipment to maintain deployment readiness. EPA will also continue to focus on essential preparedness work across the Agency's radiological emergency response activities. The Agency will assist officials with data to make the most informed decisions should a radiological incident occur.

Objective 1.2: Clean and Safe Water – *Protect Drinking Water and Source Water, Strengthen Water Infrastructure, Safeguard Waterbodies and Watersheds, and Respond to Water Related Emergencies*

The FY 2027 Budget includes \$1.52 billion with 1,848.3 FTE to advance Objective 1.2. This objective is directly supported by the following performance goals:

- Number of community water systems in noncompliance with health-based standards since March 31, 2025. The target for FY 2027 is 2,443 community water systems.
- Number of communities/utilities provided with technical assistance to address water infrastructure or water quality challenges (e.g., build technical, managerial, and financial capacity or resiliency, address compliance, help with accessing federal funding). The target for FY 2027 is 1,750 communities/utilities.
- Number of new habitat acres protected or restored across all designated National Estuary Programs. The target for FY 2027 is 60,000 acres.

In FY 2027, EPA will protect the environment and grow the economy by focusing on its core mission, staying consistent with the law, all while remaining good stewards of tax dollars. EPA will focus on implementing the foundational environmental statutes of our Nation, including the Clean Water Act (CWA), Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), and Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA), while also recognizing the need for efficiencies. State and local governments best understand how to meet the needs of their communities, and this budget empowers states to take ownership of their environmental programs.

In FY 2027, EPA will invest \$155 million for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Program and \$150 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Program. There has been significant historical federal funding invested in the State Revolving Funds (SRFs), and EPA is returning the primary responsibility of infrastructure funding to the states. Some states may be able to utilize the repayments of loan principal and interest earnings to fund future infrastructure needs. The investments also include \$31 million, an increase of \$27 million, for the Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program to support both drinking water and wastewater Tribal infrastructure.

In FY 2027, EPA is requesting \$127.4 million with 519.3 FTE to support Drinking Water Programs. This includes an increase of \$9 million to advance EPA's ability to respond to water emergencies where water quality poses a risk to public health, and the water system and/or primacy

agency may not be able to ensure access to safe drinking water in a timely or effective manner. In FY 2027, EPA is requesting the authority to fund a cybersecurity grant program within its existing Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience Grant Program to help water systems build cybersecurity infrastructure to address rising threats.

In FY 2027, EPA is requesting \$209.8 million with 953.1 FTE for the Surface Water Protection Program to evaluate new options for Clean Water Act regulations, improve and accelerate environmental permitting, and restore and protect the quality of the Nation's waters. EPA is empowering its implementing partners through cooperative federalism by requesting \$584.9 million with 162.8 FTE in Geographic Programs, to accomplish environmental remediation to restore and improve water quality to bolster important regional economies.

Objective 1.3: Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention – *Restore Contaminated Land and Ensure Proper Handling of Hazardous and Solid Waste; Prepare for and Respond to Emergencies*

The FY 2027 Budget includes \$402.9 million with 2,081.6 FTE to advance Objective 1.3. This objective is directly supported by the following performance goals:

- Number of permits granted for Good Samaritan projects for the cleanup of abandoned hardrock mines. The target for FY 2027 is six permits.
- Number of remedial action projects completed at Superfund sites. The target for FY 2027 is 75 projects.
- Number of brownfields properties cleaned up. The target for FY 2027 is 150 properties.
- Number of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective action facilities with final remedies constructed. The target for FY 2027 is 40 facilities.
- Number of Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) cleanups completed that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration. The target for FY 2027 is 4,700 cleanups.

In FY 2027, EPA will expedite the cleanup of contaminated sites, such as Superfund, brownfields, leaking underground storage tanks, and abandoned mining sites, while preventing the creation of new sites through cooperative federalism and permitting reform.

EPA collaborates with state, Tribal, and local partners to benefit communities across the U.S. by cleaning up, addressing health and environmental risks and then returning contaminated sites to productive use, through the Superfund, Brownfields, Underground Storage Tanks (UST), and RCRA programs. EPA responds to toxic releases that threaten human health and the environment and helps Americans get back on their feet in the quickest and safest way possible. EPA's land cleanup programs utilize funding strategically, as good stewards of taxpayer dollars.

In FY 2027, EPA will accelerate the pace of residential lead cleanups to deliver results to communities sooner and will move swiftly to support the cleanup of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Additionally, EPA will continue meeting cleanup oversight obligations under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) at Federal Facilities Superfund sites around the country. These resources will support PFAS and

legacy contamination investigations and cleanups at Department of War, Department of Energy, and other federal agency facilities.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to implement the Superfund Emergency Response and Removal Program across various situations including chemical releases, fires, natural disasters, and other threats to people from exposure to hazardous substances, including from abandoned and uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA's 24-hour-a-day response capability is a cornerstone element of the National Contingency Plan.¹⁶

In FY 2027, the Brownfields Program will continue to award grants and provide technical assistance to states, Tribes, local communities, and other stakeholders to work together to plan, inventory, assess, safely cleanup, and reuse brownfields, helping ensure clean land for every American. As of January 2026, grants awarded by the program have led to over 184,075 acres of idle land made ready for productive use and over 228,305 jobs and \$44 billion leveraged.¹⁷

In FY 2027, the RCRA Program will continue to ensure wastes are safely managed, transported, stored, treated, and disposed of, and to oversee cleanups of hazardous waste and polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs) by responsible parties. The RCRA Hazardous Waste Cleanup Program will continue to ensure that contaminated facilities are cleaned up by responsible parties, returning contaminated property to productive use, and keeping cleanup costs from being transferred to the taxpayer funded portion of the Superfund Program. The program also focuses on strengthening the U.S. recycling industry with a focus on critical minerals and enhancing food loss and food waste prevention.

In FY 2027, the LUST Program will continue to provide funding to states and Tribes to assess and clean up petroleum contamination, including in groundwater.¹⁸ EPA is working with states to develop and implement specific strategies and activities applicable to their specific sites to reduce remaining UST releases. In FY 2027, EPA is requesting a new investment of \$5.5 million for direct assessment and cleanup work at additional LUST sites in Indian Country in remote and rural areas and to increase EPA's ability to reduce the LUST cleanup backlog.

In FY 2027, EPA is proposing the establishment of a new Good Samaritan Mine Remediation appropriation and requesting \$1.7 million with 7 FTE to support the implementation of the Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Hardrock Mines Act of 2024. This includes efforts to successfully demonstrate the long-term viability of initial pilot projects and work toward issuing 15 pilot permits by 2028 to Good Samaritans for the cleanup and improvement of abandoned hardrock mines, benefiting both local watersheds and communities.

¹⁶ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/national-oil-and-hazardous-substances-pollution-contingency-plan-ncp-overview>.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ Almost half of the Nation's overall population and 99 percent of the population in rural areas rely on groundwater for drinking water. (See *EPA 2000 Water Quality Inventory Report*, https://archive.epa.gov/water/archive/web/html/2000report_index.html).

Objective 1.4: Chemicals in the Environment – Review and Assess Chemicals and Pesticides

The FY 2027 Budget includes \$293.6 million with 1,396 FTE to advance this objective. This objective is directly supported by the following performance goals:

- Percentage of final pesticides registration review decisions that consider all aspects of registration review as mandated under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA). The target for FY 2027 is 100 percent of decisions.
- Number of remaining High Priority Substances (HPS) Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) existing chemical risk evaluations to be completed currently under the consent decree. The target for FY 2027 is 10 remaining risk evaluations to be completed.

EPA is responsible for ensuring the safety and availability of chemicals and pesticides used in the U.S. In FY 2027, EPA will work to reduce backlogs in the chemical review process to provide regulatory certainty to industry. The FY 2027 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.

Under TSCA Section 6,¹⁹ EPA has responsibility for prioritizing and evaluating at least 20 existing chemicals at a time, assessing additional chemicals at manufacturers' request, and managing identified unreasonable risks to human health and the environment. In FY 2027, EPA will continue developing draft and final risk evaluations for HPS and expects to promulgate risk management actions in response to unreasonable human health and environmental risks identified in those risk evaluations. In FY 2027, EPA will expeditiously move into the management of any unreasonable risks identified in the evaluations and expects to initiate up to seven proposed risk management actions for chemicals with risk evaluations finalized in FY 2024.

Additionally, EPA expects to have finalized risk management actions for nine of EPA's first 10 existing chemical risk evaluations actions in FY 2027 and will engage in implementation activities associated with these final actions, including development of compliance guides and outreach to impacted entities. EPA will apply state-of-the-science approaches to characterize the impacts on human and ecological systems, while exploring and innovating data science technologies and AI to provide efficiency in chemical evaluation. EPA will gather necessary data earlier in the process to meet the three-year risk evaluation deadlines for existing chemicals, facilitating robust TSCA Section 6 evaluations. The FY 2027 Budget provides \$74.1 million with 340.7 FTE for the TSCA Program. This includes \$2.5 million in new investment to support the development and application of new approach methodologies (NAMs) to reduce the backlog of new chemicals and accelerate the use of AI approaches in chemical evaluations. Resources also support work in Goal 3, Objective 1: *Incentivized Investment*.

¹⁹ Information regarding the regulation of Chemicals under Section 6(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act may be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/regulation-chemicals-under-section-6a-toxic-substances>.

Under the ESA,²⁰ EPA is responsible for ensuring that pesticide regulatory decisions will not destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat, or the continued existence of species listed as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), referred to collectively as the Services. Meeting this responsibility presents a great challenge given that there are approximately 1,200 active ingredients in more than 17,000 pesticide products, many of which have multiple uses. Endangered species risk assessments are extraordinarily complex, national in scope, and involve comprehensive evaluations that consider risks to over 1,700 listed endangered species and 800 designated critical habitats in the U.S. with diverse biological attributes, habitat requirements, and geographic ranges. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to develop and improve existing processes to allow the Agency to protect listed species earlier in the regulatory and consultation processes and pursue other major improvements to its ESA compliance work in coordination with the Services.

In FY 2027, EPA expects to implement the ESA strategies that it has finalized, including by updating its information technology (IT) systems needed to implement those strategies. EPA also expects to continue to address its ESA obligations for the registration of all new conventional active ingredient pesticides as well as meet its court deadlines under various settlement agreements. In addition, in FY 2027, EPA intends to continue developing a strategy to further ESA protections for insecticides and issue a strategy to further ESA protections for rodenticides.

In FY 2027, working collaboratively with states, EPA will also 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. The FY 2027 Budget requests \$118.8 million with 712.2 FTE for the Pesticides Programs. This includes \$3.5 million in new investment to improve permitting efficiencies by automating manual workflow processes and streamlining the tracking interface for better coordination of the chemical registration review process to also support Goal 3, Objective 1: *Incentivized Investment*.

Objective 1.5: Compliance and Enforcement – *Increase Compliance and Efficiency and Ensure Fairness Under the Law*

The FY 2027 Budget includes \$265 million with 2,206.4 FTE to advance Objective 1.5. This objective is directly supported by the following performance goals:

- Percentage of EPA inspection reports sent to the facility within 70 days of inspection. The target for FY 2027 is 75 percent of reports.
- Percentage of consent decrees over five years old that EPA has taken action to initiate termination or address noncompliance. The target for FY 2027 is five percent of consent decrees.
- Number of federal on-site compliance monitoring inspections and evaluations and off-site compliance monitoring activities. The target for FY 2027 is 11,000 inspections and evaluations.

²⁰ For additional information on the Endangered Species Protection Program, please visit: <http://epa.gov/endangered-species/about-endangered-species-protection-program>.

Goal and Objective Overviews

- Millions of pounds of pollutants and waste reduced, treated, or eliminated through concluded enforcement actions.

Compliance with environmental laws and regulations lies at the heart of securing clean air, land, and water for every American. To accomplish this goal, in FY 2027, EPA will focus efforts on achieving compliance quickly while taking enforcement actions to address clear and substantial violations. By focusing on correcting actions that violate the law under the statute or regulation, pivoting away from expansive and uncertain injunctive relief, and creating a solid case that can be adjudicated, EPA will avoid cases languishing and substantially increase efficiency. This focus will allow EPA to inspect more facilities and bring more enforcement actions, ultimately achieving greater compliance and more protection of human health and the environment. Furthermore, repeat violators who cannot conform their conduct to the law will face escalating sanctions based on a substantial record, which will further promote accountability. EPA will work cooperatively with co-regulators to ensure compliance with the law through consistent enforcement of federal environmental laws and regulations. In FY 2027, EPA will prioritize its enforcement of substantial violations, accelerate case resolution, concentrate on direct implementation of non-delegable enforcement programs, and target egregious conduct — including illegal imports and other attempts by foreign actors to profit from poisoning Americans, threats to drinking water and wastewater systems, air and toxics releases, and fraudulent remediation.

Additionally, to refocus work on EPA's core mission and efficiencies, in FY 2027, EPA will continue returning the responsibility for funding local environmental compliance programs to state and local entities to advance cooperative federalism. This objective aims to align work on core statutory requirements by achieving planned efficiencies, returning to core compliance assistance work, and decreasing unnecessary burden on EPA partners and the regulated community to unleash American energy and economic growth and to refocus EPA on its mission.

As the U.S. reindustrializes, EPA will ensure in FY 2027 that the pollution that accompanied America's first industrialization and that is pervasive in developing countries does not follow. EPA will vigilantly police legal and illicit imports and international commerce to ensure that foreign entities do not profit by introducing contaminants, toxins, and other dangerous products to the U.S. to include through our southern border. In FY 2025, the Agency concluded civil settlements from enforcement actions that reduced, treated, or eliminated almost 119 million pounds of pollutants.

In FY 2027, EPA will focus its compliance monitoring and enforcement resources where there is a distinct federal interest, including direct implementation (where co-regulators do not have authority to act), where there are direct effects on interstate or international commerce, or where EPA has a unique role because the issue is of national significance—such as the National Enforcement and Compliance Initiatives.²¹ EPA will also work collaboratively with federal agencies and departments to secure the federal government's own environmental compliance, including investigating contractor noncompliance at government-owned and/or contractor-operated facilities. EPA will work to ensure that potentially responsible parties pay to clean up contaminated sites so that taxpayer funds are used only where necessary. In FY 2027, EPA's

²¹ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiatives>.

Goal and Objective Overviews

Criminal Enforcement Program will address the most egregious violations of federal environmental laws and related criminal statutes.

In FY 2027, EPA's Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement programs will focus on clear violations of the law. Transparent, accountable, and consistent enforcement across the country will ensure that violators do not place law-abiding entities at an economic disadvantage. EPA will ensure a level playing field by monitoring compliance, pursuing enforcement to correct violations and remove any economic benefit violators gained from noncompliance. Noncompliance with environmental laws limits national growth and prosperity and unfairly rewards those who skirt the law while placing the burden of pollution on surrounding communities and the public.

Compliance monitoring activities, such as inspections, investigations, and offsite compliance monitoring activities, supported by use of advanced technologies and data analytics, are conducted collaboratively by EPA and co-regulators to monitor compliance with environmental laws and timely return facilities to compliance. In FY 2027, EPA will continue conducting compliance monitoring activities as an important tool for determining whether a facility is compliant with federal laws. EPA will also continue encouraging a faster return to compliance through timely transmission of all inspection reports and commits to sending at least 75 percent of EPA inspection reports to facilities within 70 days of an inspection. EPA will also review consent decrees over five years old and take action to initiate termination or address noncompliance. Additionally, EPA will seek to efficiently achieve compliance by focusing administrative and judicial enforcement on clear violations of the law that can be concluded quickly. EPA will also implement non-coercive tools to encourage compliance.

In FY 2027, EPA will operate, develop, and make available its compliance assurance IT systems to efficiently and cost-effectively enable EPA, co-regulators, and the public to identify and address noncompliance. EPA's centralized development of IT systems saves the Agency and co-regulators significant resources. EPA will work with co-regulators to leverage advances in IT and prioritize the development of tools to make compliance monitoring more efficient, such as tools involving the use of artificial intelligence and advanced data analysis.

In FY 2027, EPA will invest \$1 million in resources to advance modernization of the Integrated Compliance and Information System (ICIS) which is used to target inspections, monitor compliance, provide functionality to support the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) e-reporting rule, and meet other priority analytics needs. Resources will support the launch of a modernized ICIS that includes modules for the Federal Enforcement and Compliance System and Clean Water Act while supporting states and other users in transitioning from legacy to modernized ICIS. Additionally, in FY 2027, EPA will design and develop the Clean Air Act module for the modernized ICIS and develop any remaining legacy ICIS modernization needs.

Goal 2: Restore American Energy Dominance

Introduction

The United States has an abundance of energy and natural resources that have fueled its economic success and supported American prosperity. Restoring American energy dominance and supporting American innovation will significantly decrease costs for everyday Americans. The Agency's actions to support American energy sources and encourage innovation will lower costs for hardworking families, farmers, and small business owners, while protecting human health and the environment.

Primary activities supported under this goal include reconsidering greenhouse gas (GHG) regulations and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) which have been prohibitively costly for the energy industry. These reconsiderations will support diverse energy sources, lowering the cost of energy for all Americans. Additionally, the Agency's work in implementing and ensuring compliance with the American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act will stimulate innovation in the development of new technologies and systems that are both environmentally friendly and energy efficient. The FY 2027 Budget includes \$83.1 million with 353.5 FTE to advance Goal 2: *Restore American Energy Dominance*.

Objective 2.1: Accessible Energy – Support Diverse Energy Sources, Reduce Emissions

The FY 2027 Budget includes \$44.5 million with 179.3 FTE to advance Objective 2.1. This objective is directly supported by the following performance goal:

- Number of actions completed under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for stationary sources integral to the Nation's energy supply, to support production of American energy.

While accomplishing EPA's core mission of protecting human health and the environment, the Agency is committed to unleashing American energy in line with Presidential orders. The Agency will reconsider regulations that may have limited the generation of reliable and affordable electricity, reduced job creation, and increased costs. These high energy costs impact American consumers by driving up the cost of transportation, heating, utilities, farming, and manufacturing, while weakening our national security. By leveraging developments in energy production practices, processes, and control technologies, EPA will ensure that American energy dominance and reduced emissions can go hand in hand. A reliable and affordable supply of energy is also critical to ensuring preparedness for national emergencies.

EPA will systematically review all actions, including regulatory requirements, orders, guidance documents, policies, settlements, and consent orders, to identify and eliminate barriers to domestic energy production. In FY 2027, EPA will work to address New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) actions, consistent with the requirements of the Clean Air Act, for sources of air pollutants in multiple source categories, including those in the power plant, oil, and natural gas sectors. EPA expects to propose or promulgate at least four NSPS actions in FY 2027. The Air Toxics Program will prioritize conducting reviews and reconsiderations of NESHAP and CAA Section 129 rules that either are subject to court-enforceable deadlines or are Administration priority actions. EPA

expects to propose or promulgate more than 25 air toxics rules in FY 2027. The FY 2027 Budget provides \$24.8 million with 119.9 FTE to Federal Stationary Source Regulations, including \$1.6 million to advance statutory work and refocus the Agency to be more efficient.

The Agency is also reconsidering the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program that imposes significant costs on American energy supply. The program has required over 8,000 facilities and suppliers in the United States to calculate and submit their emissions reporting annually, which costs industries resources 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. Working with regulated industries and American communities, EPA will show that common-sense regulation can bring about an era of low-cost energy dominance, while ensuring the safety and health of Americans.

EPA is responsible for managing the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET), an ambient monitoring network that collects data and serves as the Nation's primary source for assessing air quality trends in rural and Tribal areas. The FY 2027 Budget provides \$1 million in new investment to support the modernization and operation of the CASTNET Program to ensure that individuals in rural areas and Tribal lands have access to clean air.

Objective 2.2: American Innovation – Encourage Innovation

The FY 2027 Budget includes \$38.6 million with 174.2 FTE to advance Objective 2.2. This objective is directly supported by the following performance goals:

- Percentage of allocated hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) allowances used over a two-year period. The FY 2027 target is 100 percent of allocated allowances used.
- Remaining U.S. consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), chemicals that deplete the Earth's protective ozone layer, in ozone depletion potential (ODP)-weighted metric tons. The FY 2027 target is 76.2 ODP metric tons.

Americans need clean and efficient energy to maintain their quality of life. EPA is committed to meeting this need by encouraging innovation that will provide savings to consumers and industry through energy efficiency gains and lower cost substitutes. Reducing HFCs will stimulate innovation in the development of new technologies and systems that are both environmentally friendly and energy efficient.

American energy is tightly connected from its wide range of energy resources to its final use in homes, buildings, industry, and transportation. EPA scientists and engineers have developed energy system modeling tools to analyze new energy technologies and fuels from the national to the community level. These tools are forward-looking and can be used to assess how innovation and new technologies move the energy system toward a cleaner and more efficient future, making the best use of domestic energy resources while protecting public health.

HFCs were developed to replace ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and are commonly used in a variety of applications such as refrigeration and air conditioning, aerosols, solvents, fire suppression, and as foam blowing agents. The AIM Act authorizes EPA to address HFCs by

Goal and Objective Overviews

phasing down their production and consumption as well as maximizing reclamation and minimizing releases from equipment.

In FY 2027, resources are included to implement the AIM Act and phase down HFCs through the HFC Allowance Allocation and Trading Program. These resources will provide robust compliance assurance and enforcement mechanisms to provide a level playing field for producers and importers and ensure the program delivers the intended clean air benefits. This also entails meeting requirements for the management of HFCs and their substitutes in equipment, and recently reconsidered requirements facilitating the transition to next-generation technologies through sector-based standards, as well as provide program support for and coordination of implementation efforts within EPA and with other federal agencies. EPA will also continue to work with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and its component Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to prevent the illegal import and trade of HFCs. In FY 2027, EPA will exchange data with CBP and the DHS on HFC importers and exporters to determine admissibility and target illegal shipments entering the United States, as well as review and approve imports flagged in the Automated Commercial Environment. The FY 2027 Budget provides \$5.8 million with 27.1 FTE to the Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Program to support this work, including efforts to implement innovative IT solutions, such as additional database integration across EPA and CBP databases.

The Agency's applied science programs will continue to provide research and scientific support for EPA's statutory regulatory programs, EPA regional programs, technical support to states, Tribes, and local communities, and emergency response efforts.

Goal 3: Advance Permitting Reform, Cooperative Federalism, and Cross-Agency Partnership

Introduction

EPA is dedicated to advancing permitting reform, cooperative federalism, and cross-agency partnerships. These initiatives are essential for simplifying complex and burdensome processes, fostering collaboration, and supporting economic growth while protecting human health and the environment. By streamlining permitting processes, strengthening partnerships with state and Tribal governments, and enhancing interagency coordination, EPA aims to create a conducive environment for investment and job creation, while maintaining environmental safeguards.

In FY 2027, EPA will focus on automating permitting processes to reduce delays and improve transparency. Key activities include modernizing IT infrastructure to facilitate paperless operations and leveraging AI to enhance decision making. The Agency will also work on refining procedures for pesticide registration and new chemical evaluations to accelerate approvals and support innovation in agriculture. By reducing redundancies and establishing clear guidelines, EPA aims to streamline operations, making it easier for businesses to navigate regulatory requirements efficiently.

The Agency's commitment to cooperative federalism involves collaborating with state, Tribal, and local partners to effectively safeguard human health and the environment. In FY 2027, the Agency will enhance coordination with these entities to ensure cohesive regulatory practices that address regional needs while maintaining environmental integrity. Key activities include Direct Implementation Program Assessments to measure EPA's capabilities in implementing environmental protection programs for Tribes and delivering greater protection of health and the environment along the U.S.-Mexico Border. Additionally, EPA will advance children's health protection through partnerships and targeted programs, enhance disaster recovery support, and strengthen national security.

Effective interagency coordination is vital for aligning objectives and streamlining regulatory requirements. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to develop collaborative methods with the Intelligence Community to enhance cybersecurity across critical sectors, including water and wastewater. The Agency will also expand its secure video telecommunications capabilities and provide technical advice on biodefense and pandemic preparedness. By engaging with other federal agencies, EPA aims to ensure compliance with environmental standards, facilitating investment and economic growth while safeguarding the environment.

The FY 2027 Budget includes \$1.08 billion with 2,704.4 FTE to advance Goal 3: *Advance Permitting Reform, Cooperative Federalism, and Cross-Agency Partnership*. Additionally, internal adjustments may be necessary to further optimize efficiency and effectiveness. By streamlining operations and leveraging technology, EPA is poised to enhance its capabilities, foster collaboration, and achieve its mission to protect human health and the environment while promoting economic growth and efficiency.

Objective 3.1: Incentivized Investment – Use Innovative Strategies to Reform and Streamline Permitting and other Public-Facing Operations

The FY 2027 Budget includes \$46.5 million with 140.4 FTE for Objective 3.1. This objective is directly supported by the following performance goals:

- Annual number of EPA permitting processes achieving or exceeding “Leading” maturity level. The target for FY 2027 is five permitting processes.
- Percentage of Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) actions completed from the backlog at the beginning of the fiscal year. The target for FY 2027 is 60 percent of PRIA actions completed.
- Average number of days before EPA holds the case discussion meeting for routine premanufacture notices. The target for FY 2027 is 156 days.

Objective 3.1 focuses on modernizing the Agency’s permitting programs, with significant emphasis on National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) permitting and environmental reviews, as well as pesticide registration and new chemical reviews. Streamlining the permitting process involves modernizing IT infrastructure to enhance data management and leverage AI to improve data management, automate the permitting processes and tasks, and improve decision making.

In FY 2027, EPA will prioritize investments in modernizing IT infrastructure and leveraging AI tools. These investments will be crucial for improving efficiency, reducing bottlenecks, and improving transparency, ensuring timely decision making and consistency. Significant funding will be directed towards upgrading the digital systems for both pesticide registration and new chemical evaluations. The Agency will also invest in AI-driven tools to support risk assessment processes and streamline operations across various permitting programs. To optimize resources, EPA will reduce funding for duplicative and non-essential activities, focusing on core statutory responsibilities. This includes reallocating resources from outdated systems and processes that do not align with the Agency's strategic goals.

Additionally, in FY 2027, stakeholder engagement with governments and businesses will align objectives and streamline processes, while simplifying regulations to reduce delays and aid businesses in navigating requirements efficiently. Automation will reduce administrative burdens and enhance transparency, allowing businesses to navigate regulatory requirements efficiently. This streamlining is essential for attracting investments and promoting sustainable development while ensuring environmental protection to safeguard the environment and public health.

National Environmental Policy Act Implementation

EPA plays a crucial role in the NEPA process as it is responsible for reviewing and filing all agency environmental impact studies for compliance with the law. The Agency is committed to modernizing the permitting process through AI-driven tools and strategic partnerships with other federal agencies to boost efficiency. The FY 2027 Budget provides \$33.6 million in resources with 102.9 FTE, an increase of \$9.4 million in resources with 18.7 FTE above the FY 2026 enacted level, to the NEPA Implementation Program. This funding will support upgrades to external and internal NEPA IT platforms, such as NEPAassist and eNEPA, by incorporating AI and automation technologies. It will also strengthen engagement and coordination with co-regulating partners to

Goal and Objective Overviews

enhance permit quality, timelines, and integrity. The FY 2027 Budget includes \$7.8 million in resources, an increase of \$1.1 million above the FY 2026 enacted level, for the Integrated Environmental Strategies Program to accelerate NEPA permitting and environmental reviews for infrastructure projects by leveraging technology.

Pesticide Programs

In FY 2027, EPA will take action to streamline processes to review and register new pesticides, new uses for existing pesticides, and other covered applications consistent with statutory responsibilities²² under the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2022 (PRIA-5) and its subsequent reauthorizations. EPA will also act on other registration requests in accordance with FIFRA and FFDCA standards. Many of these registration actions will be for reduced risk conventional pesticides and biopesticides, which, once registered and used by consumers, will increase benefits to society and reduce ecological impacts. These approvals or “permits” for use are critical for the innovation pipeline in the agricultural space. The FY 2027 Budget includes a \$3.5 million investment in resources to support this work in the Pesticide Programs and is allocated in Goal 1, Objective 4: *Chemicals in the Environment*. Additionally, this work focuses on incentivizing investment by using innovative strategies to reform and streamline permitting and other public-facing operations.

Toxic Substances Control Act

Under Section 5 of TSCA, EPA reviews all new chemical submissions before they enter commerce to determine whether the chemicals may pose unreasonable risks to human health or the environment. The approval of new chemicals spurs innovation and allows for the manufacture of newer, safer chemical substances, supporting the Administrator’s *Powering the Great American Comeback* initiative. In FY 2027, EPA will invest \$2.5 million in new resources to support improvements to the timeliness and quality of new chemical reviews and related risk management actions and reduce a backlog of new chemicals for review. In FY 2027, EPA expects to conduct risk assessments and make affirmative determinations on risks for more than 500 new chemical notice and exemption submissions. To address the backlog, EPA will significantly reduce the time for newly submitted Pre-Manufacturing Notices (PMNs) to be brought to a case discussion meeting. These case discussion meetings are a major milestone toward the end of the risk assessment process, and holding this meeting within 30 calendar days sets the New Chemicals Program up to complete the risk assessment in a timely manner and to complete the entire TSCA review process, including risk management, within 90 days.

EPA will gain efficiencies by modernizing its IT system and leveraging AI tools to address these challenges as well as by documenting standardized procedures and improving tools, such as analogue databases and risk calculators, to accelerate review times. The FY 2027 resources to support this work in Toxic Substance: Chemical Risk Review & Reduction is allocated in Goal 1, Objective 4: *Chemicals in the Environment*.

²² Summary of Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act: <https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-federal-insecticide-fungicide-and-rodenticide-act>.

Summary of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act: <https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-federal-food-drug-and-cosmetic-act>.

Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2022 (PRIA 5): <https://www.epa.gov/pria-fees>.

Objective 3.2: Cooperative Federalism – *Work Effectively with State, Tribal, Local, Federal, Congressional, and International Partners*

The FY 2027 Budget includes \$272.5 million with 628.1 FTE to advance this objective. This objective is supported by the following performance goals:

- Number of EPA Tribal Direct Implementation programs with completed baselines assessed. The target for FY 2027 is six programs.
- Number of EPA programs administered by Tribes. The target for FY 2027 is 60 programs.
- Number of U.S.-Mexico Border Program activities. The target for FY 2027 is 10 activities.
- Number of actions to support states, Tribes, and territories in their efforts to reduce environmental exposures for children that are associated with chronic health impacts, including respiratory diseases, neurodevelopmental disorders, and adverse birth outcomes. The target for FY 2027 is 55 actions.
- Number of actions to support states, Tribes, and territories in their efforts to reduce children's environmental exposure to lead and its associated health impacts, including neurodevelopmental disorders and cognitive impairment. The target for FY 2027 is 30 actions.
- Number of outreach engagements conducted with eligible state and Tribal agencies/organizations. The target for FY 2027 is 40 engagements.

Objective 3.2 focuses on the advancement of cooperative federalism between EPA and its partners, emphasizing collaboration with state, Tribal, federal, congressional, and international partners to effectively safeguard human health and the environment. Achieving these goals is crucial for advancing EPA's mission and priorities by optimizing resource use and enhancing partnerships.

In FY 2027, the Agency will invest in technology and tools to support assessments, enhance outreach, and facilitate collaboration across state, Tribal, and federal partners. EPA will prioritize resources to support essential radiological emergency preparedness, children's health programs, and disaster recovery, and enhance U.S.-Mexico Border and national security activities. The FY 2027 Budget will be strategically allocated to support the development of collaborative tools and resources, bolster partnerships with health units, and expand outreach capabilities.

The Agency's utilization of technology to provide technical assistance will help ensure consistent practices and further educate and support small businesses. In FY 2027, EPA will focus on outreach and recruitment efforts on individual state environmental regulatory agencies and Tribal organizations/councils.

The FY 2027 Budget will support the implementation of strategic partnerships and collaborative tools. By investing in technology and outreach efforts, the Agency will enhance its capacity to engage with partners effectively, improve data sharing, and drive impactful environmental outcomes. These advancements will facilitate compliance, foster community health, and support the broader priorities of the *Powering the Great American Comeback* initiative. Strategic allocation of resources ensures that EPA can effectively meet its goals and contribute to its mission of safeguarding human health and the environment.

Goal and Objective Overviews

Radiation Monitoring

EPA will continue to focus on essential preparedness work across the Agency's radiological emergency response activities. In FY 2027, \$2.5 million will support continued operation of the RadNet Air Monitoring Network, the national environmental radiation monitoring system. Funding will provide the maintenance, repair, and telemetry services necessary to support EPA's responsibility to the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex of the National Response Framework. The Agency will assist officials, including federal partners, with data to make the most informed decisions should a radiological incident occur.

Children's Health Protection

In FY 2027, EPA will provide \$6.8 million with 18.7 FTE, including \$500 thousand with 1 FTE in new investment, to co-lead the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks to Children, support Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units, and enhance monitoring of children's health trends. The Agency will leverage key activities and utilize science-based information to help reduce environmental exposures while improving health outcomes for children, fostering resilience and long-term well-being.

U.S.-Mexico Border Program

Through collaboration with state and local governments, Tribes, and border communities, EPA will help to ensure that corresponding projects reflect local priorities and deliver measurable results. Agency efforts will support cooperative federalism and strengthen community health and safety, leveraging partnerships to address transboundary pollution and enhance infrastructure. The FY 2027 Budget includes an investment of \$500 thousand in grant funding to address water infrastructure to improve health and the environment for millions of Americans living on the American side of the border.

Direct Implementation (DI) Programs

In FY 2027, EPA will conduct assessments of over 30 programs that implement environmental protection on behalf of Tribes, using nationally consistent metrics to measure program capabilities. These activities align with EPA's Indian Policy and support federal trust responsibilities. By working closely with federally recognized Tribes on a government-to-government basis, EPA will aid in the establishment of robust environmental protection in Indian Country, fostering trust and collaboration with Tribal governments, and enhancing program effectiveness.

Enhancing National Security

EPA is committed to protecting the environment and health of millions of Americans by strengthening national security including support for a robust natural disaster preparedness and effective agency coordination. The FY 2027 Budget provides \$4.6 million with 10.9 FTE to enhance disaster recovery support, including developing the necessary guidance and trainings to increase national disaster mitigation and recovery capacity. Additionally, the FY 2027 Budget includes \$500 thousand in new investment to provide resources to address challenges to inter- and intra-agency coordination and funding for laboratory upgrades at EPA's Biosafety Level (BSL)-3 research facility in Fort Meade, MD.

Objective 3.3: Organizational Excellence – *Improve Performance and Effectiveness of Internal Operations*

The FY 2027 Budget includes \$762.8 million with 1,935.9 FTE to advance this objective. This objective is directly supported by the following performance goals:

- Number of operational processes improved for increased efficiency and/or business outcomes. The target for FY 2027 is 225 processes improved.
- Number of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) responses in backlog. The target for FY 2027 is zero responses in the backlog.
- Percentage of space utilized at EPA-owned and federally leased facilities. The target for FY 2027 is 45 percent of space utilized.
- Average annual number of days to complete EPA recruitment actions. The target for FY 2027 is 80 days.

EPA is committed to improving the performance and effectiveness of its internal operations. EPA's strategy focuses on streamlining core processes, modernizing systems, and enhancing workforce efficiency to maximize the value of taxpayer dollars while supporting EPA in fulfilling its core mission of protecting human health and the environment. To accomplish these goals, EPA will undertake a multi-faceted approach in FY 2027 that modernizes financial systems and improves data and information availability achieved through innovative approaches and technologies to optimize real estate, transform the workforce for greater effectiveness, and improve the efficiency of grants and acquisitions.

Space Consolidation

EPA is committed to reducing office, laboratory, and warehouse space to achieve annual rent avoidance to offset EPA's escalating rent and security costs and reduce taxpayer burden. In FY 2027, the Budget includes up to \$20 million to support optimization of office and laboratory space to right-size EPA's footprint while supporting activities necessary for the consolidation of two to three laboratories, retrofitting laboratories with technologies and AI automation, and releasing excess office space in high-cost areas. This includes EPA's ongoing effort to vacate its Houston, TX, regional laboratory and consolidate into EPA-owned laboratory space in Ada, OK, for an annual rent avoidance of \$3.5 million.

Human Resource (HR) Systems

In FY 2027, EPA will focus on optimizing the hiring process through implementing workforce restructuring efforts, aimed at increasing workforce efficiency, restoring accountability, and promoting merit-based opportunities, in line with the President's Management Agenda. These initiatives will involve eliminating non-essential functions, evaluating policy-influencing positions, enforcing hiring restrictions, and reshaping organizational structure to better align with the Administration's priorities. The FY 2027 Budget includes \$4.4 million in new investment to support modernization and replacement of EPA's legacy HR systems with a single, modern core Human Capital Management (HCM) system to better support the Agency's implementation of a Merit Hiring Plan. In FY 2027, EPA will implement workforce restructuring efforts by eliminating non-essential functions and implementing hiring restrictions to minimize government waste.

Financial Systems

The FY 2027 Budget also invests \$5 million to improve and modernize functionality of critical financial, budget and payroll systems at EPA, move existing applications into the cloud and advance AI and machine learning to further efficiencies. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to focus on automating financial transaction processing, record keeping, and reporting functions to increase speed, accuracy, and transparency. Integration of AI, machine learning, and other automation tools will further improve data delivery, enable flexibility, and enhance user experience, advancing operational efficiency to meet EPA priorities. By doing so, EPA will reform acquisition policies to streamline internal procedures, eliminate outdated guidance, and promote plain language usage. These policy reforms will help staff and stakeholders better understand acquisition requirements, ensure compliance with evolving federal procurement directives, and support the President's call for common sense in federal procurement.

Procurement and Grants

In FY 2027, EPA will improve interoperability in grants and contracts oversight data. The Agency will implement the Office of Management and Budget's indirect cost policy outlined in the "Uniform Grants Guidance" to streamline processes, cap recoverable costs, and advance the President's Made in America agenda. By implementing risk-based monitoring policies, EPA will demonstrate responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars and ensure effective grants management and compliance with federal regulations. This effort will include bolstering post-award monitoring, increase the number of grants closeouts, and close out corrective actions from audits. In FY 2027, EPA will invest an additional \$2 million to implement Executive Order 14240: *Eliminating Waste and Saving Taxpayer Dollars by Consolidating Procurement*²³ and transition many agency contracts to interagency assisted acquisition actions. Resources will be used strategically to supplement grants and interagency agreement oversight and policy expertise of federal FTE.

²³ Executive Order 14240: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/03/eliminating-waste-and-saving-taxpayer-dollars-by-consolidating-procurement/>.

Goal 4: Make America the AI Capital of the World

Introduction

The overarching aim of Goal 4 is to support development of robust artificial intelligence (AI) capabilities and supporting infrastructure that propel EPA and the U.S. to the forefront of global AI leadership, while ensuring environmental and operational efficiency. Central to this goal is the strategic objective of *Powering AI: Encourage AI Data Centers and Facilities to Use American-Made Energy and Efficient Water Reuse Solutions*. EPA recognizes that the growth of AI technologies and supporting infrastructure must be aligned with environmental stewardship and aims to reduce the impact of rapidly expanding and evolving AI data centers and supporting infrastructure. EPA will prioritize permitting efficiencies and regulatory flexibility to enable data center development that results in more resource-efficient facilities. In parallel, the strategic objective *Efficient Systems: Leverage AI to Improve EPA Processes and Capabilities* focuses on transforming the Agency's internal operations. By integrating AI into its workflows and training its workforce on AI capabilities, EPA aims to enhance productivity, reduce costs, and streamline processes while operating in an environment of lean staffing. This modernization effort is expected to create a more agile and responsive workforce, capable of addressing environmental challenges with greater precision and speed.

As the AI industry rapidly expands, data centers face challenges related to their energy and water consumption. In FY 2027, EPA will collaborate with industry and state leaders, as well as state monitoring and enforcement offices, to promote efficient resource use in data centers, technological advancement, and environmental responsibility. A key strategy includes employing AI algorithms for predictive analytics. For example, data centers can anticipate energy demand fluctuations and dynamically adjust resource allocation and cooling systems to reduce waste. Additionally, EPA will work to facilitate investment in and development of AI supporting infrastructure within the U.S. by completing reviews and providing updates under the New Source Review (NSR)²⁴ clean air permitting program. In FY 2027, EPA will also continue to identify brownfield and Superfund sites for qualifying projects in line with the President's direction, develop guidance to expedite environmental reviews for qualified reuse, and assist state governments and private parties to expeditiously return brownfield and Superfund sites to productive use.

Moreover, the integration of AI into EPA processes will foster innovation by keeping EPA on pace with world-wide technological advancements and enhance the Agency's ability to fulfill its core mission. In addition, EPA will utilize AI tools to support rulemaking and permitting processes, such as categorizing tens of thousands of public comments, developing communication products, and supporting other programmatic needs. By improving the precision of its assessments, EPA can allocate resources more effectively, ensuring that its efforts have the greatest possible impact on environmental protection and public health. The FY 2027 Budget includes \$202.2 million with 730 FTE to advance AI capabilities.

²⁴ For additional information, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/nsr>.

Objective 4.1: Powering AI – Encourage AI Data Centers and Facilities to Use American-Made Energy and Efficient Water Reuse Solutions

The FY 2027 Budget includes \$81.3 million with 258.9 FTE for Objective 4.1. This objective is directly supported by the following performance goal:

- Number of actions completed under the Clean Air Act for stationary sources in industry sectors that will provide greater flexibility to support the development of AI data centers in the U. S.

EPA will collaborate with industry leaders and other stakeholders to facilitate investment in and development of AI supporting infrastructure in the U.S. Through collaboration with the AI industry partners, EPA will also ensure that its environmental resources and tools are effectively utilized to define, assist, and implement efficient use and improvements, thereby protecting human health and the environment. In line with promoting common sense regulation, and alignment with Executive Order 14318: *Accelerating Federal Permitting of Data Center Infrastructure*,²⁵ EPA will work to facilitate investment in and development of AI supporting infrastructure within the U.S. by streamlining permitting reviews under the NSR and other programs. These efforts will empower the data centers that are the backbone of the AI industry while protecting human health and the environment.

EPA will also leverage resources from across multiple program projects to better support AI data centers, facilities, and supporting infrastructure. Developing new solutions for AI-related activities does not occur in a vacuum and work that is being done on other EPA goals will fill needs for this objective. For example, in FY 2027, EPA will promote water reuse and water-efficient technologies by working with data centers to reduce water consumption while maintaining operational efficiency. Streamlining the permitting processes will facilitate the integration of innovative solutions that align technological growth with environmental stewardship. Additionally, EPA will support local efforts in FY 2027 to expand and upgrade the Nation’s water infrastructure, thus attracting and sustainably supporting innovative businesses such as AI data centers and facilities.

Moreover, EPA will promote public-private partnerships in FY 2027 to leverage resources and expertise, while assessing environmental impacts to ensure reclamation activities contribute positively to site remediation. In FY 2027, EPA will identify brownfields and Superfund sites for projects that support Executive Order 14318, develop guidance to expedite environmental reviews for qualified reuse, and assist state governments and private parties to return such brownfields and Superfund sites to productive use as expeditiously as possible. This effort not only enhances resource security but also supports environmental remediation and economic revitalization. Through these comprehensive efforts, EPA is dedicated to powering AI with creative and efficient energy and water solutions, ensuring a strong future for both technology and the environment.

²⁵ Executive Order 14318: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/07/accelerating-federal-permitting-of-data-center-infrastructure/>.

Objective 4.2: Efficient Systems – Leverage AI to Improve EPA Processes and Capabilities

The FY 2027 Budget includes \$120.8 million with 471.1 FTE to advance Objective 4.2. This objective is directly supported by the following performance goals:

- Increase the number of processes enhanced by AI and automation techniques to streamline agency business outcomes. The target for FY 2027 is one process.
- Percentage of Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&Ms) closed on time. The target for FY 2027 is 80 percent of POA&Ms.

EPA is working to develop robust AI capabilities that propel the U.S. to the forefront of global AI leadership, while ensuring environmental sustainability and operational efficiency. To that end, EPA is investing \$7.1 million in new resources to establish a Centralized Target Architecture necessary to consolidate decentralized IT systems and reduce overall Agency IT expenditures. Activities under this objective will transform EPA's internal operations through automation and the integration of AI technologies.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue modernizing its workflows, transitioning from outdated, paper-based systems to more agile, digital solutions. These efforts will build upon continual development and refinement of AI use cases and initiatives, which have high operational impact. In FY 2027, EPA will also integrate AI solutions and platforms, which can improve the accuracy and speed of environmental assessments, optimize resource allocation, and develop modern solutions to pressing environmental issues.

In FY 2027, EPA will also leverage AI and cost-effective solutions to convert internal administrative paper or analog workflows into modern digital workflows. This initiative will speed up common administrative tasks and improve internal data collection and reporting and improve cross-agency data interoperability and delivery to the public. Additionally, EPA will leverage AI and machine learning capabilities to assist staff with their record responsibilities, including the appropriate scheduling of electronic records. In FY 2027, EPA will invest \$19.1 million with 12.3 FTE on information security projects, including \$9.6 million with 1.5 FTE in new investments. These resources will increase EPA's capacity to implement critical cybersecurity solutions, protect the Agency's IT infrastructure portfolio, and improve EPA's IT resiliency and limit vulnerabilities in the event of a malicious attack.

Since 2025, EPA has launched an initiative aimed at integrating AI into daily operations, delivering reliable financial data to stakeholders, and establishing a governance framework for responsible use of data and AI. As part of this effort, a Data and AI Community of Practice was formed to develop a strategy to enhance efficiencies through AI; develop a training plan to expand staff's data, AI, and automation capabilities, and capture practical use cases where reliable data, AI, and automation could deliver the greatest impact in support of the Agency's mission. Under the initiative, EPA developed machine learning algorithms which analyze large data sets and produce reliable analyses and predictions, saving staff time to focus on other value-added activities.

Goal 5: Bring Back and Protect American Auto Jobs

Introduction

The American auto industry is a cornerstone of U.S. manufacturing and economic strength, and an enduring symbol of American ingenuity. The industry has faced significant challenges in recent years including unnecessary government mandates, overburdensome regulations, material and parts shortages, labor shortages, and competition from foreign manufacturers with unfair advantages. EPA has a responsibility to protect human health and the environment in a way that promotes economic prosperity. EPA will use its statutory and discretionary authority to reduce burdensome regulations on the automotive industry and associated partners, and foster domestic manufacturing, while protecting the health of American auto workers.

Ensuring that Americans have the opportunity and ability to choose what vehicle is best for them is a right bolstered by the return of the domestic automobile manufacturing and can only be achieved through smart and appropriate regulations. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to assess costs, benefits, and job impacts of agency actions on businesses, communities, and government entities to develop common-sense policies and regulations that promote innovation in the auto industry that is protective of human health and the environment. EPA's National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL) will be a key component in conducting emissions testing and reviewing data to ensure vehicles meet reasonable standards. EPA's Renewable Fuel Standard Program will also ensure that the Nation's renewable fuels sector maintains a competitive edge, and dependence on imported oil is decreased.

The FY 2027 Budget includes \$120.8 million with 374.9 FTE to advance Goal 5: *Bring Back and Protect American Auto Jobs*.

Objective 5.1 Vehicle Choice – Support Options for Safer, Reliable, and Affordable Vehicles for Every American

The FY 2027 Budget includes \$103.9 million with 303.7 FTE for Objective 5.1. This objective is directly supported by the following performance goals:

- Number of regulatory and administrative actions completed that reduce barriers to safer, reliable, and affordable vehicles and engines.
- Number of certificates of conformity issued that demonstrate that the respective engine, vehicle, equipment, component, or system conforms to all applicable emission requirements and may be entered into commerce. The target for FY 2027 is 4,900 certificates.

EPA is focused on promoting consumer choice by removing regulatory barriers to motor vehicle access. EPA's *Powering the Great American Comeback* initiative sets a guiding framework for the Agency that focuses on protecting human health and the environment while energizing the American economy. In FY 2027, EPA will support the revitalization of the auto industry through streamlining regulations and reducing regulatory burdens. As part of EPA's work to support this objective, the Agency will identify opportunities to eliminate costly and inflexible compliance

burdens for vehicle manufacturers, which will increase consumer choice for affordable, practical vehicles to meet their driving needs and lifestyle. In FY 2027, EPA will issue regulations and administrative actions that reduce barriers to safer, reliable, and affordable vehicles and engines. These actions will ensure a level playing field for consumer choice in vehicles. In FY 2027, EPA will continue 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 EPA will reevaluate the 2022 Highway Heavy-Duty Engine Low NOx rule. The first major step in this plan was taken on August 1, 2025, when EPA published the proposed rulemaking “Reconsideration of 2009 Endangerment Finding and Greenhouse Gas Vehicle Standards.”²⁶

In FY 2027, EPA requests \$3.5 million with 5 FTE in new investments to support mandatory vehicle and engine testing, timely certification review and issuance, and to address security risks to the Engine and Vehicles Compliance Information System (EV-CIS). EPA will perform its vehicle and engine certification and compliance oversight functions, including conducting compliance oversight tests when evidence suggests noncompliance. The Agency will also conduct emissions testing at the NVFEL, and review data provided by manufacturers to measure compliance.

In FY 2027, EPA will also maintain oversight of the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) Program and continue to evaluate compliance with RFS provisions through its credit trading system, which is used to track the creation, trades, and use of billions of Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs) for compliance.

Objective 5.2 Smart Regulations – *Update Regulations to Support American Workers*

The FY 2027 Budget includes \$16.9 million with 71.2 FTE for Objective 5.2. This objective is directly supported by the following performance goals:

- Percentage of previously issued significant regulations that impact the American automotive industry that are reviewed by EPA. The target for FY 2027 is 25 percent of regulations.
- Aggregate net cost savings between finalized regulatory and deregulatory activities.

EPA will develop regulations in alignment with governing statutes, executive orders, and agency commitments. These regulations must be based on sound technical, economic, and policy assumptions and ensure that business and industry are not stifled with unreasonable burdens. In FY 2027, the Agency will reevaluate existing regulations, deregulate in strategic areas to bring back and protect American jobs, and develop new smart regulations that work *for* the economy rather than against it.

Tackling the cost-of-living crisis requires engagement from everyday Americans, industry experts, and government partners. In FY 2027, EPA will develop smart regulations by assessing and

²⁶ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/08/01/2025-14572/reconsiderationof-2009-endangerment-finding-and-greenhouse-gas-vehicle-standards>.

Goal and Objective Overviews

reviewing the costs and benefits to jobs, communities, industry, and the broader economy. The Agency's economy-wide model for analyzing the economic, distributional, and macroeconomic impacts of environmental regulation will be deployed to support regulatory analysis to ensure future policy supports the American auto industry and protects American workers.

EPA's Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis Program includes a realignment of resources in FY 2027 to implement deregulatory policy priorities and to review and improve the Agency's regulations and economic tools. The Agency is committed to ensuring it meets or exceeds the goal of repealing 10 regulations for each new regulation issued, consistent with Executive Order 14192: *Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation*.²⁷ This will guarantee that any new regulations are fully informed and high-quality, taking into account the health and safety of American workers, the environment, the auto industry, and the economy.

To achieve this goal, EPA will employ effective strategies including iterative approaches through enhanced engagements with stakeholders, reducing barriers to conducting high-quality analysis, and providing analysis to support evidence-based decision making. EPA will pursue appropriate actions to reduce the cost of the transportation sector and create employment opportunities for American workers.

²⁷ Executive Order 14192: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/unleashing-prosperity-through-deregulation/>.

Appendix



Photo Submission: Kathryn Sullivan – Acadia National Park, Maine

Program Project by Program Area

PROGRAM PROJECTS BY PROGRAM AREA
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2025 Final Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2027 President's Budget	FY 2027 President's Budget v. FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan
Science & Technology				
Clean Air				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$6,518	\$6,356	\$6,739	\$383
Atmospheric Protection	\$7,350	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$17,416	\$22,516	\$10,615	-\$11,901
Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification	\$111,635	\$109,752	\$103,960	-\$5,792
Subtotal, Clean Air	\$142,919	\$138,624	\$121,314	-\$17,310
Enforcement				
Forensics Support	\$16,927	\$14,895	\$9,903	-\$4,992
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$10,558	\$9,307	\$10,588	\$1,281
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$21,063	\$23,915	\$27,999	\$4,084
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$436	\$735	\$500	-\$235
Subtotal, Homeland Security	\$32,056	\$33,957	\$39,087	\$5,130
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	\$26	\$335	\$0	-\$335
Radiation: Protection	\$1,625	\$781	\$1,020	\$239
Radiation: Response Preparedness	\$3,670	\$3,961	\$4,023	\$62
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	\$0	\$296	\$0	-\$296
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	\$5,321	\$5,373	\$5,043	-\$330
IT / Data Management / Security				
IT / Data Management	\$3,018	\$2,890	\$2,841	-\$49
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$68,981	\$64,714	\$60,311	-\$4,403
Workforce Reshaping	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$68,981	\$64,714	\$61,311	-\$3,403
Pesticides Licensing				
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	\$2,969	\$2,712	\$2,422	-\$290
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	\$1,960	\$2,395	\$2,599	\$204
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	\$647	\$993	\$671	-\$322
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	\$5,577	\$6,100	\$5,692	-\$408

Program Project by Program Area

	FY 2025 Final Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2027 President's Budget	FY 2027 President's Budget v. FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan
Research: Air and Energy				
Research: Air and Energy	\$94,217	\$96,000	\$32,825	-\$63,175
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability				
Health and Environmental Risk Assessment	\$36,359	\$35,509	\$24,300	-\$11,209
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability				
<i>Endocrine Disruptors</i>	\$11,848	\$12,534	\$11,156	-\$1,378
<i>Computational Toxicology</i>	\$17,021	\$18,348	\$15,602	-\$2,746
<i>Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability (other activities)</i>	\$50,171	\$53,353	\$39,339	-\$14,014
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	\$79,041	\$84,235	\$66,097	-\$18,138
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	\$115,399	\$119,744	\$90,397	-\$29,347
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$118,419	\$121,477	\$57,523	-\$63,954
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources				
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	\$106,285	\$108,468	\$77,849	-\$30,619
Ensure Safe Water				
Drinking Water Programs	\$5,632	\$4,700	\$4,600	-\$100
Congressional Priorities (Formerly - Clean and Safe Water Technical Assistance Grants)				
Congressional Priorities	\$7,338	\$27,253	\$0	-\$27,253
Total, Science & Technology	\$722,090	\$744,195	\$508,385	-\$235,810
Environmental Programs & Management				
Alaska Contaminated Lands				
Alaska Contaminated Lands	\$17,977	\$20,000	\$19,978	-\$22
Brownfields				
Brownfields	\$24,495	\$25,689	\$12,514	-\$13,175
Clean Air				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$12,593	\$8,433	\$12,947	\$4,514
Atmospheric Protection	\$79,492	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal Stationary Source Regulations	\$26,170	\$29,955	\$24,768	-\$5,187
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$163,216	\$239,030	\$138,190	-\$100,840
Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	\$6,117	\$9,099	\$5,772	-\$3,327
Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund	\$21	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal, Clean Air	\$287,609	\$286,517	\$181,677	-\$104,840

Program Project by Program Area

	FY 2025 Final Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2027 President's Budget	FY 2027 President's Budget v. FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	\$114,685	\$106,498	\$68,469	-\$38,029
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	\$197,884	\$231,101	\$137,018	-\$94,083
Criminal Enforcement	\$61,791	\$82,995	\$29,789	-\$53,206
Environmental Justice	\$44,771	\$0	\$0	\$0
NEPA Implementation	\$21,048	\$24,207	\$33,647	\$9,440
New EPM Grant Program (name pending)	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	-\$30,000
Subtotal, Enforcement	\$325,494	\$368,303	\$200,454	-\$167,849
Geographic Programs				
Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay	\$86,906	\$93,000	\$91,825	-\$1,175
Geographic Program: Gulf of America	\$25,161	\$26,000	\$25,449	-\$551
Geographic Program: Lake Champlain	\$15,754	\$25,500	\$15,590	-\$9,910
Geographic Program: Long Island Sound	\$40,884	\$40,502	\$39,976	-\$526
Geographic Program: Other				
<i>Lake Pontchartrain</i>	\$2,199	\$2,700	\$1,012	-\$1,688
<i>S. New England Estuary (SNEE)</i>	\$10,230	\$7,500	\$3,295	-\$4,205
<i>Geographic Program: Other (other activities)</i>	\$3,911	\$6,000	\$2,772	-\$3,228
Subtotal, Geographic Program: Other	\$16,340	\$16,200	\$7,079	-\$9,121
Great Lakes Restoration	\$329,819	\$369,000	\$367,724	-\$1,276
Geographic Program: South Florida	\$8,622	\$9,000	\$8,489	-\$511
Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay	\$69,945	\$55,000	\$0	-\$55,000
Geographic Program: Puget Sound	\$22,307	\$56,000	\$28,772	-\$27,228
Subtotal, Geographic Programs	\$615,738	\$690,202	\$584,904	-\$105,298
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	\$4,206	\$4,699	\$4,626	-\$73
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$901	\$3,033	\$1,352	-\$1,681
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$5,124	\$2,639	\$4,986	\$2,347
Subtotal, Homeland Security	\$10,231	\$10,371	\$10,964	\$593
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	\$3,291	\$2,540	\$0	-\$2,540
Radiation: Protection	\$9,893	\$9,530	\$2,415	-\$7,115
Radiation: Response Preparedness	\$1,868	\$2,875	\$2,302	-\$573
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	\$14,274	\$11,907	\$11,984	\$77
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	\$29,326	\$26,852	\$16,701	-\$10,151

Program Project by Program Area

	FY 2025 Final Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2027 President's Budget	FY 2027 President's Budget v. FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan
Information Exchange / Outreach				
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	\$14,811	\$12,046	\$10,657	-\$1,389
TRI / Right to Know	\$12,172	\$7,039	\$13,075	\$6,036
Tribal - Capacity Building	\$15,173	\$14,715	\$14,847	\$132
Executive Management and Operations	\$60,878	\$63,867	\$38,111	-\$25,756
Environmental Education	\$8,685	\$9,500	\$0	-\$9,500
Exchange Network	\$11,554	\$6,378	\$9,017	\$2,639
Small Minority Business Assistance	\$2,498	\$2,458	\$1,058	-\$1,400
Small Business Ombudsman	\$1,340	\$986	\$1,948	\$962
Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination	\$6,925	\$6,350	\$6,753	\$403
Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach	\$134,036	\$123,339	\$95,466	-\$27,873
International Programs				
U.S. Mexico Border	\$2,623	\$2,640	\$3,234	\$594
International Sources of Pollution	\$8,002	\$6,812	\$5,724	-\$1,088
Trade and Governance	\$4,682	\$4,108	\$0	-\$4,108
Subtotal, International Programs	\$15,307	\$13,560	\$8,958	-\$4,602
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	\$8,624	\$8,584	\$13,974	\$5,390
IT / Data Management	\$84,894	\$85,590	\$79,854	-\$5,736
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	\$93,518	\$94,174	\$93,828	-\$346
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Integrated Environmental Strategies	\$14,752	\$6,763	\$7,821	\$1,058
Administrative Law	\$5,366	\$5,905	\$4,988	-\$917
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$474	\$0	\$0	\$0
Civil Rights Program	\$10,772	\$10,449	\$9,557	-\$892
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$60,697	\$54,477	\$52,554	-\$1,923
Legal Advice: Support Program	\$17,677	\$15,286	\$17,665	\$2,379
Regional Science and Technology	\$798	\$0	\$0	\$0
Science Advisory Board	\$3,186	\$3,192	\$3,935	\$743
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	\$17,475	\$16,482	\$16,887	\$405
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	\$131,197	\$112,554	\$113,407	\$853
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST	\$11,507	\$11,126	\$6,710	-\$4,416
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$86,699	\$88,792	\$80,475	-\$8,317

Program Project by Program Area

	FY 2025 Final Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2027 President's Budget	FY 2027 President's Budget v. FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$281,585	\$258,274	\$252,262	-\$6,012
Acquisition Management	\$32,376	\$30,077	\$31,551	\$1,474
Human Resources Management	\$54,584	\$50,137	\$41,820	-\$8,317
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$32,274	\$30,263	\$26,596	-\$3,667
Workforce Reshaping	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$487,519	\$457,543	\$434,704	-\$22,839
Pesticides Licensing				
Science Policy and Biotechnology	\$1,249	\$603	\$0	-\$603
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	\$63,622	\$60,220	\$62,383	\$2,163
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	\$46,685	\$49,337	\$44,844	-\$4,493
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	\$5,987	\$5,215	\$5,885	\$670
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	\$117,542	\$115,375	\$113,112	-\$2,263
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)				
RCRA: Corrective Action	\$37,342	\$35,695	\$24,531	-\$11,164
RCRA: Waste Management	\$66,714	\$67,571	\$39,510	-\$28,061
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	\$10,642	\$9,632	\$4,193	-\$5,439
Subtotal, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	\$114,698	\$112,898	\$68,234	-\$44,664
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability				
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	\$179	\$0	\$0	\$0
Toxics Risk Review and Prevention				
Endocrine Disruptors	\$6,658	\$7,614	\$4,715	-\$2,899
Pollution Prevention Program	\$12,768	\$5,351	\$0	-\$5,351
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	\$89,826	\$87,476	\$74,141	-\$13,335
Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program	\$12,815	\$12,512	\$0	-\$12,512
Subtotal, Toxics Risk Review and Prevention	\$122,067	\$112,953	\$78,856	-\$34,097
Protecting Estuaries and Wetlands				
National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways	\$35,930	\$40,000	\$31,855	-\$8,145
Wetlands	\$19,996	\$20,884	\$20,415	-\$469
Subtotal, Protecting Estuaries and Wetlands	\$55,926	\$60,884	\$52,270	-\$8,614
Ensure Safe Water				
Beach / Fish Programs	\$1,761	\$1,613	\$1,809	\$196
Drinking Water Programs	\$122,018	\$115,387	\$122,776	\$7,389
Subtotal, Ensure Safe Water	\$123,779	\$117,000	\$124,585	\$7,585
Ensure Clean Water				

Program Project by Program Area

	FY 2025 Final Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2027 President's Budget	FY 2027 President's Budget v. FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan
Marine Pollution	\$8,413	\$6,670	\$8,820	\$2,150
Surface Water Protection	\$222,370	\$211,463	\$209,775	-\$1,688
Subtotal, Ensure Clean Water	\$230,783	\$218,133	\$218,595	\$462
<i>Congressional Priorities (Formerly - Clean and Safe Water Technical Assistance Grants)</i>				
Congressional Priorities	\$30,688	\$30,700	\$0	-\$30,700
Total, Environmental Programs & Management	\$3,094,304	\$3,114,671	\$2,504,386	-\$610,285
Inspector General				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$42,721	\$43,250	\$37,768	-\$5,482
Total, Inspector General	\$42,721	\$43,250	\$37,768	-\$5,482
Building and Facilities				
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$1,492	\$6,676	\$6,176	-\$500
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$7,147	\$34,000	\$28,900	-\$5,100
Total, Building and Facilities	\$8,639	\$40,676	\$35,076	-\$5,600
Hazardous Substance Superfund				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$10,038	\$11,328	\$11,328	\$0
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	\$1,427	\$817	\$817	\$0
Enforcement				
Criminal Enforcement	\$8,878	\$5,483	\$4,100	-\$1,383
Environmental Justice	\$6,447	\$0	\$0	\$0
Forensics Support	\$1,478	\$888	\$1,071	\$183
Superfund: Enforcement	\$182,769	\$0	\$0	\$0
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	\$13,090	\$452	\$1,544	\$1,092
Subtotal, Enforcement	\$212,661	\$6,823	\$6,715	-\$108
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$49,106	\$34,981	\$34,847	-\$134
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$698	\$1,126	\$915	-\$211
Subtotal, Homeland Security	\$49,804	\$36,107	\$35,762	-\$345

Program Project by Program Area

	FY 2025 Final Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2027 President's Budget	FY 2027 President's Budget v. FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Radiation: Protection	\$2,828	\$2,122	\$2,420	\$298
Information Exchange / Outreach				
Exchange Network	\$1,411	\$0	\$0	\$0
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	\$1,430	\$921	\$5,082	\$4,161
IT / Data Management	\$18,646	\$18,035	\$19,078	\$1,043
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	\$20,076	\$18,956	\$24,160	\$5,204
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$585	\$0	\$0	\$0
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$4,140	\$608	\$593	-\$15
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	\$4,725	\$608	\$593	-\$15
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$32,084	\$20,724	\$21,993	\$1,269
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$65,886	\$66,713	\$61,868	-\$4,845
Acquisition Management	\$27,810	\$15,207	\$23,285	\$8,078
Human Resources Management	\$8,238	\$6,820	\$6,230	-\$590
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$4,880	\$2,730	\$2,834	\$104
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$138,897	\$112,194	\$116,210	\$4,016
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability				
Health and Environmental Risk Assessment	\$3,712	\$2,888	\$5,583	\$2,695
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	\$6,925	\$2,826	\$0	-\$2,826
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	\$10,637	\$5,714	\$5,583	-\$131
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$15,959	\$11,448	\$11,202	-\$246
Superfund Cleanup				
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	\$269,282	\$47,311	\$46,568	-\$743
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	\$8,614	\$7,700	\$7,524	-\$176
Superfund: Federal Facilities	\$28,884	\$21,621	\$21,161	-\$460
Superfund: Remedial	\$1,009,398	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal, Superfund Cleanup	\$1,316,178	\$76,632	\$75,253	-\$1,379
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,784,640	\$282,749	\$290,043	\$7,294

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Enforcement

Program Project by Program Area

	FY 2025 Final Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2027 President's Budget	FY 2027 President's Budget v. FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan
Civil Enforcement	\$608	\$583	\$427	-\$156
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST	\$10,104	\$9,591	\$12,500	\$2,909
LUST Cooperative Agreements	\$56,288	\$52,838	\$38,840	-\$13,998
LUST Prevention	\$25,242	\$24,320	\$0	-\$24,320
Subtotal, Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)	\$91,634	\$86,749	\$51,340	-\$35,409
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$593	\$464	\$439	-\$25
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$457	\$764	\$627	-\$137
Acquisition Management	\$200	\$161	\$132	-\$29
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$1,250	\$1,389	\$1,198	-\$191
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$321	\$182	\$294	\$112
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$93,812	\$88,903	\$53,259	-\$35,644
Inland Oil Spill Programs				
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	\$1,116	\$755	\$605	-\$150
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	\$2,964	\$2,289	\$1,724	-\$565
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$275	\$676	\$555	-\$121
Oil				
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	\$17,744	\$16,220	\$12,679	-\$3,541
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$558	\$621	\$522	-\$99
Total, Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$22,657	\$20,561	\$16,085	-\$4,476
State and Tribal Assistance Grants				
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)				
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	\$35,674	\$39,000	\$10,000	-\$29,000
Brownfields Projects	\$99,703	\$98,000	\$80,000	-\$18,000
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	\$1,871,553	\$746,099	\$155,000	-\$591,099
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water Congressionally Directed Spending	\$191,381	\$892,762	\$0	-\$892,762
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	\$1,096,262	\$410,736	\$150,000	-\$260,736

Program Project by Program Area

	FY 2025 Final Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2027 President's Budget	FY 2027 President's Budget v. FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water Congressionally Directed Spending	\$155,403	\$715,365	\$0	-\$715,365
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	\$425	\$35,000	\$15,000	-\$20,000
Above Ground Fuel Tanks	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	-\$2,000
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	\$28,869	\$90,000	\$0	-\$90,000
Targeted Airshed Grants	\$0	\$67,800	\$36,174	-\$31,626
Small, Rural, and Tribal Drinking Water Assistance Grants <i>(Formerly - Safe Water for Small & Disadvantaged Communities)</i>	\$31,092	\$28,500	\$20,000	-\$8,500
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water	\$103	\$22,000	\$20,000	-\$2,000
Lead Testing in Schools	\$34,066	\$28,000	\$28,000	\$0
Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability	\$17,327	\$6,500	\$16,500	\$10,000
Technical Assistance for Wastewater Treatment Works	\$49,299	\$25,500	\$19,900	-\$5,600
Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Grants	\$32,591	\$41,000	\$41,000	\$0
Water Infrastructure Workforce Investment	\$0	\$5,400	\$5,000	-\$400
Recycling Infrastructure	\$1,140	\$3,500	\$5,000	\$1,500
Wildfire Smoke Preparedness	\$0	\$8,500	\$7,000	-\$1,500
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	\$4,048	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0
Alternative Water Sources Grants Pilot Program	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	-\$2,000
Enhanced Aquifer Use and Recharge	\$0	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$0
Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	\$3,648,936	\$3,279,412	\$647,324	-\$2,632,088
Categorical Grants				
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	\$142,178	\$175,250	\$0	-\$175,250
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	\$105,905	\$116,740	\$0	-\$116,740
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	\$244,479	\$236,672	\$0	-\$236,672
Categorical Grant: Radon	\$9,058	\$9,130	\$0	-\$9,130
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)				
<i>Monitoring Grants</i>	\$13,007	\$18,512	\$0	-\$18,512
<i>Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)</i>	\$185,028	\$207,923	\$0	-\$207,923
<i>Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)</i>	\$198,035	\$226,435	\$0	-\$226,435
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	\$4,884	\$14,104	\$0	-\$14,104
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	\$11,384	\$12,294	\$12,294	\$0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	\$11,664	\$13,000	\$0	-\$13,000
Categorical Grant: Lead	\$16,208	\$15,000	\$0	-\$15,000
Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants	\$100,038	\$101,500	\$0	-\$101,500
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	\$22,615	\$24,250	\$0	-\$24,250

Program Project by Program Area

	FY 2025 Final Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2027 President's Budget	FY 2027 President's Budget v. FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	\$7,308	\$4,723	\$0	-\$4,723
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	\$5,083	\$4,760	\$0	-\$4,760
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	\$66,340	\$72,700	\$72,200	-\$500
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	\$1,141	\$1,475	\$0	-\$1,475
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	\$15,331	\$16,300	\$16,300	\$0
Categorical Grant: Multipurpose Grants	\$242	\$0	\$0	\$0
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	\$9,039	\$9,500	\$0	-\$9,500
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	\$9,863	\$9,750	\$0	-\$9,750
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	\$46,607	\$46,250	\$0	-\$46,250
Subtotal, Categorical Grants	\$1,027,402	\$1,109,833	\$100,794	-\$1,009,039
Congressional Priorities (Formerly - Clean and Safe Water Technical Assistance Grants)				
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$17,158	\$20,364	\$0	-\$20,364
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$4,693,496	\$4,409,609	\$748,118	-\$3,661,491
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund				
Ensure Clean Water				
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation	\$18,636	\$72,274	\$7,839	-\$64,435
Total, Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund	\$18,636	\$72,274	\$7,839	-\$64,435
Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund				
Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Mines				
Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Mines	\$0	\$0	\$1,700	\$1,700
Total, Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund	\$0	\$0	\$1,700	\$1,700
TOTAL, EPA	\$10,480,993	\$8,816,888	\$4,202,659	-\$4,614,229

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

**FY 2025 Actuals are reflective of obligations

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

****FY 2025 Actual Budget includes \$1.2 billion from Superfund tax receipts; FY 2026 and FY 2027 exclude the Superfund tax receipts.

*****TSCA Advance funds are included in Appropriation EPM.

Summary of Agency Resources by Appropriation
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2025 Actuals²	FY 2026 Enacted Budget	FY 2027 President's Budget	Delta FY 2027 PB - FY 2026 ENA
Science & Technology (S&T)	\$722,090	\$744,195	\$508,385	(\$235,810)
Environmental Program & Management (EPM)	\$3,094,304	\$3,114,671	\$2,504,386	(\$610,285)
Inspector General (IG)	\$42,721	\$43,250	\$37,768	(\$5,482)
Building and Facilities (B&F)	\$8,639	\$40,676	\$35,076	(\$5,600)
Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund (GSM) ³	\$0	\$0	\$1,700	\$1,700
Inland Oil Spill Programs (OIL)	\$22,657	\$20,561	\$16,085	(\$4,476)
Hazardous Substance Superfund (SF) ¹	\$1,784,640	\$282,749	\$290,043	\$7,294
Total				
-Superfund Program	\$1,749,152	\$253,814	\$261,499	\$7,685
-Inspector General Transfer	\$10,038	\$11,328	\$11,328	\$0
-S&T Transfer	\$25,450	\$17,607	\$17,216	(\$391)
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST)	\$93,812	\$88,903	\$53,259	(\$35,644)
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) Total	\$4,693,496	\$4,409,609	\$748,118	(\$3,661,491)
-Categorical Grants	\$1,027,402	\$1,109,833	\$100,794	(\$1,009,039)
-All other STAG	\$3,666,094	\$3,299,776	\$647,324	(\$2,652,452)
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund (WIFIA)	\$18,636	\$72,274	\$7,839	(\$64,435)
Agency Total	\$10,480,993	\$8,816,888	\$4,202,659	(\$4,614,229)

1. The FY 2025 Actuals include \$1.2 B in Superfund Tax receipts. FY 2026 and FY 2027 exclude the Superfund tax receipts.
2. The FY 2025 Actuals column is reflective of obligations.
3. The FY 2027 Budget includes \$1.7 M to establish a new Good Samaritan Mine Remediation appropriation.

Categorical Program Grants

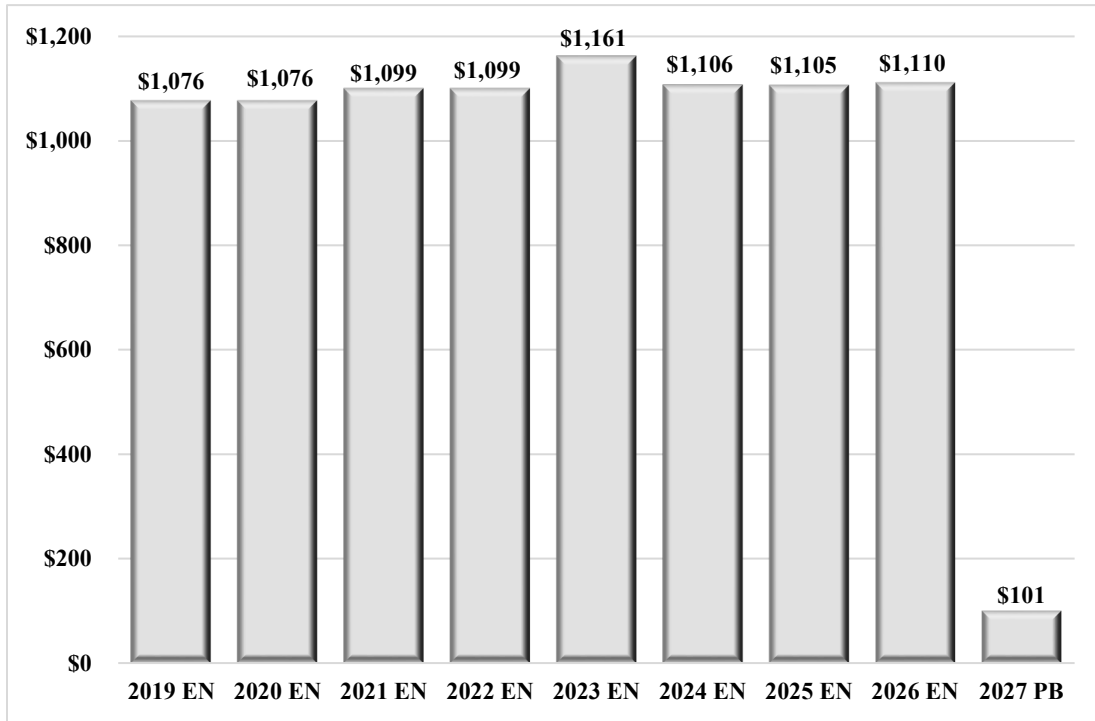
Categorical Program Grants

By National Program and Media

(Dollars in Thousands)

NPM / Grant	FY 2025 Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted Budget	FY 2027 President's Budget	Delta FY 2027 PB - FY 2026 ENA	% Change FY 2027 PB - FY 2026 ENA
<u>Air and Radiation</u>					
State and Local Air Quality Management	\$244,479	\$236,672	\$0	(\$236,672)	-100.0%
Tribal Air Quality Management	\$15,331	\$16,300	\$16,300	\$0	0.0%
Radon	\$9,058	\$9,130	\$0	(\$9,130)	-100.0%
	\$268,868	\$262,102	\$16,300	(\$245,802)	-93.8%
<u>Water</u>					
Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	\$198,035	\$226,435	\$0	(\$226,435)	-100.0%
Beaches Protection	\$9,863	\$9,750	\$0	(\$9,750)	-100.0%
Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	\$142,178	\$175,250	\$0	(\$175,250)	-100.0%
Wetlands Program Development	\$4,884	\$14,104	\$0	(\$14,104)	-100.0%
	\$354,960	\$425,539	\$0	(\$425,539)	-100.0%
<u>Drinking Water</u>					
Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	\$105,905	\$116,740	\$0	(\$116,740)	-100.0%
Underground Injection Control (UIC)	\$11,384	\$12,294	\$12,294	\$0	0.0%
	\$117,288	\$129,034	\$12,294	(\$116,740)	-90.5%
<u>Hazardous Waste</u>					
Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants	\$100,038	\$101,500	\$0	(\$101,500)	-100.0%
Brownfields	\$46,607	\$46,250	\$0	(\$46,250)	-100.0%
Underground Storage Tanks	\$1,141	\$1,475	\$0	(\$1,475)	-100.0%
	\$147,786	\$149,225	\$0	(\$149,225)	-100.0%
<u>Pesticides and Toxics</u>					
Pesticides Program Implementation	\$11,664	\$13,000	\$0	(\$13,000)	-100.0%
Lead	\$16,208	\$15,000	\$0	(\$15,000)	-100.0%
Toxics Substances Compliance	\$5,083	\$4,760	\$0	(\$4,760)	-100.0%
Pesticides Enforcement	\$22,615	\$24,250	\$0	(\$24,250)	-100.0%
	\$55,570	\$57,010	\$0	(\$57,010)	-100.0%
<u>Multimedia</u>					
Environmental Information	\$9,039	\$9,500	\$0	(\$9,500)	-100.0%
Multipurpose Grants	\$242	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Pollution Prevention	\$7,309	\$4,723	\$0	(\$4,723)	-100.0%
Tribal General Assistance Program	\$66,340	\$72,700	\$72,200	(\$500)	-0.7%
	\$82,930	\$86,923	\$72,200	(\$14,723)	-16.9%
Total Categorical Grants	\$1,027,402	\$1,109,833	\$100,794	(\$1,009,039)	-90.9%

Categorical Grants
(Dollars in Millions)



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

In FY 2027, EPA requests a total of \$100.8 million for categorical program grants to support states and Tribal governments. This represents an approximately 91 percent decrease below the FY 2026 enacted level. With many of these statutes having been on the books for several decades, states and local governments are more than capable of funding their own programs in compliance with the law. Therefore, the FY 2027 President’s Budget proposes to eliminate most categorical grants while maintaining funding for Tribes and Underground Injection Control (UIC) Grants. These remaining grants promote cooperative federalism to empower states to achieve primary enforcement authority while encouraging states to innovate and find more efficient ways to meet their responsibilities under delegated authority.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to offer flexibility to state and Tribal governments to manage their environmental programs as well as provide technical and financial assistance to achieve mutual environmental goals. First, EPA and its state and Tribal partners will continue to implement the National Environmental Performance Partnership System (NEPPS), designed to provide states with the flexibility to operate their programs while continuing to emphasize the measuring and reporting of environmental results. Second, the Agency supports the Performance Partnership Grants to continue providing states and Tribes 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 2027 President's Budget requests \$16.3 million for grants to support the Tribal Air Quality Management Program, matching the FY 2026 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 Grants

In FY 2027, EPA requests \$12.3 million for the UIC Grants Program, consistent with the FY 2026 enacted level, to provide funding 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 to 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 2027, EPA requests \$72.2 million in the Tribal General Assistance Program (GAP), a decrease of \$500 thousand from the FY 2026 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. Funding will support Tribal governments in building long-term environmental protection program capacity. This includes strategic planning, data utilization, and program development tailored to Tribal priorities, ensuring that federal and Tribal responsibilities align to ensure clean air, land, and water exists on Tribal land.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Resources

and

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 2025 Actual ACT. OBLIG.	FY 2026 ENA TOT. OBLIG.	FY 2027 PB EST. OBLIG.
Alabama	\$19,291	\$15,373	\$2,366
Alaska	\$14,006	\$10,109	\$1,340
Arizona	\$20,935	\$19,070	\$2,344
Arkansas	\$13,058	\$15,599	\$1,604
California	\$130,945	\$95,737	\$14,457
Colorado	\$47,930	\$21,392	\$2,347
Connecticut	\$13,706	\$5,841	\$1,340
Delaware	\$10,935	\$4,933	\$1,340
District of Columbia	\$16,115	\$3,841	\$1,340
Florida	\$29,695	\$24,690	\$4,836
Georgia	\$259	\$32,976	\$3,633
Hawaii	\$110,388	\$11,465	\$1,340
Idaho	\$15,567	\$16,841	\$1,340
Illinois	\$62,649	\$54,945	\$4,067
Indiana	\$18,736	\$19,908	\$2,299
Iowa	\$23,308	\$5,776	\$2,015
Kansas	\$12,163	\$23,534	\$1,494
Kentucky	\$6,075	\$27,333	\$1,631
Louisiana	\$6,363	\$6,994	\$1,829
Maine	\$27,260	\$19,946	\$1,340
Maryland	\$26,826	\$17,295	\$2,784
Massachusetts	\$41,551	\$31,573	\$2,877
Michigan	\$12,160	\$42,854	\$3,058
Minnesota	\$12,364	\$31,616	\$2,027
Mississippi	\$5,852	\$9,641	\$1,678
Missouri	\$7,635	\$6,254	\$2,182
Montana	\$10,906	\$13,966	\$1,340
Nebraska	\$16,052	\$16,951	\$1,340
Nevada	\$26,988	\$19,339	\$1,389
New Hampshire	\$15,859	\$4,481	\$1,340
New Jersey	\$46,816	\$30,818	\$2,379
New Mexico	\$4,661	\$9,992	\$1,340
New York	\$88,044	\$65,258	\$6,259
North Carolina	\$409,492	\$32,324	\$3,693
North Dakota	\$15,541	\$3,841	\$1,340
Ohio	\$32,762	\$31,120	\$3,026
Oklahoma	\$15,851	\$35,983	\$1,948
Oregon	\$21,130	\$19,161	\$2,016
Pennsylvania	\$41,409	\$26,034	\$4,421
Rhode Island	\$13,081	\$7,313	\$1,340
South Carolina	\$15,702	\$20,812	\$1,675
South Dakota	\$10,906	\$3,841	\$1,340
Tennessee	\$52,101	\$13,846	\$2,256
Texas	\$37,140	\$52,812	\$10,684
Utah	\$4,661	\$16,002	\$1,340
Vermont	\$15,541	\$8,181	\$1,340
Virginia	\$49,370	\$16,588	\$1,892
Washington	\$11,419	\$31,164	\$3,069
West Virginia	\$22,541	\$17,142	\$1,340
Wisconsin	\$28,666	\$12,558	\$2,295
Wyoming	\$4,661	\$4,841	\$1,340
American Samoa	\$1,344	\$1,108	\$387

SRF Obligations by State

STATE OR TERRITORY	FY 2025 Actual ACT. OBLIG.	FY 2026 ENA TOT. OBLIG.	FY 2027 PB EST. OBLIG.
Guam	\$0	\$1,556	\$543
Northern Mariana Islands	\$210	\$1,698	\$592
Puerto Rico	\$4,661	\$3,841	\$1,340
Freely Associated States	\$0	\$0	\$0
Virgin Islands	\$5,674	\$1,400	\$488
Indian Tribes	\$15,585	\$8,095	\$3,000
Non-State Allocations	\$52,270	\$18,499	\$13,000
<i>American Iron and Steel Management and Oversight¹</i>	\$217	\$462	\$1,000
<i>Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment (DWINSA)²</i>	\$34	\$0	\$0
<i>Community Project Funding Items/ Congressionally Directed Spending Items³</i>	\$46,178	\$6,037	\$0
<i>EPA Administrative Reserve⁴</i>	\$1,875	\$0	\$0
<i>Monitoring for Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR)⁵</i>	\$3,966	\$12,000	\$12,000
TOTAL⁶:	\$1,796,813	\$1,126,101	\$150,000

Notes:

1. Section 424 P.L. 114-113, which amended the Clean Water Act (CWA), provides EPA the authority to retain up to 0.25 % of CWSRF and DWSRF appropriated funds for American Iron and Steel Management and Oversight (AIS). CWA 608 authorizes EPA to reserve up to 0.25% of funds appropriated for AIS oversight.
2. Contractor support for the 8th Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment (DWINSA) is included.
3. These funds include any administrative set asides for Community Project Funding (CPF)/ Congressionally Directed Spending (CDS) projects.
4. Includes EPA administrative oversight for payroll, travel, other administrative needs.
5. These funds include a set-aside of the DWSRF Program to pay for the cost of monitoring unregulated contaminants at systems serving fewer than 10,000 people. EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR) Program to collect data for contaminants suspected of being present in drinking water, but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).
6. Numbers in this table exclude supplemental appropriations under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA).

SRF Obligations by State

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

STATE OR TERRITORY	FY 2025 Actual ACT. OBLIG.	FY 2026 ENA TOT. OBLIG.	FY 2027 PB EST. OBLIG.
Alabama	\$27,048	\$17,706	\$1,682
Alaska	\$28,631	\$46,533	\$900
Arizona	\$17,514	\$14,581	\$1,016
Arkansas	\$10,483	\$37,026	\$984
California	\$124,949	\$105,519	\$10,755
Colorado	\$24,439	\$19,473	\$1,203
Connecticut	\$21,388	\$22,408	\$1,842
Delaware	\$9,092	\$12,642	\$738
District of Columbia	\$8,241	\$3,542	\$738
Florida	\$85,305	\$83,768	\$5,076
Georgia	\$41,998	\$23,422	\$2,543
Hawaii	\$51,346	\$6,680	\$1,165
Idaho	\$18,626	\$3,542	\$738
Illinois	\$80,922	\$67,609	\$6,801
Indiana	\$39,581	\$43,088	\$3,624
Iowa	\$35,723	\$17,715	\$2,035
Kansas	\$23,908	\$10,099	\$1,357
Kentucky	\$86,239	\$25,929	\$1,914
Louisiana	\$9,150	\$29,549	\$1,653
Maine	\$53,294	\$57,228	\$1,164
Maryland	\$43,920	\$35,920	\$3,637
Massachusetts	\$69,936	\$50,655	\$5,106
Michigan	\$31,133	\$58,546	\$6,466
Minnesota	\$9,529	\$53,071	\$2,764
Mississippi	\$22,886	\$22,228	\$1,355
Missouri	\$23,075	\$20,001	\$4,169
Montana	\$7,867	\$4,367	\$738
Nebraska	\$8,197	\$12,893	\$769
Nevada	\$22,022	\$17,380	\$738
New Hampshire	\$21,135	\$10,486	\$1,503
New Jersey	\$77,684	\$59,749	\$6,145
New Mexico	\$11,875	\$10,158	\$738
New York	\$214,834	\$129,674	\$16,599
North Carolina	\$320,907	\$31,398	\$2,714
North Dakota	\$7,867	\$3,542	\$738
Ohio	\$78,866	\$64,700	\$8,466
Oklahoma	\$12,947	\$14,249	\$1,215
Oregon	\$39,473	\$23,110	\$1,699
Pennsylvania	\$68,330	\$46,799	\$5,957
Rhode Island	\$17,864	\$14,202	\$1,010
South Carolina	\$27,129	\$22,174	\$1,541
South Dakota	\$7,867	\$3,542	\$738
Tennessee	\$46,451	\$15,481	\$2,185
Texas	\$38,045	\$64,309	\$6,873
Utah	\$7,676	\$12,302	\$792
Vermont	\$13,487	\$10,934	\$738
Virginia	\$46,770	\$37,152	\$3,078
Washington	\$44,373	\$32,518	\$2,615
West Virginia	\$54,151	\$29,097	\$2,344
Wisconsin	\$54,969	\$28,025	\$4,065
Wyoming	\$4,127	\$7,292	\$738
American Samoa	\$4,508	\$3,923	\$823

SRF Obligations by State

STATE OR TERRITORY	FY 2025 Actual ACT. OBLIG.	FY 2026 ENA TOT. OBLIG.	FY 2027 PB EST. OBLIG.
Guam	\$200	\$2,838	\$595
Northern Mariana Islands	\$200	\$1,823	\$382
Puerto Rico	\$21,022	\$9,410	\$1,961
Freely Associated States	\$0	\$0	\$0
Virgin Islands	\$7,651	\$2,277	\$478
Indian Tribes	\$23,362	\$14,776	\$3,100
Non-State Allocations	\$75,387	\$9,801	\$1,500
<i>American Iron and Steel Management and Oversight¹</i>	\$4,167	\$1,038	\$1,000
<i>Clean Watersheds Needs Survey²</i>	\$949	\$1,500	\$500
<i>Community Project Funding Items/ Congressionally Directed Spending Items³</i>	\$67,422	\$7,263	\$0
<i>EPA Administrative Reserve⁴</i>	\$2,849	\$0	\$0
TOTAL⁵:	\$2,385,598	\$1,638,861	\$155,000

Notes:

1. Section 424 P.L. 114-113, which amended the Clean Water Act (CWA), provides EPA the authority to retain up to 0.25 % of CWSRF and DWSRF appropriated funds for American Iron and Steel (AIS) Management and Oversight. CWA 608 authorizes EPA to reserve up to 0.25% of funds appropriated for AIS oversight.
2. The FY 2025 appropriation and FY 2027 President's Budget allow EPA to reserve up to \$1.5 million to conduct the Clean Watersheds Needs Survey (CWNS).
3. These funds include any administrative set-asides for Community Project Funding (CPF) / Congressionally Directed Spending (CDS) projects.
4. Includes EPA administrative oversight for payroll, travel, other administrative needs.
5. Numbers in this table exclude supplemental appropriations under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA).

Infrastructure/STAG Project Financing

The FY 2027 President's Budget requests a total of \$655 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

Drinking Water (DWSRF) and Clean Water (CWSRF) 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 elements of the Nation's substantial investment in sewage treatment and drinking water systems, which represents hundreds of billions of dollars since the inception of the programs, providing Americans with significant benefits in the form of lower household water and sewer rates, 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 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 (CWNS)), 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 2027 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 \$194 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.

Infrastructure Financing

The FY 2027 President's Budget requests \$150 million in funding for the DWSRF. This resource level signifies a re-establishment of SRFs to their original framework, operating at the state level. It promotes state responsibility in financing local environmental programs for both state and local entities. Total DWSRF assistance, provided over the life of the program, exceeds \$71.3 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 2027, EPA requests 10 percent of the CWSRF funds and 14 percent of the DWSRF funds be made available to each state to provide additional subsidies 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 2027, EPA will encourage states to utilize the subsidy to assist small, often rural, drinking water and wastewater systems with standards compliance.

The FY 2027 President's Budget supports the authority of the existing small set-aside from the CWSRF to fund future 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.

Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Program

In FY 2027, EPA requests \$7.8 million to continue the critical operations of the WIFIA Program to process and manage loans. In FY 2027, new loans will be originated through the substantial existing carryover funding from prior years' appropriations. Resources 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 March 2026, the program has issued 150 loans to communities across the country totaling over \$23 billion in credit assistance to help finance nearly \$50 billion for water infrastructure projects. WIFIA loans for these projects have saved communities nearly \$8 billion, which they can use to accelerate additional infrastructure investment and keep customers' rates affordable. WIFIA-financed projects are creating 168,000 jobs and improving water infrastructure for 66 million people.

Water Infrastructure Grant Programs

EPA also proposes funding to implement 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.

In FY 2027, EPA requests \$82.4 million total for the Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability, Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Grants, Technical Assistance for Wastewater Treatment Works, and Water Infrastructure and Workforce Investment programs. This amount includes an additional \$10 million for the Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability grants that will help water systems establish and build the necessary cybersecurity infrastructure to address rising threats. Cyberattacks against water systems are increasing. The disruption of drinking water and wastewater services from cyberattacks would increase the risk of waterborne diseases and fire protection failures, and jeopardize the operation of military facilities, hospitals, and manufacturers. Furthermore, \$48 million total is requested for the Reducing Lead in Drinking Water and Lead Testing in Schools grant programs to address lead contamination in drinking water.

Also included in these grants is \$31 million requested 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 these areas 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.

The Budget also includes \$20 million for the Small, Rural, and Tribal Drinking Water Assistance Grant, formerly known as the Safe Water for Small and Disadvantaged Communities. The grants are designed to assist communities that are unable to finance activities needed to comply with the National Drinking Water Regulations and to respond to drinking water contaminants.

Brownfields Projects

The FY 2027 President's Budget requests \$80 million for Brownfields Projects to revitalize these sites. With the FY 2027 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 7,600 jobs and \$1.48 billion in other funding sources. In FY 2027, 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 2027 President's Budget requests \$15 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, Tribal, and local 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 healthcare 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 2027 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 (P.L. 116-224),²⁸ which was signed into law on December 18, 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 2027, EPA will 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.

²⁸ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.congress.gov/116/plaws/publ224/PLAW-116publ224.pdf>.

Trust Funds

Trust Funds
(Dollars in Millions)

Trust Funds Program	FY 2025 Actuals		FY 2026 Enacted		FY 2027 President's Budget	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Superfund ^{1,2,3}	\$1,749.4	2,925.8	\$253.8	2,123.4	\$261.5	2,452.0
Inspector General (Transfers)	\$10.0	40.4	\$11.3	42.5	\$11.3	42.5
Research & Development (Transfers)	\$25.5	62.6	\$17.6	24.4	\$17.2	81.4
Superfund Total	\$1,784.9	3,028.8	\$282.7	2,190.3	\$290.0	2,575.9
LUST	\$93.8	45.5	\$89.0	37.2	\$53.3	39.4
Trust Funds Total	\$1,878.7	3,074.3	\$371.7	2,227.5	\$343.3	2,615.3

Totals are subject to rounding.

1. The FY 2025 Actuals include \$1.2 billion in Superfund tax receipts. FY 2026 and FY 2027 numbers exclude the Superfund tax receipts.
2. FTE include all direct and reimbursable Superfund employees and those funded by Superfund tax receipts.
3. The FY 2027 Budget continues to propose transitioning the Superfund Remedial Program to the Superfund tax funding.

Superfund

The FY 2027 Budget requests a total of \$290 million in budget authority with 2,575.9 FTE for EPA's Superfund Program. This amount continues to fully fund the Superfund Remedial Program and Superfund Enforcement Program from Superfund tax receipts,^{29,30,31} while at the same time recognizes the need for efficiencies and operational improvements across the Agency. With the projected \$1.7 billion in Superfund tax receipts collected in FY 2026 which would be available for use in FY 2027 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 2027, 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 as 1,343 active Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) and non-NPL sites.³² It also provides

²⁹ 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.

³¹ 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 CERCLA without further congressional appropriation and designated as emergency funding.

³² Data provided from EPA's Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) and as posted as of January 7, 2026 on: [Superfund: National Priorities List \(NPL\) | US EPA](#).

funding to pursue responsible parties for cleanup costs, preserving federal dollars for sites where there are no viable contributing parties. As of January 2026, there were 459 sites deleted from the NPL. 1,247 sites³³ 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 242,000 people who earned a combined income of over \$20 billion.³⁴ In FY 2027, EPA will continue to prioritize resources to execute its non-delegable, federal responsibility to remediate sites and protect human health, welfare, and the environment.

In FY 2026, the Superfund Remedial Program was fully transitioned from annual appropriations to the Superfund tax receipts. The FY 2027 Budget continues to fully fund the Superfund Remedial Program from Superfund tax receipts but the FTE in this program remain in the Agency's FTE ceiling. Other components of the program area, including EPA's Superfund Emergency Preparedness, Superfund Federal Facilities, and Superfund Emergency Response and Removal may 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 2027, 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 settlement agreements, 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, \$7.5 million with 813 FTE³⁵ are for Superfund compliance monitoring and enforcement-related activities. Since FY 2024, the Superfund Enforcement Program was fully transitioned from annual appropriations to the Superfund tax receipts, while the Superfund Federal Facilities Enforcement Program was partially transitioned to the Superfund tax receipts. The FTE in these programs remains 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

³³ 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>.

³⁴ For additional information, please see:

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

³⁵ This includes the Superfund Enforcement FTE and Superfund Federal Facilities Enforcement FTE which were transitioned to the Superfund tax receipts in FY 2024.

Trust Funds

sites. In FY 2025, the Superfund Enforcement Program secured private party commitments for cleanup and cost recovery and billed for oversight amounts totaling approximately \$982.9 million. The Superfund enforcement tools resulted in cleanup and redevelopment at 239 private party sites in FY 2025.

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 and Superfund tax receipt resources within the Superfund Trust Fund are preserved for sites where no viable or liable PRPs have been identified. Through the end of FY 2025, EPA has collected more than \$8.8 billion from PRPs and earned approximately \$1.1 billion in interest. In addition, for those sites that had no additional work planned or costs to be incurred by EPA, the Agency has transferred over \$97.9 million to the Superfund Trust Fund for future appropriation by Congress. As of the end of FY 2025, approximately \$5.5 billion has been disbursed to finance site response actions and approximately \$624.3 million has been obligated but not yet disbursed. EPA has plans to spend approximately \$1.1 billion 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 2027 President's Budget requests \$34.4 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 2027 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 FY 2027 Budget includes \$17.2 million with 81.4 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,

Trust Funds

and reduce the scientific uncertainties for improved decision making at Superfund sites. The FY 2027 Budget also requests \$11.3 million with 42.5 FTE to be transferred to the Inspector General for program auditing.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

The FY 2027 Budget requests \$53.3 million with 39.4 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.

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 2025, the LUST Trust Fund received approximately \$204 million in gross tax receipts.

Programs Proposed for Elimination

The following programs are proposed for elimination to refocus agency resources on core statutory work and empower state and local government after years of federal investment. Total savings are \$1.32 billion.

Program Area / Program Project	FY 2026 Enacted Budget (\$K)	FY 2027 President's Budget (\$K)
Categorical Grants	\$1,008,539	\$0
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	\$9,750	\$0
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	\$46,250	\$0
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	\$9,500	\$0
Categorical Grant: Lead	\$15,000	\$0
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	\$175,250	\$0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	\$24,250	\$0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program	\$13,000	\$0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	\$226,435	\$0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	\$4,723	\$0
Categorical Grant: PWSS	\$116,740	\$0
Categorical Grant: Radon	\$9,130	\$0
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	\$4,760	\$0
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	\$1,475	\$0
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	\$14,104	\$0
Categorical Grant: State & Local Air Quality Mgmt	\$236,672	\$0
Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants	\$101,500	\$0
Clean and Safe Water Technical Assistance Grants	\$78,317	\$0
Congressional Priorities	\$57,953	\$0
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$20,364	\$0
Enforcement	\$30,000	\$0
New EPM Grant Program (name pending)	\$30,000	\$0
Geographic Programs	\$55,000	\$0
Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay	\$55,000	\$0
Indoor Air and Radiation	\$2,875	\$0
Indoor Air: Radon Program	\$2,875	\$0
Information Exchange / Outreach	\$9,500	\$0
Environmental Education	\$9,500	\$0

Programs Proposed for Elimination

Program Area / Program Project	FY 2026 Enacted Budget (\$K)	FY 2027 President's Budget (\$K)
International Programs	\$4,108	\$0
Trade and Governance	\$4,108	\$0
Pesticides Licensing	\$603	\$0
Science Policy and Biotechnology	\$603	\$0
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	\$94,000	\$0
Above Ground Fuel Tanks	\$2,000	\$0
Alternative Water Sources Grants Pilot Program	\$2,000	\$0
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	\$90,000	\$0
Toxics Risk Review and Prevention	\$17,863	\$0
Pollution Prevention Program	\$5,351	\$0
Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program	\$12,512	\$0
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)	\$24,320	\$0
LUST Prevention	\$24,320	\$0
Eliminated Programs Total	\$1,325,125	\$0

Highlights of Major Program Changes

Numbers in text descriptions may be rounded.

Programs with Major Increases (in Descending Order)

Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program (STAG Special Programs)

(FY 2026 ENA: \$4 M; FY 2027 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.

Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience (STAG)

(FY 2026 ENA: \$6.5 M; FY 2027 PB: \$16.5 M; Change: +\$10 M)

EPA's Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program awards grants to assist underserved and small communities for the purpose of increasing drinking water facility resilience to hazards. This investment would provide funding to support critical water systems upgrades that enhance system resilience against cyber-attacks and protect the delivery of safe drinking water.

Information Security (EPM, SF)

(FY 2026 ENA: \$9.5 M/10.8 FTE; FY 2027 PB: \$19.1 M/12.3 FTE; Change: +\$9.6 M/+1.5 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 (IT) infrastructure portfolio, and improve EPA's IT resiliency and limit vulnerabilities in the event of a malicious attack.

Acquisition Management (EPM, LUST, SF)

(FY 2026 ENA: \$45.4 M/180.6 FTE; FY 2027 PB: \$54.9 M/281.8 FTE; Change: +\$9.5 M/+101.2 FTE)

EPA's Acquisition Management Program supports the Agency's contract activities, which cover planning, awarding, and administering contracts for the Agency. Increases reflect efficiencies gained through adoption of common-sense improvements to the federal acquisition process and contract consolidation efforts. Investments also ensure compliance with Executive Order 14222: *Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency" Cost Efficiency Initiative* bringing additional oversight and accountability to federal procurement actions.³⁶

NEPA Implementation (EPM)

(FY 2026 ENA: \$24.2 M/84.2 FTE; FY 2027 PB: \$33.7 M/102.9 FTE; Change: +\$9.5 M/+18.7 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

³⁶ Executive Order 14222: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/02/implementing-the-presidents-department-of-government-efficiency-cost-efficiency-initiative/>

Highlights of Major Program Changes

capacity and improving testing on innovations to environmental reviews. This investment will develop permits to provide common functionality across all permits, address critical permitting gaps, state/Tribal-to-EPA data exchange to enable EPA oversight of these delegated programs, and a permit hub to enable the discovery of all EPA permitting information in one location. These program changes will build core capacity for the NEPA Implementation Program to streamline and accelerate permitting to unleash American energy.

Drinking Water Programs (EPM, S&T)

(FY 2026 ENA: \$120.1 M/473.1 FTE; FY 2027 PB \$127.4 M/519.3 FTE; Change: +\$7.3 M/+46.2 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 2027, 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.

TRI / Right to Know (EPM)

(FY 2026 ENA: \$7 M/24 FTE; FY 2027 PB: \$13.1 M/27 FTE; Change: +\$6.1 M/+3 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 IT analytical tools.

Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs (EPM, S&T)

(FY 2026 ENA: \$14.8 M/39.3 FTE; FY 2027 PB: \$19.7 M/59.4 FTE; Change: +\$4.9 M/+20.1 FTE)

This program is responsible for managing the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET), an ambient monitoring network that has been continuously collecting data for more than 35 years. CASTNET serves as the Nation's primary source for assessing long-term trends in rural air quality and atmospheric pollutant inputs to ecosystems. This increase will advance statutory work and focus on the Agency being more efficient, as well as supporting the operation and modernization of the CASTNET Program to ensure that individuals in rural areas or Tribal lands have access to clear air.

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

(FY 2026 ENA: \$58.9 M/81.6 FTE; FY 2027 PB: \$62.9 M/123.9 FTE; Change: +\$3.9 M/+42.3 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 2027, resources will support efforts to upgrade EPA's emergency response capabilities to better prepare for and respond to environmental emergencies. Resources will support the continued operation of the RadNet Air Monitoring Network which monitors the release of radioactivity in the environment and supports the response of radioactive material

Highlights of Major Program Changes

incidents and other investments to support the Administration's priorities of protecting the United States from foreign terrorists and other national security and public safety threats.

Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Mines (Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund)

(FY 2026 ENA: \$0/0 FTE; FY 2027 PB: \$1.7 M/7 FTE; Change: +\$1.7 M/+7 FTE)

This new program supports the implementation of the Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Hardrock Mines Act of 2024, enacted on December 17, 2024 (P.L. 118-155). Historically, Good Samaritans who wanted to remediate abandoned mine sites faced concerns about liability under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Clean Water Act (CWA), hindering the potential for remediation. The Good Samaritan law establishes a new EPA-led pilot permit program that will, through 2031, allow a maximum of 15 Good Samaritan permits and 15 Investigative Sampling permits.

Programs with Major Decreases (in Ascending Order, Excluding Programs Proposed for Elimination)

Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water State Revolving Fund (STAG)

(FY 2026 ENA: \$1.632 B/3.6 FTE; FY 2027 PB: \$155 M/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 State Revolving Funds (SRF) 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 2026 ENA: \$1.120 B/1.2 FTE; FY 2027 PB: \$150 M/0 FTE; Change: -\$970 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.

Federal Support for Air Quality Management (EPM, S&T)

(FY 2026 ENA: \$261.6 M/955.8 FTE; FY 2027 PB: \$148.8 M/715.4 FTE; Change: -\$112.7 M/-240.4 FTE)

The Federal Support for Air Quality Management Program supports development of State Implementation Plans (SIPs) through modeling and other tools, and assists states in implementing, attaining, and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for criteria pollutants and the Regional Haze Program. The program also supports development and provision of information, training, and tools to assist state, Tribal, and local agencies to identify and address air toxics emissions and concentrations specific to their local areas. This program change reflects implementation of fewer grants to refocus resources on EPA's core mission and statutory requirements.

Highlights of Major Program Changes

Civil Enforcement (EPM)

(FY 2026 ENA: \$231.1 M/872.6 FTE; FY 2027 PB: \$137 M/748.7 FTE; Change: -\$94.1 M/-123.9 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 2027, 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.

Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities (S&T, OIL, LUST)

(FY 2026 ENA: \$133.7 M/152.4 FTE; FY 2027 PB: \$69.5 M/283.6 FTE; Change: -\$64.2 M/+131.2 FTE)

This research program provides technical support at federal, state and Tribal managed cleanup sites. In FY 2027, this research program will focus explicitly on core statutory requirements, legal requirements, and agency priorities.

Research: Air and Energy (S&T)

(FY 2026 ENA: \$96 M/166.1 FTE; FY 2027 PB: \$32.8 M/147.1 FTE; Change: -\$63.2 M/-19 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.

Criminal Enforcement (EPM, SF)

(FY 2026 ENA: \$88.5 M/258.9 FTE; FY 2027 PB: \$33.9 M/183.7 FTE; Change: -\$54.6 M/-75.2 FTE)

EPA's Criminal Enforcement Program enforces the Nation's environmental laws through targeted investigation of criminal conduct committed by individual and corporate defendants, that threatens public health and the environment. EPA's criminal enforcement agents (Special Agents) investigate violations of environmental statutes and associated violations of Title 18 of the U.S. Code such as fraud, conspiracy, false statements, and obstruction of justice. The Criminal Enforcement Program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of EPA's operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA's core mission and advances federal responsibilities in a cost-efficient manner.

Targeted Airshed Grants (STAG)

(FY 2026 ENA: \$67.8 M; FY 2027 PB: \$36.2 M; Change: -\$31.6 M)

The Targeted Airshed Grants Program awards competitive grant funding to reduce air pollution in nonattainment areas that were ranked as the top five most polluted areas relative to ozone, annual average fine particulate matter, or 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. This program assists air pollution control agencies in conducting emission reduction activities in these nonattainment areas. This reduction aligns program funding with core statutory requirements, legal requirements, and agency priorities and recognizes needed efficiencies.

***U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
List of Acronyms***

ACRES	Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AIM	American Innovation and Manufacturing
AIS	American Iron and Steel
APG	Agency Priority Goal
AQS	Air Quality System
AWIA	America's Water Infrastructure Act
B&F	Buildings and Facilities
BSL	Biosafety Level
CAA	Clean Air Act
CASAC	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee
CASTNET	Clean Air Status and Trends Network
CBP	Customs and Border Protection
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
CDS	Congressionally Directed Spending
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CPA	Certification of Pesticide Applicators
CPF	Community Project Funding
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWNS	Clean Watershed Needs Survey
CWSRF	Clean Water State Revolving Fund
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DI	Direct Implementation
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
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPM	Environmental Programs and Management
ESA	Endangered Species Act
EV-CIS	Engine and Vehicles Compliance Information System
FFDCA	Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
FLMA	Federal Land Management Agencies
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
FY	Fiscal Year
GAP	General Assistance Program
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act

List of Acronyms

GSA	General Services Administration
GSM	Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund
GTAS	Governmentwide Treasury Account Symbol
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HCM	Human Capital Management
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbon
HPS	High Priority Substances
HR	Human Resources
ICIS	Integrated Compliance and Information System
IG	Inspector General
IJA	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act
IRA	Inflation Reduction Act
IT	Information Technology
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
MAHA	Make America Healthy Again
MPRSA	Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAMs	New Approach Methodologies
NEI	National Emissions Inventory
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NEPPS	National Environmental Performance Partnership System
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPL	National Priorities List
NPM	National Program Manager
NSPS	New Source Performance Standard
NSR	New Source Review
NVFEL	National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory
ODP	Ozone Depletion Potential
ODS	Ozone-Depleting Substances
OIL	Inland Oil Spill Programs
PB	President's Budget
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PMN	Pre-Manufacturing Notice
POA&M	Plan of Action and Milestones
PRIA	Pesticide Registration Improvement Act
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
PWSS	Public Water System Supervision
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RFS	Renewable Fuel Standard
S&T	Science & Technology
SAA	Superfund Alternative Approach
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act

List of Acronyms

SEMS	Superfund Enterprise Management System
SF	Superfund
SIP	State Implementation Plan
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
UCM	Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring
UCMR	Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule
UIC	Underground Injection Control
UST	Underground Storage Tanks
WIFIA	Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act
WIIN	Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act
WPS	Worker Protection Standard



United States Environmental Protection Agency

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