



**United States
Environmental Protection Agency**

FISCAL YEAR 2027

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

EPA-190R26002

April 2026
www.epa.gov/cj

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, 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 also is 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, redesignating 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 dollars to advance EPA's water emergency preparedness and increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of the water sector. The funding will support policy analysis,

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>.

development 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 1860s, 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>.

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 also is proposed for the development and application of new approach methodology (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 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 NEPA Assist 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.

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.⁹ 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 also is 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-

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

⁹ Executive Order 14162: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/putting-america-first-in-international-environmental-agreements/>.

term cost savings, support current and future needs, and serve as an example of good stewardship of taxpayer dollars.

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 (AI) 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*,¹⁰ Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memorandum M-25-21: *Accelerating Federal Use of AI through Innovation, Governance, and Public Trust*,¹¹ and OMB Memorandum M-25-22: *Driving Efficient Acquisition of Artificial Intelligence in Government*.¹² 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, Tribes and local governments, 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.

¹⁰ Executive Order 14179: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/removing-barriers-to-american-leadership-in-artificial-intelligence/>.

¹¹ 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>.

¹² 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>.

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 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*.¹³ 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.¹⁴ 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

¹³ Executive Order 14318: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/07/accelerating-federal-permitting-of-data-center-infrastructure/>.

¹⁴ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/fact-sheets/2025/04/fact-sheet-president-donald-j-trump-incentivizes-domestic-automobile-production/>.

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.

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 draft *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Table of Contents – Resource Summary Tables

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY 2
 Budget Authority 2
 Authorized Full-time Equivalents (FTE)..... 3

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Budget Authority
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2025 Final Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2027 President's Budget
Science & Technology	\$722,090	\$744,195	\$508,385
Environmental Programs & Management	\$3,094,304	\$3,114,671	\$2,504,386
Inspector General	\$42,721	\$43,250	\$37,768
Building and Facilities	\$8,639	\$40,676	\$35,076
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$22,657	\$20,561	\$16,085
<i>IG Transfer</i>	\$10,038	\$11,328	\$11,328
<i>S&T Transfer</i>	\$25,450	\$17,607	\$17,216
<i>Superfund Program</i>	\$1,749,152	\$253,814	\$261,499
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,784,640	\$282,749	\$290,043
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$93,812	\$88,903	\$53,259
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$4,693,496	\$4,409,609	\$748,118
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund	\$18,636	\$72,274	\$7,839
Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund	\$0	\$0	\$1,700
<i>SUB-TOTAL, EPA</i>	<i>\$10,480,993</i>	<i>\$8,816,888</i>	<i>\$4,202,659</i>
<i>TOTAL, EPA</i>	<i>\$10,480,993</i>	<i>\$8,816,888</i>	<i>\$4,202,659</i>

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

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Authorized Full-time Equivalents (FTE)

	<u>FY 2025 Final Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan</u>	<u>FY 2027 President's Budget</u>
Science & Technology	2,042.2	1,173.7	1,482.9
Environmental Programs & Management	9,192.7	8,150.3	7,612.6
Inspector General	181.7	227.5	217.4
Inland Oil Spill Programs	81.8	67.8	69.9
<i>IG Transfer</i>	40.4	42.5	42.5
<i>S&T Transfer</i>	62.6	24.4	81.4
<i>Superfund Program</i>	2,925.8	2,123.4	2,452.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	<u>3,028.8</u>	<u>2,190.3</u>	<u>2,575.9</u>
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	45.5	37.2	39.4
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	31.9	45.5	0.5
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund	11.3	15.0	15.0
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund	36.7	41.2	37.0
Rereg. & Exped. Proc. Rev Fund	138.8	132.3	221.5
WCF-Reimbursable	236.6	231.4	220.9
Deepwater Horizon Natural Resource Damage Assessment	3.2	0.0	0.0
Pesticide Registration Fund	58.3	0.0	0.0
Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund	0.0	0.0	7.0
UIC Injection Well Permit BLM	2.7	0.0	0.0
<i>SUB-TOTAL, EPA</i>	<i>15,092.2</i>	<i>12,312.2</i>	<i>12,500.0</i>
<i>TOTAL, EPA</i>	<i>15,092.2</i>	<i>12,312.2</i>	<i>12,500.0</i>

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

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Table of Contents – Goal and Objective Overview

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY 6

Goal 1: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American..... 8

Goal 2: Restore American Energy Dominance 19

Goal 3: Advance Permitting Reform, Cooperative Federalism, and Cross-Agency Partnership 23

Goal 4: Make America the AI Capital of the World 31

Goal 5: Bring Back and Protect American Auto Jobs 35

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Budget Authority
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2025 Final Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2027 President's Budget
Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American	\$8,611,970	\$7,051,081	\$2,714,793
Science & Technology	\$292,029	\$322,058	\$183,773
Environmental Programs & Management	\$2,043,530	\$2,211,885	\$1,679,482
Inspector General	\$0	\$0	\$0
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$22,382	\$19,885	\$15,530
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,553,827	\$103,556	\$101,990
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$92,562	\$87,514	\$52,061
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$4,589,005	\$4,233,909	\$672,418
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund	\$18,635	\$72,274	\$7,839
Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund	\$0	\$0	\$1,700
Restore American Energy Dominance	\$232,478	\$149,843	\$83,051
Science & Technology	\$108,085	\$102,356	\$39,564
Environmental Programs & Management	\$124,393	\$47,487	\$43,487
Advance Permitting Reform, Cooperative Federalism, and Cross-Agency Partnership	\$1,255,669	\$1,171,742	\$1,081,790
Science & Technology	\$101,038	\$98,671	\$100,398
Environmental Programs & Management	\$815,388	\$744,643	\$670,702
Inspector General	\$42,721	\$43,250	\$37,768
Building and Facilities	\$8,639	\$40,676	\$35,076
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$275	\$676	\$555
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$210,737	\$160,237	\$163,893
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$1,250	\$1,389	\$1,198
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$75,622	\$82,200	\$72,200
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0
Make America the AI Capital of the World	\$222,897	\$227,988	\$202,178

	FY 2025 Final Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2027 President's Budget
Science & Technology	\$109,303	\$111,358	\$80,690
Environmental Programs & Management	\$93,518	\$94,174	\$93,828
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$20,076	\$18,956	\$24,160
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$0	\$3,500	\$3,500
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bring Back and Protect American Auto Jobs	\$157,979	\$216,234	\$120,847
Science & Technology	\$111,635	\$109,752	\$103,960
Environmental Programs & Management	\$17,475	\$16,482	\$16,887
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$28,869	\$90,000	\$0
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>\$10,481,283</i>	<i>\$8,816,888</i>	<i>\$4,202,659</i>
TOTAL, EPA	\$10,480,993	\$8,816,888	\$4,202,659

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

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Objective 1.1 Healthy Air Quality: *Reduce Air Pollutants, Enhance Ambient and Indoor Air Quality, Lower Radiation Exposure, and Respond to Air-Quality Emergencies.*
- 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.*
- Objective 1.3 Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention: *Restore Contaminated Land and Ensure Proper Handling of Hazardous and Solid Waste; and Prepare for and Respond to Emergencies.*
- Objective 1.4 Chemicals in the Environment: *Review and Assess Chemicals and Pesticides.*
- Objective 1.5 Compliance and Enforcement: *Increase Compliance and Efficiency; and Ensure Fairness Under the Law.*

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority
Full-time Equivalents
(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
Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American	\$8,611,970	\$7,051,081	\$2,714,793	-\$4,336,288
Healthy Air Quality	\$486,975	\$634,295	\$232,443	-\$401,852
Clean and Safe Water	\$5,097,151	\$4,802,195	\$1,520,737	-\$3,281,458
Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention	\$1,978,119	\$735,767	\$402,949	-\$332,818
Chemicals in the Environment	\$406,582	\$392,609	\$293,640	-\$98,969
Compliance and Enforcement	\$643,144	\$486,215	\$265,024	-\$221,191
Total Authorized Workyears	10,027.0	8,407.4	8,337.2	-70.2

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*.¹ The FY 2027 Budget includes \$2.71 billion with 8,337.2 FTE to support Goal 1.

¹ Executive Order 14162: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/putting-america-first-in-international-environmental-agreements/>.

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:

- 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.² 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.

² For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/air-trends/air-quality-national-summary>.

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 (EIS), 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 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.³

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.⁴

In FY 2027, the RCRA Program will continue to ensure wastes are safely managed, transported, stored, treated, and disposed of, and 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.

³ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/national-oil-and-hazardous-substances-pollution-contingency-plan-ncp-overview>.

⁴ 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.

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.⁵ 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.

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 Objective 1.4. 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 6,⁶ 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.

⁵ 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).

⁶ 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>.

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 methodology (NAM) 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*.

Under the ESA,⁷ 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*.

⁷ For additional information on the Endangered Species Protection Program, please visit: <http://epa.gov/endangered-species/about-endangered-species-protection-program>.

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.
- 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.⁸ 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 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.

⁸ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiatives>.

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 AI 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

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Objective 2.1 Accessible Energy: *Support Diverse Energy Sources, Reduce Emissions.*
- Objective 2.2 American Innovation: *Encourage Innovation.*

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority
Full-time Equivalents
(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
Restore American Energy Dominance	\$232,478	\$149,843	\$83,051	-\$66,792
Accessible Energy	\$132,123	\$44,744	\$44,454	-\$290
American Innovation	\$100,355	\$105,099	\$38,597	-\$66,502
Total Authorized Workyears	705.9	359.2	353.5	-5.7

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 also is 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 to advance statutory work and refocus the Agency to be more efficient.

The Agency also is 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 American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act authorizes EPA to address HFCs by 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 providing 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

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Objective 3.1 Incentivized Investment: *Use Innovative Strategies to Reform and Streamline Permitting and other Public-Facing Operations.*
- Objective 3.2 Cooperative Federalism: *Work Effectively with State, Tribal, Local, Federal, Congressional, and International Partners.*
- Objective 3.3 Organizational Excellence: *Improve Performance and Effectiveness of Internal Operations.*

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority
Full-time Equivalents
(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
Advance Permitting Reform, Cooperative Federalism, and Cross-Agency Partnership	\$1,255,669	\$1,171,742	\$1,081,790	-\$89,952
Incentivized Investment	\$41,165	\$36,875	\$46,456	\$9,581
Cooperative Federalism	\$375,163	\$339,402	\$272,548	-\$66,854
Organizational Excellence	\$839,341	\$795,465	\$762,786	-\$32,679
Total Authorized Workyears	3,133.1	2,572.7	2,704.4	131.7

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

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 responsibilities⁹ 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*.

⁹ 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, Federal, Congressional, and International Partners.

The FY 2027 Budget includes \$272.5 million with 628.1 FTE to advance Objective 3.2. 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.

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 training 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, increasing the number of grants closeouts, and closing 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*¹⁰ 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.

¹⁰ 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

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Objective 4.1 Powering AI: *Encourage AI Data Centers and Facilities to Use American-Made Energy and Efficient Water Reuse Solutions.*
- Objective 4.2 Efficient Systems: *Leverage AI to Improve EPA Processes and Capabilities.*

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority
Full-time Equivalents
(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
Make America the AI Capital of the World	\$222,897	\$227,988	\$202,178	-\$25,810
Powering AI	\$106,285	\$111,968	\$81,349	-\$30,619
Efficient Systems	\$116,612	\$116,020	\$120,829	\$4,809
Total Authorized Workyears	827.2	641.6	730.0	88.4

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)¹¹ 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.

¹¹ 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*,¹² 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.

¹² 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

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Objective 5.1 Vehicle Choice: *Support Options for Safer, Reliable, and Affordable Vehicles for Every American.*
- Objective 5.2 Smart Regulations: *Update Regulations to Support American Workers.*

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority
Full-time Equivalents
(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
Bring Back and Protect American Auto Jobs	\$157,979	\$216,234	\$120,847	-\$95,387
Vehicle Choice	\$140,504	\$199,752	\$103,960	-\$95,792
Smart Regulations	\$17,475	\$16,482	\$16,887	\$405
Total Authorized Workyears	399.0	331.3	374.9	43.6

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.”¹³

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 actions.

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

¹³ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/08/01/2025-14572/reconsiderationof-2009-endangerment-finding-and-greenhouse-gas-vehicle-standards>.

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*.¹⁴ 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.

¹⁴ Executive Order 14192: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/unleashing-prosperity-through-deregulation/>.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Table of Contents – Science and Technology

Resource Summary Table	41
Program Projects in S&T	41
Clean Air	44
Atmospheric Protection	45
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	46
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	50
Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification	53
Congressional Priorities	57
Congressional Priorities	58
Enforcement	60
Forensics Support	61
Ensure Safe Water	63
Drinking Water Programs	64
Homeland Security	67
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	68
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	71
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	75
Indoor Air and Radiation	77
Indoor Air: Radon Program	78
Radiation: Protection	79
Radiation: Response Preparedness	81
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	83
IT/ Data Management/ Security	85
IT / Data Management	86
Operations and Administration	89
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	90
Workforce Reshaping	93
Pesticides Licensing	95
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	96
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	100

Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	104
Research: Air and Energy	107
Research: Air and Energy	108
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	111
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	112
Health and Environmental Risk Assessment	115
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	118
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	119
Research: Sustainable Communities	122
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	123

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

**APPROPRIATION: Science & Technology
Resource Summary Table
(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				
Budget Authority	\$722,090	\$744,195	\$508,385	-\$235,810
Total Workyears	2,042.2	1,173.7	1,482.9	309.2

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

Bill Language: Science and Technology

For science and technology, including research and development activities, which shall include research and development activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980; necessary expenses for personnel and related costs, and travel expenses; procurement of laboratory equipment and supplies; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; and other operating expenses in support of research and development, \$508,385,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028.

**Program Projects in S&T
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Project	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
Clean Air				
Atmospheric Protection	\$7,350	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$6,518	\$6,356	\$6,739	\$383
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
Congressional Priorities <i>(Formerly - Clean and Safe Water Technical Assistance Grants)</i>				
Congressional Priorities	\$7,338	\$27,253	\$0	-\$27,253
Enforcement				
Forensics Support	\$16,927	\$14,895	\$9,903	-\$4,992
Ensure Safe Water				

Program Project	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
Drinking Water Programs	\$5,632	\$4,700	\$4,600	-\$100
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 the Environment from Pesticide Risk	\$1,960	\$2,395	\$2,599	\$204
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	\$2,969	\$2,712	\$2,422	-\$290
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	\$647	\$993	\$671	-\$322
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	\$5,577	\$6,100	\$5,692	-\$408
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

Program Project	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
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	\$115,399	\$119,744	\$90,397	-\$29,347
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources				
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	\$106,285	\$108,468	\$77,849	-\$30,619
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$118,419	\$121,477	\$57,523	-\$63,954
Research: Air and Energy				
Research: Air and Energy	\$94,217	\$96,000	\$32,825	-\$63,175
TOTAL S&T	\$722,090	\$744,195	\$508,385	-\$235,810

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

Clean Air

Atmospheric Protection

Program Area: Clean Air

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$79,492	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Science & Technology</i>	<i>\$7,350</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$86,842	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Workyears	224.9	0.0	0.0	0.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Atmospheric Protection Program supports the implementation and compliance with emission standards for light-duty vehicles (LDVs) and heavy-duty vehicles (HDVs) developed under EPA's Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification Program. Resources under this program also support compliance activities for implementing the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA) Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

This program has been discontinued in the FY 2026 Enacted Budget and no resources are proposed for this program in FY 2027. All applicable statutory work (e.g., Clean Air Act, Pollution Prevention Act, Energy Policy Act of 2005, etc.) will be accomplished in other programs within the Clean Air Program Area.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act; Pollution Prevention Act (PPA), §§ 6602-6605; National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), § 102; Clean Water Act, § 104; Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), § 8001; Energy Policy Act of 2005, § 756.

Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs

Program Area: Clean Air

Goal: Restore American Energy Dominance

Objective(s): Accessible Energy

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$12,593	\$8,433	\$12,947	\$4,514
<i>Science & Technology</i>	<i>\$6,518</i>	<i>\$6,356</i>	<i>\$6,739</i>	<i>\$383</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$19,111	\$14,789	\$19,686	\$4,897
Total Workyears	58.5	39.3	59.4	20.1

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

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. CASTNET sites are uniquely situated in rural areas, including remote and high elevation locations within 40 states and seven Tribal communities. Rural CASTNET sites are intentionally located away from stationary emission sources. The network provides valuable data to support the ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in many areas not monitored by state, Tribal, and local monitoring agencies. Additionally, CASTNET ozone data are used for exceptional event assessments of international transport, background concentrations, wildfire events, and stratospheric ozone intrusions. The sites also fill critical data gaps, providing information to understand the relationships between precursor emissions and air pollution issues affecting downwind population centers. The CASTNET monitoring network continues to be essential for assessing the impacts of national and regional emission reduction programs particularly in Tribal and rural communities across America.

The Agency’s CASTNET Program also supports 42 ambient ammonia monitoring sites and 18 wet deposition sites through its contribution to the National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP) to assess: atmospheric concentrations of particulate matter (PM) precursors (e.g., ammonia); nitrogen and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) impacts on air and water quality (e.g., deposition to surface drinking water, eutrophication, harmful algal blooms); and ecosystem effects (e.g., reduction in biodiversity). The Agency utilizes data from these monitoring programs to support the development, evaluation, and validation of air quality models used to assess results under potential future emission scenarios. Used in conjunction with other ambient air quality networks, CASTNET’s data products also are used to determine the effectiveness of national and regional emission control programs, validate satellite measurements, and provide near real-time data to support AirNow and Air Quality Index (AQI) reporting tools.

EPA works closely with Tribal governments, and more recently a Tribal university, to build Tribal air monitoring capacity through partnerships with the CASTNET Program. By expanding Tribal partnerships, CASTNET can fill important spatial gaps in air quality and atmospheric deposition monitoring while providing Tribes with the equipment and technical training to collect and report local air quality data. Tribes benefit from dedicated monitoring sites that build technical skills, provide near real-time air quality data to the community, and provide environmental data that helps Tribes assess the impacts of air pollution on cultural or natural resources on Tribal lands. The CASTNET Tribal partners have been successful in expanding their monitoring programs by leveraging monitoring infrastructure and technical training to address data needs.

To support modernization efforts, CASTNET will continue to upgrade aging equipment and use the existing network infrastructure to fill in gaps in continuous, real-time measurements necessary to evaluate changes in atmospheric chemistry and global impacts on air quality and deposition. For example, CASTNET multipollutant monitoring sites deployed PM_{2.5} sensors which provides valuable data that states can use to determine which sources are driving PM formation and make more informed decisions on emission control strategies. Furthermore, continuing to expand capacity while modernizing the CASTNET infrastructure ensures data can be made available in near real-time to address short-term changes in air quality resulting from meteorological conditions, such as temperature inversions, or natural disasters, such as wildfires. The program also serves as a well-situated platform to measure background or regional levels of air toxics (e.g., ethylene oxide) and persistent chemicals of concern (e.g., PFAS compounds).

This program also supports the Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs, which are nationwide and multi-state programs that address air pollutants that are transported across state, regional, and international boundaries. Programs designed to control sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) include Title IV (the Acid Rain Program) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR), the CSAPR Update, the Revised CSAPR Update, and the Good Neighbor Plan.¹ The infrastructure for the Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs also supports implementation of other state and federal programs.

This suite of statutorily required programs requires states to limit their emissions of SO₂ and/or NO_x in order to reduce or eliminate the states' contributions to fine particulate matter and/or ground-level ozone pollution in other states. These programs set emissions limitations that are defined in terms of maximum statewide "budgets" for emissions of annual SO₂, annual NO_x, and/or ozone-season NO_x from each state's large electric generating units. EPA is supporting state efforts with respect to best available retrofit technology (BART), reasonable progress, and interstate visibility transport, as those obligations relate to SO₂ emissions from electricity generating units.² The air quality and other environmental information gathered through this Program support these Clean Air Allowance Trading Program-related rulemakings and other rulemakings associated with Regional Haze.

¹ On June 27, 2024, the Supreme Court of the United States granted emergency applications seeking a stay of the Good Neighbor Plan pending judicial review.

² Clean Air Act § 110 and § 169A; refer to 40 CFR 52.2312.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 2/Objective 1, *Accessible Energy* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will:

- Continue to support air quality and environmental monitoring sites (e.g., CASTNET, NADP National Trends Network (NTN), and NADP Ammonia Monitoring Network (AMoN) sites). Monitoring data from these programs are used to analyze and assess local and regional transport of air pollution, impacts on air quality and atmospheric deposition, and other indicators of air quality and ecosystem health.
- Provide support for independent audits and required performance evaluations to assure high-quality data to support the NAAQS and environmental assessments.
- Continue making progress toward increasing monitoring capacity by working to identify new Tribal partners and rural communities across America that would benefit from joining a national air monitoring program.
- Invest in new technology and small businesses by replacing aging equipment, repairing monitoring shelters more than 30 years old that have deteriorated due to weather, and deploying new equipment and monitoring sites in rural areas (as informed by a recent scientific review of the program).
- Upgrade aging CASTNET equipment to expand the nation's rural multipollutant monitoring network. To modernize the program, EPA will replace continuous ozone analyzers and procure new PM_{2.5} sensors that will support NAAQS assessments, emission control strategies, regulatory actions, and impacts on air quality and ecosystems in the future.
- Continue to modernize the data reporting tools and visualizations to improve user experiences and data access, particularly during emergencies (e.g., wildfires). Strengthening front-end and back-end data management platforms will improve system reliability and allow state and local agencies to quickly make critical decisions.
- Ensure the continuation of ongoing SO₂ and NO_x emission reductions from power plants in the U.S. by implementing the suite of CSAPR Programs and the Acid Rain Program.
- Ensure accurate and consistent results for the Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs.
- Continue work on performance specifications and investigate monitoring alternatives and methods to improve the efficiency of monitor certification and emissions data reporting.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$1,528.0) This change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.

- (-\$2,145.0) This program change is a reduction in the Clean Air Allowance Trading Program to reduce unnecessary burden on EPA partners and the regulated community in order to unleash American energy and economic growth and focus on the Agency being more efficient.
- (+\$1,000.0) This increase supports the operation and modernization of the CASTNET Program to ensure that individuals in rural areas or Tribal lands have access to clean air.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act.

Federal Support for Air Quality Management

Program Area: Clean Air

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

Objective(s): Healthy Air Quality

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$163,216	\$239,030	\$138,190	-\$100,840
Science & Technology	\$17,416	\$22,516	\$10,615	-\$11,901
Total Budget Authority	\$180,633	\$261,546	\$148,805	-\$112,741
Total Workyears	880.3	955.8	715.4	-240.4

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

Federal support for the criteria pollutant and air toxics programs includes a variety of tools to characterize ambient air quality, identify the level of risk to the public from air pollutants, and measure national progress toward improving air quality. 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. In addition, the program supports activities related to the Clean Air Act (CAA) stationary source residual risk and technology review program. EPA is required to assess the level of risk remaining after promulgation of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) that are based on Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) within eight years of that promulgation. In addition, the Agency is required to review all NESHAP at least every eight years to determine if revisions are needed to reflect developments in practices, processes, and control technologies. The CAA Section 129 Program further requires EPA to develop, and periodically review, standards of performance and emissions guidelines covering air emissions from waste combustion sources, including emissions of certain air toxics.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1, *Healthy Air Quality* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

During FY 2027, as part of implementing key activities in support of attainment of the NAAQS, EPA will provide states, Tribes, and local air agencies with scientifically and technically sound assistance in developing SIPs/Tribal Implementation Plans (TIPs). This assistance includes providing models, modeling inputs and tools, and technical data and guidance and identifying emission control options consistent with applicable requirements of the CAA. EPA facilitates

national consistency in how air quality modeling is conducted as part of regulatory decision-making, including federal and state permitting programs, SIP/TIP-related actions, as well as how conformity determinations are made across the U.S. The Agency will work with states, Tribes, and local air agencies to ensure that particulate matter (PM) hot-spot analyses are conducted in a manner consistent with the transportation conformity regulation and guidance. In some instances, EPA is obligated by a statutory or court-enforceable deadline to issue a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP). This work also supports state obligations.

One of EPA's priorities is to fulfill its statutory and court-enforceable obligations. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to conduct the periodically required "technology reviews," conduct required risk assessments for MACT-based NESHAP, and reconsider previous actions, as necessary. 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 will continue reporting the most current air toxics data each year in the annual Air Trends Report. EPA will continue providing information annually on emissions and concentrations of air toxics, so that state, Tribal, and local air agencies can identify existing and emerging air toxics exposure issues.

EPA works with other internal and external stakeholders on improving ambient air monitoring networks and measurement techniques to fill data gaps and to provide better input to estimation of population exposure to criteria and toxic air pollutants. To ensure data quality, EPA will continue to implement and manage independent quality assurance programs for national monitoring networks as well as for federal and commercial laboratories that produce ambient air monitoring data.

In FY 2027, EPA will work with partners to continue improving emissions factors and inventories, including the National Emissions Inventory (NEI). This effort includes gathering improved activity data from emissions monitoring and using geographic information systems and satellite remote sensing systems, where possible, for key point, area, mobile, and fugitive sources, and global emission events.

EPA will continue to operate and maintain the Emissions Inventory System (EIS), which collects, quality, assures, and stores current and historical emissions inventory data and supports the development of the NEI. EPA, states, and others use the NEI to aid in state and local air agency SIP development, serve as a vital input to air quality modeling, help provide access to information about emissions and concentrations of air toxics, and support multi-pollutant analysis for air emissions.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$960.0) This change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$12,861.0 / -17.8 FTE) This program change is a decrease in the Federal Support for Air Quality Management Program to align funding with core statutory requirements.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act.

Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification

Program Area: Clean Air

Goal: Bring Back and Protect American Auto Jobs

Objective(s): Vehicle Choice

(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
<i>Science & Technology</i>	<i>\$111,635</i>	<i>\$109,752</i>	<i>\$103,960</i>	<i>-\$5,792</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$111,635	\$109,752	\$103,960	-\$5,792
Total Workyears	324.8	265.6	303.7	38.1

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

Under the Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification Program, EPA develops, implements, and ensures compliance with national emission standards to reduce mobile source related air pollution from light-duty cars and trucks; heavy-duty trucks and buses; nonroad engines and vehicles; and the fuels that power these engines.

National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL)

The NVFEL ensures clean air for every American and fair competition in the marketplace by conducting lab and field tests on motor vehicles, heavy-duty engines, nonroad engines, and fuels. These tests certify that all vehicles, engines, and fuels entering the U.S. market comply with all federal air quality and fuel economy standards. The NVFEL performs vehicle emission tests as part of pre-production validation, certification audits, in-use assessments, and recall programs to ensure compliance with mobile source programs. The NVFEL also produces critical test data on new and emerging vehicle and engine technologies to support the development of test methods used by the regulated industry to comply with EPA standards.

Renewable Fuel Standard Program (RFS)

The RFS was created under the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct), which amended the Clean Air Act (CAA), and was expanded under the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA). The RFS Program requires a certain volume of renewable fuel to replace or reduce the quantity of petroleum-based transportation fuel, heating oil, or jet fuel. Producers of renewable fuel generate renewable fuel credits known as Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs), which are ultimately used by producers or importers of petroleum fuels to demonstrate compliance with the program's renewable fuel volume requirements.

Supporting Tribal, State, and Local Governments

EPA works with Tribal, state, and local governments to ensure the technical integrity of the mobile source control emission benefits, including State Implementation Plans (SIPs) and transportation conformity determinations. EPA develops and provides information and tools to

assist Tribal, state, and local agencies, as well as communities, to reduce criteria pollutants and air toxics emissions and risks specific to their local areas.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 1, *Vehicle Choice* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification Program supports the Agency's compliance programs by operating test cells that measure emissions, reviewing certification applications for light-duty vehicles and heavy-duty engines to approve applications, and examining potential violations.

In FY 2027, the Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification Program will continue to focus its efforts on EPA's obligations under CAA Section 206 (motor vehicle and motor vehicle engine compliance testing and certification). EPA will continue to perform its compliance oversight functions on priority matters, conducting compliance oversight tests where evidence suggests noncompliance. EPA will continue to conduct pre-certification confirmatory testing activities for emissions and fuel economy for passenger cars. EPA also anticipates reviewing and approving about 4,900 vehicle and engine emissions certification requests.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to utilize in-use emissions data provided by light-duty vehicle manufacturers to measure compliance and determine if any follow-up evaluation or testing is necessary. EPA reviews the data and determines if there are any specific vehicles, models, or manufacturers that are failing in-use emissions standards.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue work, begun in FY 2025, under Goals 1 and 5 to reconsider and reevaluate on-road engine and vehicle regulations, including the criteria pollutant standards established in the 2024 Light- and Medium-Duty Vehicle Multipollutant rule and the 2022 Highway Heavy-Duty Engine Low Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) rule.

EPA will continue working on programs to reduce pollutant emissions from marine and aircraft engines, consistent with Goal 1. In FY 2027, the Agency will consider updates to existing NO_x test cycles and emission limits for marine engines. In FY 2027, EPA also will consider NO_x emissions from civil aviation, as well as the test procedure and measurement processes for measuring aircraft engine particulate matter (PM).

The Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator (MOVES) is EPA's emission modeling system that estimates emissions of air pollutants from mobile sources at the national, county, and project levels. In FY 2027, MOVES will continue to support EPA's emission control programs, as well as provide critical assistance to states in their determination of program needs to meet air quality standards, consistent with Goals 1 and 3.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to provide state and local governments with assistance in developing SIPs and with transportation conformity determinations. EPA will continue providing assistance to state and local transportation and air quality agencies working on PM_{2.5} hot-spot

analyses. Additionally, EPA will continue partnering with states to support inspection and maintenance (I/M) programs that focus on in-use vehicles and engines and federal and state fuel programs in ozone nonattainment and maintenance areas.

In FY 2027, EPA will work with a broad range of stakeholders to reduce emissions from legacy vehicles and engines. Millions of decades-old diesel engines continue to serve key economic roles in moving goods and people across the country (e.g., ports, freight terminals, and schools). Newer, cleaner engines for on-highway and non-road sectors are available, creating opportunities for significant emission reductions when users replace or upgrade their fleets. EPA will work collaboratively to help facilitate and accelerate this transition to newer technologies using non-regulatory approaches while maintaining the functionality of commercial equipment. This work is consistent with Goal 1: *Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American* and Goal 5: *Bring Back and Protect American Auto Jobs*.

In FY 2027, EPA also will continue to implement the RFS Program and carry out actions required by the CAA's RFS provisions, including operating and maintaining the credit trading systems that support the program. CAA Section 211(o) requires that EPA set annual volume standards for renewable fuels, and EPA will continue to develop and promulgate volume standards for future years as part of its "Set" rulemakings. The RFS Program is a key federal support program for domestic renewable energy. In FY 2027, EPA also will continue to maintain oversight of the RFS Program and continue to evaluate compliance with RFS provisions through its system, which is used to track the creation, trades, and use of billions of Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs) for compliance.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to implement its Fuel and Fuel Additive Registration program as required under CAA Section 211 and anticipates reviewing and issuing approximately 900 registration decisions.

In FY 2027, the NVFEL will enter into the fifth year of its 24-year energy savings performance contract (ESPC) that results in an infrastructure upgrade project with capital equipment costs of more than \$59 million over the contract's lifetime. The ESPC replaces the mechanical, electrical, control, and building management systems for the heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) equipment that is at or beyond the end of its useful life – work that supports the ability of NVFEL to carry out its mission-critical work.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$10,729.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.

- (-\$3,385.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of lab utilities.
- (+\$3,525.0 / +5.0 FTE) This increase supports mandatory vehicle and engine testing, timely certification review and issuance, and provides resources to address security risks to the Engine and Vehicles Compliance Information System.
- (+\$4,797.0 / +33.1 FTE) This increase empowers EPA's implementing partners through cooperative federalism, while retaining funding and FTE for EPA to regain and retain primacy for certification of vehicles.

Statutory Authority:

Title II of the Clean Air Act; Motor Vehicle Information Cost Savings Act; Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1988; National Highway System Designation Act; Energy Policy Act of 1992; Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU); Energy Policy Act of 2005; Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007; Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Congressional Priorities

Congressional Priorities

Program Area: Congressional Priorities
(Formerly - Clean and Safe Water Technical Assistance Grants)

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$30,688	\$30,700	\$0	-\$30,700
<i>Science & Technology</i>	<i>\$7,338</i>	<i>\$27,253</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$27,253</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$38,026	\$57,953	\$0	-\$57,953

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

In FY 2026, Congress appropriated resources in the Science and Technology appropriation, under the Congressional Priorities Program, to fund competitive water quality research grants independent of the Science-to-Achieve-Results (STAR) Program. Additionally, Congress directed funding under this program for research to help farmers, ranchers, and rural communities manage PFAS impacts in agricultural settings and communities. EPA's Congressional Priorities Program is proposed for elimination to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses on EPA's core mission.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources are proposed for elimination for this program in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$27,253.0) The Congressional Priorities Program is proposed for elimination to refocus EPA on its mission. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act (CAA) 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq. Title 1, Part A – Sec. 103 (a) and (d) and Sec. 104 (c); CAA 42 U.S.C. 7402(b) Section 102; CAA 42 U.S.C. 7403(b)(2) Section 103(b)(2); Clinger Cohen Act, 40 U.S.C. 11318; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (Superfund, 1980) Section 209(a) of Public Law 99-499; Children's Health Act; Clean Water Act (CWA), Sec. 101 - 121; Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA); Coastal Zone Amendments Reauthorization Act (CZARA); Coastal

Zone Management Act (CZMA) 16 U.S.C. 1451 - Section 302; Economy Act, 31 U.S.C. 1535; Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA), Title II Subtitle B; Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act (ERDDAA), 33 U.S.C. 1251 – Section 2(a); Endangered Species Act (ESA), 16 U.S.C. 1531 - Section 2; Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. Sec. 346; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S.C. s/s 136 et seq. (1996), as amended), Sec. 3(c)(2)(A); Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) P.L. 104-170; Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, 31 U.S.C. 6502; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA) Sec. 203, 33 U.S.C. 1443; North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA); NCPA; National Environmental Education Act, 20 U.S.C. 5503(b)(3) and (b)(11); National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) of 1969, Section 102; National Invasive Species Act (NISA); Ocean Dumping Ban Act of 1988 (ODBA) Title II; PPA, 42 U.S.C. 13103; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) (1996) 42 U.S.C. Section 300j-18; SDWA Part E, Sec. 1442 (a)(1); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), Sections 10, 15, 26, U.S.C. 2609; U.S. Global Change Research Act (USGCRA) 15 U.S.C. 2921; Water Resources Development Act (WRDA); Water Resources Research Act (WRRRA); and Wet Weather Water Quality Act of 2000 (WWWQA).

Enforcement

Forensics Support

Program Area: Enforcement

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

Objective(s): Compliance and Enforcement

(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
<i>Science & Technology</i>	<i>\$16,927</i>	<i>\$14,895</i>	<i>\$9,903</i>	<i>-\$4,992</i>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,478	\$888	\$1,071	\$183
Total Budget Authority	\$18,405	\$15,783	\$10,974	-\$4,809
Total Workyears	67.5	65.6	58.7	-6.9

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Forensics Support Program provides expert scientific and technical support for criminal and civil environmental enforcement cases, as well as the Agency's compliance efforts. EPA's National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) is an environmental forensic center accredited for both laboratory and field sampling operations that generate environmental data for law enforcement and civil enforcement purposes. These government science and technical services are critical for ensuring that the government possesses high-quality evidence and analysis that can be relied upon in court and agency proceedings.

The Forensics Support Program is proposed for a 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 the most cost-efficient manner.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 5, *Compliance and Enforcement* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The program provides expert scientific and technical support for EPA's criminal and civil enforcement efforts. In FY 2027, NEIC will continue to streamline its forensics work related to sampling and analytical services provided to EPA's enforcement programs. NEIC will continue to provide critical support to the enforcement of the Safe Drinking Water Act and other regulations and continue conducting analysis for lead and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

The program will build on its progress to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of its operations, produce timely and high-quality work products, and continue to identify and implement further efficiencies in laboratory operations.

NEIC advances cooperative federalism by providing field and laboratory services to state and federal partners, including on-the-job training on how to conduct process-based inspections and effectively review environmental regulations. NEIC also will continue to support civil and criminal programs through laboratory analysis, method development, toxicology (i.e., expert reports), and statistical support (i.e., site sampling plan development).

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$2,849.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$2,143.0 / -8.2 FTE) This program change aligns resources with core statutory requirements and recognizes needed efficiencies. Resources in this program are proposed for reduction to decrease unnecessary burden on EPA partners and the regulated community, unleash American energy and economic growth, and refocus EPA on its mission.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute); Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships (MARPOL Annex VI); Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act; Clean Air Act; Clean Water Act; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act; Mercury-Containing and Rechargeable Battery Management Act; Noise Control Act; Oil Pollution Act; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Rivers and Harbors Act; Safe Drinking Water Act; Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act; Toxic Substances Control Act; American Innovation and Manufacturing Act.

Ensure Safe Water

Drinking Water Programs

Program Area: Ensure Safe Water

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$122,018	\$115,387	\$122,776	\$7,389
Science & Technology	\$5,632	\$4,700	\$4,600	-\$100
Total Budget Authority	\$127,650	\$120,087	\$127,376	\$7,289
Total Workyears	540.3	473.1	519.3	46.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA's Drinking Water Program is responsible for multiple applied science efforts to meet statutory obligations and mission essential functions. EPA's Drinking Water Program conducts a range of science and technology activities that address drinking water contamination. The program:

- Leads the collection of national occurrence data for unregulated contaminants in drinking water;
- Develops, evaluates, and approves analytical methods that are used to monitor drinking water contaminants accurately and reliably;
- Leads the national program under which laboratories are certified to conduct the analyses of drinking water contaminants with approved analytical methods; and
- Assists states, Tribes, and public water systems to implement tools that optimize treatment and improve water quality by helping systems achieve compliance and maximize technical capacity while reducing operational costs.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 2, *Clean and Safe Water* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA's Drinking Water Program will continue to carry out the activities listed below:

- Lead development and implementation activities for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR), a federal direct implementation program coordinated by EPA, as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).³

³ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>.

- The data collected pursuant to this rule supports the Agency’s determination of whether to establish health-based standards for unregulated drinking water contaminants to protect public health.
 - In December 2021, the Agency published the final rule for the UCMR’s fifth cycle (UCMR-5). EPA managed UCMR-5 sampling through December 2025, with data reporting and quality control activities continuing into FY 2027. The final UCMR 5 dataset will be released in FY 2027.
 - UCMR-5 is the first cycle of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule to implement the monitoring provisions of America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA), which requires, subject to the availability of appropriations and adequate laboratory capacity, sampling at all small public water systems (PWSs) serving between 3,300 and 10,000 persons. AWIA also requires monitoring at a representative sample of small PWSs serving fewer than 3,300 persons. For UCMR-5, EPA implementation responsibilities significantly expanded to address a 7.5-fold increase in the number of small-system samples as a result of AWIA and associated Congressional appropriations.
 - EPA is responsible for managing UCMR-5 implementation at all large PWSs serving more than 10,000 persons, all small PWSs serving between 3,300 and 10,000 persons, and a representative sample of PWS serving fewer than 3,300 persons. EPA is additionally responsible for funding the required monitoring at small PWSs.
 - Concurrent with completing the implementation of UCMR-5 in FY 2027, EPA will publish the final rule to support the sixth cycle of UCMR (UCMR-6) monitoring for a new set of unregulated contaminants. UCMR-6 implementation preparations will begin in FY 2027, including public outreach to prepare water systems for reporting and sample collection requirements, approving laboratories to analyze samples to ensure laboratory capacity, preparing EPA’s reporting system, and developing sampling kits, instructions, and notifications.
- Lead the development, revision, evaluation, and approval of analytical methods for unregulated and regulated contaminants in drinking water to assess and ensure protection of public health.
 - Implement EPA’s Drinking Water Laboratory Certification Program, which sets direction for oversight of state, municipal, and commercial laboratories that analyze drinking water samples.⁴ EPA will conduct regional laboratory certification program reviews and deliver laboratory certification officer training courses (chemistry and microbiology) for state and regional representatives. The FY 2027 certification program oversight activities and trainings will help ensure the quality of drinking water compliance monitoring analyses.
 - Partner with states and water systems to optimize their treatment technology and distribution systems under the drinking water Area Wide Optimization Program (AWOP).⁵ AWOP is a highly successful technical/compliance assistance and training program that enhances the ability of public water systems to comply with existing microbial,

⁴ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/dwlabcert>.

⁵ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/optimization-program-drinking-water-systems>.

disinfectant, and disinfection byproduct standards, and to address distribution system integrity and water quality issues caused by the source, aging infrastructure, or other concerns. During FY 2027, EPA will work with states, Tribes, and technical assistance providers to train and directly assist systems. This effort includes identifying performance limiting factors at public water systems and developing and applying tailored tools to help them overcome operational challenges, achieve performance and optimization levels, and address health-based compliance challenges. The technical assistance provided by AWOP is instrumental for public water systems with limited capacity to effectively address drinking water quality issues.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$818.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to annual payroll increases, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$718.0 / +2.2 FTE) This increase will advance water emergency preparedness and response efforts through building internal capacity and external capacity of state and local governments, as well as water and wastewater systems, to respond to water emergencies.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act.

Homeland Security

Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection

Program Area: Homeland Security

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

Objective(s): Cooperative Federalism

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$901	\$3,033	\$1,352	-\$1,681
Science & Technology	\$10,558	\$9,307	\$10,588	\$1,281
Total Budget Authority	\$11,459	\$12,340	\$11,940	-\$400
Total Workyears	29.6	25.5	27.7	2.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA is the Sector Risk Management Agency (SRMA) for the drinking water and wastewater systems sector and consequently must fulfill specific statutory national security functions and Presidential directives to protect the water sector from physical and cyber threats. EPA's Office of Water Emergency Response and Cybersecurity serves as the primary lead for this mission by virtue of its expertise with water and wastewater systems. This program engages federal, state, and local entities in defining annual objectives and identifying high priorities for immediate action.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 2, *Cooperative Federalism*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

This program provides essential resources to coordinate and support the protection of the Nation's critical water infrastructure from terrorist threats, natural hazards, cyberattacks, and other high-risk incidents. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to provide exercises and technical support to approximately 5,000 water utilities, state officials, and federal emergency responders to become more resilient to any incident that could endanger drinking water and wastewater services. Pursuant to Executive Order 14239, EPA will adopt a risk-informed approach to its national security mission by providing tools, exercises, and technical assistance which will address the highest physical and cyber risks confronting the water sector. In providing this assistance, EPA will seek to build the security and resilience capacity of state and local governments and water and wastewater systems as consistent with the primary policy objective of Executive Order 14239. EPA also will update roles and responsibilities across EPA offices for responding to water emergencies under the Stafford Act and other authorities.

Natural Disasters and General Preparedness: Droughts, floods, hurricanes, and other natural disasters represent a high risk to the water sector due to their frequency of occurrence and their enormous potential for destruction. The level of preparedness within the water sector varies

significantly—with many utilities lacking adequate preparedness capabilities. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to build capacity in the water sector by providing nationwide exercises and direct technical support to address natural disasters and general preparedness. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to implement the Strengthening Water Infrastructure for Tomorrow (SWIFT) Initiative to help smaller water and wastewater systems build resilience to natural hazards. Through the SWIFT Initiative, EPA plans to provide direct technical assistance to approximately 75 water sector systems and training exercises to another 1,000 water sector systems.

In FY 2027, EPA will enhance its internal emergency preparedness and field response capabilities and collaborate with other federal response partners, such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), for situations in which EPA is assigned a water emergency mission under the Stafford Act or is designated as the Lead Federal Agency under the National Response Framework and Presidential Policy Directive-44 (PPD-44): *Enhancing Domestic Incident Management*.

Cybersecurity: Cybersecurity represents the highest national security risk for the water sector, given that automated process controls are used to operate most facets of a modern water utility and that many water utilities have not implemented basic cybersecurity practices. Recent attacks by both inside and outside actors, which have succeeded in disrupting drinking water supplies, have prompted a growing recognition that the federal government should adopt a more aggressive posture towards cybersecurity. EPA will continue to conduct nationwide vulnerability scanning to identify and eliminate vulnerable internet-connected devices operated by water systems to monitor and control their treatment, storage, and distribution networks. To date, EPA has eliminated over 400 such vulnerabilities. EPA will support its partnership with the Department of War to increase the cybersecurity resilience of water sector systems serving critical military assets in the United States and its territories. EPA also will sustain the existing cybersecurity technical assistance program, such as the Cybersecurity Evaluation Program - where utilities voluntarily work with a cybersecurity professional to complete a vulnerability assessment and generate a risk mitigation plan. EPA will provide tabletop exercises, promote the Water Cybersecurity Assessment Tool, identify common vulnerabilities, and share best practices to strengthen capacity at water sector systems and state programs. EPA has produced over 20 alerts for the water sector, such as the China state threat (Volt and Salt Typhoon), the Iranian state threat (CyberAv3ngers), the widespread CrowdStrike IT disruption, among others, and will continue this critical national security practice in FY 2027.⁶

In FY 2027, EPA is requesting resources to implement recommendations from the FY 2025 Water Cybersecurity Task Force report, provide technical support to help water systems develop their own cybersecurity capacity, and evaluate cybersecurity practices at public water systems.

In FY 2027, EPA is requesting additional resources for Inter- and Intra-agency coordination efforts including support for cross-agency field studies in coordination with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and for efforts supporting Biosafety Level 3 (BSL-3) research capabilities at EPA. BSL-3 laboratories conduct essential work for protecting the public from harmful pathogens. Work

⁶ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/waterresilience/epa-cybersecurity-water-sector>.

in BSL-3 laboratories fosters the Nation's resilience to threats and ensures that EPA is prepared to address high risk agents.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,094.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$1,875.0) This program change supports the Administration's priorities of protecting the United States from foreign, domestic, and other national security and public safety threats by mitigating the risks of cyberattacks in the water sector and enhancing the Agency's ability to respond to such incidents.
- (+\$400.0) This investment supports equipment upgrades at the Fort Meade BSL-3 research facility.
- (+\$100.0) This investment supports Inter- and Intra-agency coordination efforts including support for cross-agency field studies in coordination with DHS.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act, §§ 1431-1435; Clean Water Act; Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Emergency and Response Act of 2002; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, §§ 301-305.

Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery

Program Area: Homeland Security

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

Objective(s): Cooperative Federalism

(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
<i>Science & Technology</i>	<i>\$21,063</i>	<i>\$23,915</i>	<i>\$27,999</i>	<i>\$4,084</i>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$49,106	\$34,981	\$34,847	-\$134
Total Budget Authority	\$70,168	\$58,896	\$62,846	\$3,950
Total Workyears	119.1	81.6	123.9	42.3

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

Exposure to chemical agents, pathogens, and radiological materials released into the environment can pose catastrophic consequences to the health of responders and American citizens. EPA has the responsibility to remediate contaminated environments created by terrorist attacks, industrial accidents, or natural disasters. EPA’s emergency response research informs and advances response capabilities for contaminant characterization and consequence assessment, environmental cleanup and infrastructure remediation, and community engagement and systems-based tools supporting resilience.

This research supports EPA in carrying out its primary mission to help communities prepare for, endure, and recover from disasters. Researchers collaborate with states, local communities, Tribes, private sector organizations, and other federal departments/agencies to deliver effective tools, methods, information, and guidance that address critical terrorism related issues and disasters.⁷ These efforts underline EPA’s commitment to safeguard clean air, land, and water for every American, making great advances through cooperative federalism and cross-agency partnerships, and adopting and adapting AI to enhance response and recovery capabilities.

EPA also is responsible for operating and maintaining the network of near real-time radiation monitors, known as RadNet, a key resource necessary for responding to certain incidents as noted within the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the National Response Framework. The RadNet fixed monitoring network provides near real-time radiation monitoring coverage near each of the most populous U.S. cities, as well as expanded geographic coverage, for a total of 140 monitoring sites. RadNet improves officials’ ability to make decisions about protecting public health and the environment during and after an incident. Additionally, RadNet data is used by scientists to better characterize the effect of a radiological incident.

⁷ Partners include Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of Defense (DOD), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), National Science Foundation (NSF), Department of Energy (DOE), and Department of Agriculture (USDA).

RadNet is critical in responding to large-scale incidents, such as the accident at the Fukushima nuclear facility and potential incidents in Ukraine. It is an EPA Critical Infrastructure/Key Resource asset and is supported by the information technology (IT) system known as the Analytical Radiation Data System (ARadDS). EPA will continue to maintain, update, and modernize RadNet as it is the only nationwide environmental radiation monitoring system that monitors the Nation's air, ambient radiation exposure rates, precipitation, and drinking water for radiation.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 2, *Cooperative Federalism*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

This program supports efficient and effective clean-up after contamination incidents, enabling recovery and growth and engages across the federal, state, Tribal, and local enterprise, and in public-private partnerships. The program is pioneering AI innovation, positioning the U.S. as a global leader in environmental protection.

Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American:

- Develop methods for clean-up of hazardous chemicals, such as chemical warfare agents, pesticides, and opioids (e.g., fentanyl) from various surfaces and materials.
- Enhance capabilities for biological threats, including the development of methods for sample collection/processing and advancing decontamination capabilities.
- Determine capabilities for response to wide-area radiological/nuclear contamination.
- Advance capabilities for water contamination response.

Permitting Reform, Cooperative Federalism, and Cross-Agency Partnership:

- Support pesticide registration improvement by developing standard testing criteria and methods for aerosol pathogen treatment.
- Leverage collaboration with federal, state, Tribes, and community partners to enhance preparedness to respond to chemical, biological, and radiological threat incidents.
- Develop an AI-based system for accurate indoor navigation during emergency response using video and sensor data with private partner(s) via the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program.

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

- Evaluate the use of AI tools to enhance clean-up strategy development by optimizing sampling, decontamination, and waste management outcomes. Improve water infrastructure security by developing an AI supported cyber security application to aid in the identification of weaknesses and new attack vectors and mitigating impacts.

Radiation Monitoring:

In FY 2027, the Agency will continue to: operate and maintain the RadNet air monitoring network, add exposure rate measurement capability to the network, and provide essential maintenance to the network. This expansion of exposure rate measurement capability will enhance the federal government's ability to effectively communicate radiation measurement information to the public and to non-technical decision makers after a radiological release. In addition to aiding in explaining data to the public and decision makers, the addition of exposure rate meters aligns EPA's monitoring system with that of the international community.

In FY 2027, EPA is requesting additional resources to update aging equipment. As a part of this request, EPA also will modernize IT infrastructure for ARadDS and support enhanced lab and field office facility operations and maintenance.

Research Planning:

EPA's state engagement program is designed to inform states about their role within EPA and EPA's research programs and to better understand the science needs of state environmental and health agencies.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$3,222.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$166.0) This change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the recalculation of lab fixed costs.
- (+\$3,567.0 / +23.1 FTE) This program change supports the Administration's priorities of protecting the United States from foreign terrorists and other national security and public safety threats.
- (+\$441.0 / +2.7 FTE) This program change will modernize IT infrastructure for homeland security systems.
- (-\$24.0) This program change reduces non-payroll resources in the Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Program.
- (+\$2,500.0) This program change supports the continued operation of the RadNet Air Monitoring Network which monitors the release of radioactivity in the environment and supports the response to radioactive material incidents.

- (+\$656.0 / +1.2 FTE) This program change is an increase in resources and FTE for updating the aging equipment that monitors the Nation's air for radiation. This increase also will modernize IT infrastructure for ARadDS and support enhanced lab and field office facility operations and maintenance.

Statutory Authority:

Atomic Energy Act of 1954; Clean Air Act, §§ 102, 103; Safe Drinking Water Act, §§ 1431-1435, 1442; Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997, §§ 1411-1412; Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002; Toxic Substances Control Act, § 10; Oil Pollution Act; Pollution Prevention Act; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act; Clean Water Act; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; Food Quality Protection Act; and Food Safety Modernization Act, §§ 203, 208.

Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure

Program Area: Homeland Security

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

Objective(s): Cooperative Federalism

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$5,124	\$2,639	\$4,986	\$2,347
Science & Technology	\$436	\$735	\$500	-\$235
Building and Facilities	\$1,492	\$6,676	\$6,176	-\$500
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$698	\$1,126	\$915	-\$211
Total Budget Authority	\$7,750	\$11,176	\$12,577	\$1,401
Total Workyears	13.0	13.3	13.3	0.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities. Total workyears in FY 2027 include 13.3 FTE to support Homeland Security Working Capital Fund (WCF) services.

Program Project Description:

This program supports activities to ensure that EPA’s physical structures and assets are secure and operational and that physical security measures are in place to help safeguard staff in the event of an emergency. These efforts also protect the capability of EPA’s vital laboratory infrastructure assets. Specifically, funds within this appropriation support security needs for the National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL).

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 2, *Cooperative Federalism*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the Agency will continue to provide enhanced physical security for the NVFEL, its employees, visitors, and test articles, which include prototype vehicles and engines. This funding supports the cost of security enhancements required as part of an Agency security assessment review.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$235.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the recalculation of lab fixed costs.

Statutory Authority:

Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004; Homeland Security Act of 2002; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute).

Indoor Air and Radiation

Indoor Air: Radon Program
Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$3,291	\$2,540	\$0	-\$2,540
<i>Science & Technology</i>	\$26	\$335	\$0	-\$335
Total Budget Authority	\$3,317	\$2,875	\$0	-\$2,875
Total Workyears	8.0	6.3	0.0	-6.3

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Indoor Air: Radon Program is proposed for elimination in FY 2027 and all applicable statutory work (e.g., Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, Clean Air Act, etc.) will be accomplished in other programs within the Indoor Air and Radiation Program Area. Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) authorizes EPA to take a variety of actions to address the public health risks posed by exposures to indoor radon. Under the statute, EPA studies the health effects of radon, assesses exposure levels, sets an action level, provides technical assistance to states, industry, and the public, advises the public on steps they can take to reduce exposure, and promotes the availability of reliable radon services and service providers to the public.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources are proposed for elimination for this program in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$335.0) This funding change proposes to eliminate the Indoor Air: Radon Program, in the S&T appropriation, to advance cooperative federalism by returning the responsibility for funding local indoor radon reduction programs to state and local entities.

Statutory Authority:

Title IV of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); Title III Toxic Substances Control Act; Clean Air Act.

Radiation: Protection

Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation

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

Objective(s): Healthy Air Quality

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$9,893	\$9,530	\$2,415	-\$7,115
Science & Technology	\$1,625	\$781	\$1,020	\$239
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$2,828	\$2,122	\$2,420	\$298
Total Budget Authority	\$14,346	\$12,433	\$5,855	-\$6,578
Total Workyears	52.0	43.3	24.0	-19.3

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA supports waste site characterization and cleanup by providing fixed laboratory and field radioanalytical data, expert technical support, and radioanalytical training to state and federal partners; and by developing new and improved radioanalytical methods and field measurement technologies. In the event of a radiological accident or incident, the National Analytical Radiation Environmental Laboratory Division (NARELD) in Montgomery, Alabama, and the National Radiation Field Operations Division (NRFOD) in Las Vegas, Nevada, provide critical radioanalytical and field operation support for testing, quality assurance, analysis of various environmental samples, and field measurement systems and equipment to support site assessment, protective action recommendations, cleanup, and response activities. NARELD is the only EPA laboratory with in-house world-class radioanalytical capability. NRFOD is the only EPA asset that focuses solely on radiological emergency response field work and maintains a wide range of response assets and readiness to deploy to any type of radiological accident or incident.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1, *Healthy Air Quality* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the program continues to support EPA RadNet, the only nationwide environmental radiation monitoring system that monitors the nation's air, ambient radiation exposure rates, precipitation, and drinking water for radiation. The program, in cooperation with states, Tribes, and other federal agencies, will provide site characterization and analytical support for site assessment activities, remediation technologies, and measurement and information systems as requested. EPA also will provide essential training and direct site assistance, including field surveys and monitoring, laboratory analyses, health and safety, and risk assessment support at sites with radioactive contamination. Additionally, EPA will deliver analytical support to states and

industry through its Radon Calibration and Intercomparison Program, located at NARELD, to assist with radon measurement accuracy.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$98.0) This change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$141.0 / +0.8 FTE) This program change reflects an increase in support activities at the National Analytical Radiation Environmental Laboratory (NAREL) in Montgomery, Alabama and the National Center for Radiation Field Operations (NCRFO) in Las Vegas, Nevada and focuses the Agency to be more efficient in providing analytical and field operation support in the event of a radiological incident.

Statutory Authority:

Atomic Energy Act of 1954; Clean Air Act; Energy Policy Act of 1992; Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982; Public Health Service Act; Safe Drinking Water Act; Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA) of 1978; Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Land Withdrawal Act of 1992; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act; Clean Water Act.

Radiation: Response Preparedness

Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation

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

Objective(s): Healthy Air Quality

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$1,868	\$2,875	\$2,302	-\$573
Science & Technology	\$3,670	\$3,961	\$4,023	\$62
Total Budget Authority	\$5,538	\$6,836	\$6,325	-\$511
Total Workyears	28.3	19.8	31.0	11.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The National Analytical Radiation Environmental Laboratory Division (NARELD) in Montgomery, Alabama, and the National Radiation Field Operations Division (NRFOD) in Las Vegas, Nevada, provide field sampling and laboratory analyses to respond to radiological and nuclear incidents. This work includes measuring and monitoring radioactive materials and assessing radioactive contamination in the environment. This program comprises direct scientific field and laboratory activities to support preparedness, planning, training, and procedure development. In addition, program personnel are members of EPA's Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT), a component of the Agency's emergency response program and are trained to provide direct expert scientific and technical assistance. EPA's RERT is part of the Nuclear Incident Response Team under the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1, *Healthy Air Quality* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA's RERT will provide critical support for federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations under the National Response Framework and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. When necessary, EPA's RERT will complement routine operations (e.g., on-site technical support/consultation and laboratory analyses) and provide for the rapid collection of field measurements/samples and accurate radionuclide analyses of environmental samples.⁸

In FY 2027, NARELD and NRFOD will build capacity in core levels of readiness for radiological emergency responses; participate in critical emergency exercises; and respond, as required, to radiological incidents. NARELD and NRFOD will prioritize rapid deployment capabilities to

⁸ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/radiation/radiological-emergency-response>.

ensure that field teams and laboratory personnel are ready to provide scientific data, field measurement capabilities, analyses, and updated analytical techniques for radiation emergency response programs across the Agency.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,871.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$1,000.0) This increase supports 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.
- (+\$933.0 / +6.1 FTE) This program change is an increase in the Radiation: Response Preparedness Program to return to the Agency's core mission of legal requirements, while ensuring sufficient FTE levels to remain ready to respond to radiological emergencies.

Statutory Authority:

Homeland Security Act of 2002; Atomic Energy Act of 1954; Clean Air Act; Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (PKEMRA); Public Health Service Act (PHSA); Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

Reduce Risks from Indoor Air
Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$14,274	\$11,907	\$11,984	\$77
<i>Science & Technology</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$296</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$296</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$14,274	\$12,203	\$11,984	-\$219
Total Workyears	38.8	34.4	34.5	0.1

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Reduce Risks from Indoor Air Program is proposed for elimination in the Science and Technology (S&T) appropriation in FY 2027, and all applicable statutory work (e.g., Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, Clean Air Act) will be accomplished in other programs within the Indoor Air and Radiation Program Area.

Title IV of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) authorizes EPA to conduct and coordinate research on indoor air quality; develop and disseminate information; and coordinate risk reduction efforts at the federal, state, Tribal, and local levels. Poor indoor air quality represents one of the most significant public health risks within EPA's responsibility. EPA uses a range of strategies to reduce health risks from poor indoor air quality in homes, schools, and other buildings through partnerships with non-governmental, professional, federal, state, and local organizations. Through these partnerships, EPA provides information, guidance, and technical assistance to equip industry, the health care community, the residential, school, and commercial building sectors, and the general public to take action.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources and FTE are proposed for elimination for this program in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$296.0 / -0.5 FTE) This funding change proposes to eliminate the Reduce Risks from Indoor Air Program, in the S&T appropriation, to advance cooperative federalism by returning the responsibility for funding local indoor air quality efforts to state and local entities.

Statutory Authority:

Title IV Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); Title III Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Clean Air Act.

IT/ Data Management/ Security

IT / Data Management

Program Area: IT / Data Management / Security

Goal: Make America the AI Capital of the World

Objective(s): Efficient Systems

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$84,894	\$85,590	\$79,854	-\$5,736
Science & Technology	\$3,018	\$2,890	\$2,841	-\$49
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$18,646	\$18,035	\$19,078	\$1,043
Total Budget Authority	\$106,558	\$106,515	\$101,773	-\$4,742
Total Workyears	448.9	428.2	458.8	30.6

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total workyears in FY 2027 include 172.0 FTE to support IT/Data Management working capital fund (WCF) services, an increase of 7.2 FTE.

Program Project Description:

This program supports the maintenance of EPA's Information Technology (IT) and Information Management (IT/IM) services that enable citizens, regulated facilities, states, and other entities to interact with EPA electronically to access, analyze and understand, and share environmental data on-demand. EPA's IT/Data Management (IT/DM) Program is proposed for reduction as a result of increased effectiveness of Agency operations and reduced duplicative and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA's core mission and advances core statutory work. Science and Technology (S&T) resources for EPA's IT/DM Program fund the Quality Program,⁹ the EPA National Library Network, and Web Infrastructure Management, among standard Agency program objectives.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 4/Objective 2, *Efficient Systems* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The Quality Program will continue to provide technical support to all EPA offices, Regions, and laboratories in implementing EPA quality policies, procedures, and standards. In FY 2027, the Quality Program plans to conduct two Quality Management Plan (QMP) reviews and at least one Quality Program Assessment for selected EPA organizations, in mandatory accordance with multiple federal statutes (2 CFR Parts 200, 1500.12; 40 CFR Parts 30, 31, 136.7; FMFIA 31 U.S.C. 3512; IQA Public Law 106-554, Section 515). These oversight activities help ensure the quality of EPA's data for intended uses, including environmental decision-making. This program directly supports Executive Order 14303: *Restoring Gold Standard Science* by promoting both the best

⁹ For more information about EPA's Quality Program, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/quality>.

available science and the efficient use of resources with the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology and AI-adjacent supporting infrastructure.¹⁰

EPA's Quality Program provides the framework for planning, implementing, documenting, assessing, and reporting on work involving environmental information operations. This program ensures that the Agency's environmental decisions are supported by information of known and documented quality, increasing confidence in results and allowing scientific reproducibility and replicability. The program also provides implementation support to all EPA organizations performing the environmental information operations described in their approved QMP.

In FY 2027, the Quality Program will:

- Assess organizations with an approved QMP and identify findings requiring corrective action, areas needing improvement, and opportunities to leverage best practices.
- Ensure scientific integrity by promoting better planning; encouraging the identification and assessment of potential risks in scientific projects; offering training and other resources to improve the planning skills of EPA staff; and promoting the use of advanced technologies, including AI and analytical tools, in planning and assessing the outcomes of scientific studies.
- Manage and provide oversight for the Information Quality Guidelines (IQG) to ensure that information disseminated by or for EPA conforms with the *Guidelines for Ensuring and Maximizing the Quality, Objectivity, Utility and Integrity of Information Disseminated by the Environmental Protection Agency* criteria.¹¹
- Engage as a resource with EPA's state and Tribal partners through outreach and educational initiatives covering policy updates, new technologies, and Quality Assurance (QA) methodologies and provide technical assistance and access to tools and templates to ensure QA processes and procedures are robust and ensure high standards of scientific integrity and environmental protection across all levels of governance.

In FY 2027, the IT/Data Management Program will continue to support the hosting of EPA's websites and web pages through EPA's 'One EPA Web' which will continue to manage content and support internal and external users with information on EPA work, support employees with internal information, and provide a clearinghouse for the Agency to communicate initiatives and successes. Additionally, in FY 2027, EPA will continue to transform the Agency's libraries to meet the needs of the 21st Century in a cost-efficient manner. This involves reducing the physical footprint of Agency libraries, providing online services and resources at the customer's point of need, and centralizing core services.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

¹⁰ For more information, please see: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/05/29/2025-09802/restoring-gold-standard-science>.

¹¹ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/quality/guidelines-ensuring-and-maximizing-quality-objectivity-utility-and-integrity-information>.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$345.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$296.0 / +2.2 FTE) This program change is an increase in federal FTE to enhance transparency, oversight, and public accountability by bringing critical quality assurance expertise back in-house. These adjustments are necessary to reduce unnecessary spending, to refocus EPA on its mission, and to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute); Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act; Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA); Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA); Government Management Reform Act (GMRA); Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA); Rehabilitation Act of 1973 § 508.

Operations and Administration

Facilities Infrastructure and Operations

Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$281,585	\$258,274	\$252,262	-\$6,012
Science & Technology	\$68,981	\$64,714	\$60,311	-\$4,403
Building and Facilities	\$7,147	\$34,000	\$28,900	-\$5,100
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$457	\$764	\$627	-\$137
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$275	\$676	\$555	-\$121
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$65,886	\$66,713	\$61,868	-\$4,845
Total Budget Authority	\$424,331	\$425,141	\$404,523	-\$20,618
Total Workyears	295.1	256.2	308.0	51.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total workyears in FY 2027 include 3.1 FTE in Facilities Infrastructure and Operations working capital fund (WCF) services, an increase of 2.7 FTE.

Program Project Description:

This program will realize savings as EPA anticipates improvements in workforce efficiency and facilities consolidation, allowing for a reduction in resources needed to maintain agency facilities. Science and Technology (S&T) resources in the Facilities Infrastructure and Operations Program fund the Agency's rent, utilities, and security.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3, *Organizational Excellence*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to invest in the reconfiguration of EPA's workspaces, enabling the Agency to release office space and avoid long-term rent costs, consistent with Public Law 114-287, the *Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016*. In compliance with Executive Order (EO) 14274: *Restoring Common Sense to Federal Office Space Management*,¹² as well as EO 14210: *Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency" Workforce Optimization Initiative*,¹³ EPA is implementing a space consolidation plan that will reduce the number of occupied facilities, consolidate space within remaining facilities, and reduce square footage.

¹² For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/04/18/2025-06838/restoring-common-sense-to-federal-office-space-management>.

¹³ For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/02/14/2025-02762/implementing-the-presidents-department-of-government-efficiency-workforce-optimization-initiative>.

EPA is working to reduce office, laboratory, and warehouse space. This has the potential to provide an avoidance of approximately \$19 million in rent, utilities, and security across all appropriations in FY 2027. This will help offset EPA's escalating rent and security costs and reduce taxpayer burden. The Agency is vacating its Houston regional laboratory and consolidating into the Ada, OK, facility for a rent savings of \$3.5 million and space reduction of 41,126 square feet. The Agency also is aggressively pursuing footprint reductions in its most expensive leased facilities. Due to persistent issues with the current Region 4 Headquarters and insufficient space at the Los Angeles facility, the Agency has begun the process to secure new leases in both locations. For FY 2027, the Agency is requesting \$27.3 million for rent, \$16.1 million for utilities, and \$11.1 million for security in the S&T appropriation. EPA uses a standard methodology to ensure that rent charging appropriately reflects planned and enacted resources at the appropriation level.

In FY 2027, the Agency will support optimization of office and laboratory space to right-size the Agency's footprint while supporting activities necessary for lab consolidation, retrofitting of laboratories with technologies and AI automation, and releasing of excess office space in high-cost areas. These investments along with ongoing activities will decrease the growth of long-term rent costs, reduce its footprint, and create a more efficient, collaborative, and technologically sophisticated workplace. In FY 2025, the percentage of space utilized at the GSA goal of 150 square feet per person at EPA owned and leased facilities is 38 percent. Investments in space optimization will advance EPA's goal of a higher space utilization rate, with a goal of 45 percent, and improve the use of EPA's workspaces.

EPA will continue to manage lease and occupancy agreements with GSA, and maintain EPA facilities, fleet, equipment, and fund costs associated with utilities and building security needs. EPA also will track capital equipment and meet Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and applicable environmental regulatory obligations and provide safety, health and environmental management (SHEM) support training to headquarters and field staff (e.g., SHEM managers, industrial hygienists, radiation safety officers, On-Scene Coordinators). In addition, the Agency will continue to utilize GSA's Managed Service Office, *USAccess*, and Enterprise Physical Access Control System (ePACS) programs. *USAccess* provides standardized HSPD-12 approved Personal Identity Verification (PIV) and ePACS provides centralized access control of EPA facilities, including restricted and secure areas.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,501.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a net decrease due to the recalculation of transit subsidy, rent, utilities, and security.
- (-\$2,902.0) This program change is a decrease in contracting resources to support efficiencies across facility management and operations activities, and the optimization of office and laboratory space.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Property and Administration Services Act (FPAS); Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute).

Workforce Reshaping

Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000
Science & Technology	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000
Total Budget Authority	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$3,000

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

This program provides resources to support organizational restructuring efforts throughout the Agency. To help achieve its mission, EPA will develop, review and analyze mission requirements and implement options to effectively align and redistribute the Agency's workforce based on program priorities, resource reallocation, and technological advances.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3, *Organizational Excellence*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will examine its statutory functions and processes to eliminate inefficiencies and streamline the Agency's processes. Primary criteria will include effectiveness and accountability, as EPA is focused on greater value and real results. These analyses may create a need to continue to reshape the workforce, including reducing FTE and restructuring EPA's office locations. The Agency might need to offer voluntary early retirement authority (VERA), and potentially relocation expenses, as part of the workforce reshaping effort. This program will directly support efforts directed by Executive Order (EO) 14210: *Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency" Workforce Optimization Initiative*¹ and supports achievement of all five pillars of EPA's *Powering the Great American Comeback* initiative.

In FY 2025, EPA executed seven mission critical reorganizations, improving scientific and administrative capacity. In FY 2025, EPA also implemented Presidential memorandum *Return to In-Person Work*. In FY 2026, EPA will continue workforce restructuring consistent with EO 14217: *Commencing the Reduction of the Federal Bureaucracy* and EO 14210: *Implementing the President's Department of Government Efficiency Workforce Optimization Initiative*, eliminating non-essential functions, instituting hiring restrictions, and further aligning scientific capabilities with national programs. In FY 2027, EPA will assess opportunities to relocate work to maximize efficiency and mission effectiveness. This comprehensive realignment will be implemented through a multi-year plan.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$1,000.0) This program change implements the Workforce Reshaping Program to align the Agency's organizational structure with core statutory requirements and strategic goals, while recognizing needed efficiencies.

Statutory Authority:

Title 5 of the U.S.C.; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute).

Pesticides Licensing

Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk

Program Area: Pesticides Licensing

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

Objective(s): Chemicals in the Environment

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$63,622	\$60,220	\$62,383	\$2,163
Science & Technology	\$2,969	\$2,712	\$2,422	-\$290
Total Budget Authority	\$66,591	\$62,932	\$64,805	\$1,873
Total Workyears	380.6	373.9	405.7	31.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total program workyears in FY 2027 include 126.0 FTE funded by the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund.

Program Project Description:

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) §408 statutory authorities, EPA’s Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) screens new pesticides before they reach the market and ensure pesticides already in commerce are safe. As directed by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA), and the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2022 (PRIA-5),¹⁴ EPA is responsible for registering and re-evaluating pesticides to protect consumers, pesticide users, workers who may be exposed to pesticides, children, and other sensitive populations. To make regulatory decisions and establish tolerances (e.g., maximum allowable pesticide residues on food and feed) for food use pesticides and for residential or non-occupational use, EPA must find the pesticide safe. For antimicrobial pesticides with public health claims, EPA requires that manufacturers perform tests to ensure the efficacy (i.e., performance) of products per the labelling. In anticipation of future public health emergencies, OPP evaluates public health claims for antimicrobial products, including the accelerated availability of disinfectants determined to be effective against emerging pathogens and development of study designs to support the generation of innovative products, including those that can reduce airborne transmission of these pathogens. This program operates two laboratories, the Microbiology Laboratory¹⁵ and the Analytical Chemistry Laboratory.¹⁶

This program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission and advances core statutory work.

¹⁴ On December 29, 2022, the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2022 (PRIA-5), which reauthorizes PRIA for 5 years through fiscal year 2027 and updates the fee collection provisions of the FIFRA, was signed into law.

¹⁵ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-microbiology-laboratory>.

¹⁶ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-analytical-chemistry-laboratory-acl>.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program supports Goal 1/Objective 4, *Chemicals in the Environment* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The Environmental Sciences Center (ESC) is comprised of the Microbiology Laboratory Branch (MLB) and the Analytical Chemistry Branch (ACB). ACB will continue to develop and validate methods for multi-residue pesticide analyses, including furthering test protocols and providing technical review of data and reports. The laboratory also will provide technical analyses and support to states, EPA Regions, and the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) in enforcement cases related to the potential misuse of or illegal pesticides. Additionally, this lab maintains EPA's National Pesticide Standard Repository (40 CFR Part 158) and distributes more than five thousand standards yearly to states and regions to validate test results, identifying and quantifying pesticide residues. These efforts are critical to ensuring the safety of pesticide products within channels of trade, including those available for use by the public. MLB will continue to protect human health by ensuring the availability of scientifically sound antimicrobial pesticide efficacy test methods. The development, validation, and use of new quantitative methodologies for testing the effectiveness of antimicrobial products are necessary to meet the regulatory challenges associated with an ever-changing marketplace, novel product claims, new infection control practices, and the emergence of new clinical pathogens. These efforts will continue to benefit the public by ensuring an efficient path for the registration of public health pesticides (40 CFR Part 158W) and allow for marketplace penetration of these products.

Specifically, in FY 2027, the Microbiology Laboratory will:

- Expand use of a quantitative method for bactericidal claims for regulatory purposes;
- Continue to work on the development of regulatory guidance and implementation materials for fungicidal claims to support adoption of a quantitative method for regulatory purposes;
- Continue the process for generation of a new ASTM standard method for *Legionella* in recirculating water for cooling tower remediation;
- Provide efficacy testing and technical support for workplans for the Antimicrobial Product Evaluation Program (APEP) pursuant to EPA's response to the Office of the Inspector General (Report No. 16-P-0316);¹⁷
- Continue the process for generation of a new ASTM standard method for continuously active sanitizers and disinfectants;
- Expand the existing regulatory guidance document and implementation strategy for evaluating the efficacy of antimicrobial towelettes for additional microbes (e.g., fungi and viruses);
- Maintain Biosafety Level 3 (BSL-3) laboratory capacity for conducting antimicrobial efficacy testing and collaborate with other program and regional offices. EPA's Pesticide Program has the only two EPA laboratories with the physical containment to manage BSL-3 microbes, including EPA's only lab registered under the Federal Select Agent Program;

¹⁷ Report No. 16-P-0316, "Report: EPA Needs a Risk-Based Strategy to Assure Continued Effectiveness of Hospital-Level Disinfectants," found at: <https://www.epa.gov/office-inspector-general/report-epa-needs-risk-based-strategy-assure-continued-effectiveness>.

- Continue to expand viral testing and method development to respond to emerging viral pathogens; and
- Conduct acute toxicity reviews to support EPA’s Registration Division and Antimicrobials Division.

Specifically, in FY 2027, the Analytical Chemistry Laboratory will:

- Continue to develop improved analytical methods and protocols using state-of-the-art instruments, thus increasing laboratory efficiency and the accuracy of data;
- Continue to develop new methods to support EPA’s overall efforts on identifying PFAS, including a methodology to quantify PFAS residues in pesticide formulations;
- Continue testing of pesticide products, as requested, to ensure contaminant free products;
- Provide analytical support to fill in data gaps for OPP’s Section 18 emergency exemption applications;
- Provide technical support to OPP and perform studies for use in OPP’s risk assessments and risk mitigation decisions;
- Provide analytical assistance and technical advice to OECA and to all regional offices in the enforcement of pesticide product integrity of domestic products and products imported to the U.S., protecting American consumers and product manufacturers;
- Verify that pesticide products are properly formulated;
- Operate EPA’s National Pesticide Standard Repository; and¹⁸
- Conduct product chemistry reviews to support EPA’s Registration Division and Antimicrobials Division.

Preventing Disease through Public Health Pesticides: Antimicrobial Testing

Manufacturers of antimicrobial pesticides bearing public health claims are required to submit efficacy data to EPA to substantiate the product’s effectiveness (40 CFR Part 158W). The new Antimicrobial Performance Evaluation Program (APEP) strategy further ensures the efficacy of antimicrobial products by laying out a risk-based approach for confirming hospital disinfectants remain effective and are used properly after they are registered. MLB will continue to develop efficacy methods to support EPA’s antimicrobial pesticide regulatory programs. The results of these efforts will help ensure products are available to control various bacteria, viruses, fungi, and biofilms and to inform EPA’s method development activities in FY 2027 and beyond.

Funding is requested to replace aging critical lab equipment and modernize the lab’s capabilities to be responsive to homeland security and other emerging issues. The funding will support the following critical lab purchases:

- Update and/or purchase equipment to meet more current laboratory specifications for EPA’s only two BSL-3 laboratories.
- Replace existing environmental monitoring system and contract shared by both Pesticide Program laboratories with more current technology to improve the operations and

¹⁸ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-analytical-methods/national-pesticide-standard-repository>.

maintenance of the BSL-3 laboratories and National Pesticide Standard Repository facilities.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$246.0) This net change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to annual payroll increases, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$536.0 / +0.1 FTE) This net program change is a reduction associated with screening new pesticides, reflecting efficiencies. Additional FTE will support EPA's Office of Pesticide Program's efforts to protect human health and the environment.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), §408.

Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk

Program Area: Pesticides Licensing

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

Objective(s): Chemicals in the Environment

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$46,685	\$49,337	\$44,844	-\$4,493
<i>Science & Technology</i>	<i>\$1,960</i>	<i>\$2,395</i>	<i>\$2,599</i>	<i>\$204</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$48,645	\$51,732	\$47,443	-\$4,289
Total Workyears	296.6	246.7	261.5	14.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total program workyears in FY 2027 include 85.0 FTE funded by the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund.

Program Project Description:

EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) screens new pesticides before they reach the market and ensures that pesticides already in commerce are safe. As directed by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA), and the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2022 (PRIA-5), EPA is responsible for registering and re-evaluating pesticides to protect humans, plants, animals, and ecosystems that are not targets of the pesticide.

Under FIFRA, the Agency must balance the risks and benefits of other pesticide uses. For antimicrobial pesticides with public health claims, EPA requires that manufacturers perform tests to ensure the efficacy (i.e., performance) of products per the labelling. In addition to FIFRA responsibilities, the Agency has responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under ESA, EPA must ensure that pesticide regulatory decisions will not destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat or result in jeopardy to the continued existence of species listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Where risks are identified, EPA must work with FWS and NMFS in a consultation process to ensure these pesticide registrations also will meet the ESA standard.

Under the Science and Technology (S&T) appropriation, OPP operates two laboratories, the Microbiology Laboratory and the Analytical Chemistry Laboratory, that support the goal of protecting human health and the environment through diverse analytical testing and analytical method development and validation/verification efforts. These laboratories provide a variety of technical services to EPA, other federal and state agencies, Tribal nations, and other organizations to ensure the protection of the environment from pesticide risk.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program supports Goal 1/Objective 4, *Chemicals in the Environment*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

This FY 2027 budget request includes an increase of \$204 thousand to invest in several areas across the Environmental Science Center in Fort Meade, Maryland. EPA's Pesticide Program laboratories provide a diverse range of environmental data that the Agency uses to make informed regulatory decisions. The Analytical Chemistry Laboratory and the Microbiology Laboratory each provide critical laboratory testing and support activities to assist the decision-making processes of the Agency. The laboratories develop standard methods to evaluate the performance of antimicrobial products such as disinfectants used in hospital, commercial, and residential settings (40 CFR Part 158W), and validate analytical chemistry methods to ensure that EPA, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the states have reliable methods to measure and monitor pesticide residues in food and the environment. The laboratories conduct product chemistry and acute toxicity reviews to support EPA's Registration Division and Antimicrobials Division.

Funding is requested to replace aging critical lab equipment and modernize the lab's capabilities to be responsive to homeland security and other emerging issues. The additional funding will support the following critical lab improvements:

- Update and/or purchase equipment to meet more current laboratory specifications for EPA's only two BSL-3 laboratories, including EPA's only laboratory registered under the Federal Select Agent program.
- Replace existing environmental monitoring system equipment and contract shared by both Pesticide Program laboratories with more current technology to improve the operations and maintenance of the BSL-3 laboratories and the National Pesticide Standard Repository.
- Replace aging liquid chromatograph tandem mass spectrometer with a state-of-the-art liquid chromatography triple quadrupole instrument with significantly better precision and improved sensitivity for detection of analytes.
- Purchase Super Critical Fluid Extractor for improved pesticide extraction. This will provide more selective extraction with improved extraction efficiency.

Laboratory activities in FY 2027 will include: continuing to work on the development of new regulatory guidance and implementation materials for fungicidal claims to support adoption of a quantitative method for regulatory purposes; working with the Antimicrobials Division to expand use of a quantitative method for bactericidal claims for regulatory purposes; conducting bench-scale microbiological experiments intended to build capabilities, close knowledge gaps, and enhance EPA's ability to carry out its emergency response mission; working with state laboratories to share method development and analyze samples, as requested; and working with investigations to evaluate the composition of potentially illegal pesticides.

In FY 2027, the Microbiology Laboratory plans to continue to work with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and USDA to evaluate various environmentally relevant materials such as porous materials (e.g., wood, concrete, fabric, tile, etc.) which simulate use-sites in livestock,

poultry, and other food animal rearing operations. Outbreaks of avian influenza, African swine fever, Newcastle Disease virus, and other pathogens can devastate American agriculture, and the persistence of these viruses on surfaces is not well understood. Currently, due to the unavailability of standardized quantitative test methods to simulate real-world conditions, the response to an animal pathogen outbreak and submission of requests under FIFRA Section 18 to address these outbreaks relies on published, often antiquated, data. Thus, the use of commonly available chemicals for remediation (e.g., citric acid, sodium hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide, etc.) of contaminated sites without extensive knowledge of their environmental impact from such widespread use is problematic. The goal of the Microbiology Laboratory is to use a previously developed quantitative approach for assessing the effectiveness of antimicrobial products against high consequence animal viruses and other pathogens. Through this approach, EPA will provide a tool for the development of high-quality efficacy data on relevant surface materials. The availability of the method to the regulated community supports the development of new antimicrobial products following contemporary regulatory requirements.

In FY 2027, the Analytical Chemistry Laboratory will continue to focus on analytical method development and validations as well as special studies to address specific, short-term, rapid-turnaround priority issues, including the development and release of new methods for the analysis of contaminants in formulated pesticide products as well as packaging materials. These methods, once validated, will provide standardized, critical tools for the analysis of pesticide residues and contaminants. The Laboratory also will continue to provide technical and analytical assistance to EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program and regional offices to determine levels of pesticide residues in soil, sediment, crops, and water from agricultural uses (for the purpose of tolerance enforcement and product usage enforcement) and/or from accidental spills around pesticide treatment plants (for purpose of cleanup and remediation). The ACB laboratory has the capacity to develop or modify existing methods to accommodate a variety of matrices which production laboratories (including EPA Regional laboratories) cannot. Section 18 of FIFRA authorizes EPA to allow Emergency Exemptions (also called "Section 18s") for unregistered uses of pesticides to address emergency conditions. Under such an exemption, EPA allows limited use of the pesticide in defined geographic areas for a finite period of time once EPA confirms that the situation meets that statutory definition of "emergency condition." The Analytical Chemistry Laboratory will continue to provide national technical analytical support for the development of data needed for the Office of Pesticides Program's risk assessments and for Section 18 emergency exemptions and to perform studies for use in risk mitigation.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$184.0) This net change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to annual payroll increases, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and changes to benefits costs.

- (+\$20.0 / -0.3 FTE) This net program change provides increased capacity to reflect the workload associated with supporting laboratory operations and maintenance costs for applied research. The FTE reduction is for adjustments that are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability

Program Area: Pesticides Licensing

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

Objective(s): Chemicals in the Environment

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$5,987	\$5,215	\$5,885	\$670
Science & Technology	\$647	\$993	\$671	-\$322
Total Budget Authority	\$6,634	\$6,208	\$6,556	\$348
Total Workyears	26.9	27.0	45.0	18.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total program workyears in FY 2027 include 10.5 FTE funded by the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund.

Program Project Description:

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) §408 statutory authorities, EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) laboratories provide significant contributions to help the Agency realize the value of pesticides. They consist of the Microbiology Laboratory¹⁹ and the Analytical Chemistry Laboratory,²⁰ both of which support the goal of protecting human health and the environment through diverse analytical testing, analytical method development, and validation efforts. These laboratories provide a variety of technical services to EPA, other federal and state agencies, Tribal nations, and other organizations to ensure the value of pesticide availability is realized.

This program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA's core mission and advances core statutory work.

The primary focus of the Microbiology Laboratory is standardization of existing test methods and the development and validation of methods for new uses and emerging pathogens for antimicrobial products with public health claims (e.g., disinfectants used in hospitals, schools, food processing establishments, etc.). The Microbiology Laboratory is instrumental in advancing the science of antimicrobial product testing and provides technical expertise to standard-setting organizations and various agency stakeholder groups. In addition, the Microbiology Laboratory hosts technical workshops, training, and leads multi-laboratory collaborative studies.

The Analytical Chemistry Laboratory provides scientific, laboratory, and technical support through chemical analyses of pesticides and related chemicals to protect human health and the environment. The Analytical Chemistry Laboratory's responsibilities include: providing technical support and chemical analyses of pesticides and related chemicals; developing new multi-residue

¹⁹ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-microbiology-laboratory>.

²⁰ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-analytical-chemistry-laboratory-acl>.

analytical methods; and operating EPA's National Pesticide Standard Repository,²¹ (40 CFR Part 158) which collects and maintains pesticide standards (i.e., samples of pure active ingredients or technical grade active ingredients, regulated metabolites, degradates, and related compounds).

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program supports Goal 3/Objective 1, *Incentivized Investment*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will realize the benefits of pesticides by ensuring the continued operation of the National Pesticide Standard Repository. The Microbiology Laboratory and the Analytical Chemistry Laboratory will continue to conduct efficacy and chemistry evaluations for antimicrobial pesticides. As the recognized source for expertise in pesticide analytical method development, OPP's laboratories will continue to provide quality assurance review, technical support, and training to EPA's regional offices, state laboratories, and other federal agencies that implement the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Additionally, the laboratories assist in making safety findings under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).

The Analytical Chemistry Laboratory will continue to maintain the National Pesticide Standard Repository (NPSR) which collects and maintains an inventory of approximately 1,600 analytical standards of registered pesticides in the United States. EPA provides these pesticide standards (approximately five thousand annually) to qualified federal, state, territorial, and Tribal laboratories for food and product testing, environmental monitoring, and enforcement purposes. Several changes in the operation of the NPSR have been implemented to increase its efficiency and to better serve regulatory laboratories. Changes include instituting an inventory control system and electronic request mechanism, requesting registrants to package pesticide standards in ready-to-be-shipped aliquots, and installing a chemist as lead staff to ensure adherence to new protocols. These changes resulted in improvements in the operation of the NPSR including a decrease in the turnaround time for shipping repository samples from 15 to 10 days. These changes also helped federal, state, and Tribal entities expedite enforcement efforts. Further process enhancements will continue in FY 2027, specifically in minimizing the number of non-usable expired standards that are shipped as chemical waste.

In FY 2027, the Analytical Chemistry Laboratory also will continue its work in: developing and validating multiresidue methods using state-of-the-art methodology and instrumentation; developing unique analytical methods for detection and measurement (in parts per trillion when appropriate) of contaminants (including PFAS); providing chemical analysis for assessing risk to human health and to the environment from agricultural use of pesticides; providing technical support to EPA regional offices to ensure that pesticide products are formulated according to approved labels.

In FY 2027, the Microbiology Laboratory will continue to evaluate FIFRA Section 18 emergency exemptions and novel protocol requests for new uses and novel pathogens. The Laboratory also

²¹ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-analytical-methods/national-pesticide-standard-repository>.

will continue the development of data and methods to support Section 18 for high consequence animal pathogens (e.g., African swine fever, Newcastle disease virus, etc.). In addition, the continued work to develop new methods for emerging pathogens (e.g., viruses, fungi, etc.) and novel claims (e.g., residential porous materials, continuously active antimicrobials) provides a pathway for registrants to add new claims to existing antimicrobial pesticides. In some cases, the methods will lead to the development of new products when currently registered formulations are not effective against emerging pathogens.

The Microbiology Laboratory also will continue to refine and develop methods to support EPA's Section 3 and Section 18 regulatory programs (40 CFR Part 158W), continuing to develop testing methods for evaluating effectiveness of disinfectant products against emerging pathogens. The Laboratory will continue to collaborate with the Antimicrobials Division to develop guidance for registrants seeking to make air treatment claims and explore other novel control and application options for disinfectant products. The Laboratory will continue to expand the existing quantitative efficacy test method to provide a pathway for evaluating disinfectant claims for surfaces beyond hard, non-porous materials and soft surface materials located in institutional settings (vinyl, room divider curtains, etc.).

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$39.0) This net change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to annual payroll increases, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$283.0 / +0.1 FTE) This net program change is a reduction to reflect the workload associated with laboratory operations and maintenance costs. Additional FTE will support EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) laboratories' efforts to help the Agency realize the value of pesticides.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) § 408.

Research: Air and Energy

Research: Air and Energy

Program Area: Research: Air and Energy
Goal: Restore American Energy Dominance
Objective(s): American Innovation

(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
<i>Science & Technology</i>	<i>\$94,217</i>	<i>\$96,000</i>	<i>\$32,825</i>	<i>-\$63,175</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$94,217	\$96,000	\$32,825	-\$63,175
Total Workyears	272.6	166.1	147.1	-19.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Air and Energy (AE) Research Program supports assessments of air quality impacts and informs strategies for maintaining and achieving clean air across the United States. The AE Research Program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission and advances core statutory work by prioritizing and planning both statutorily required and internally driven research.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 2/Objective 2, *American Innovation*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The AE Program prioritizes key activities to meet statutory requirements under the Clean Air Act (CAA), including supporting attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and implementation of stationary and mobile source regulations, as well as national and multi-state programs. The AE Program continues to develop, evaluate, and apply methods and models to support air quality management programs and provides foundational information and analyses to support decision-making at the national, state, and local levels. The AE Program will continue to address emerging air pollution challenges related to wildfire smoke and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) air emissions. The AE Program will leverage its interagency partnerships to work more effectively and efficiently across the federal government.

In FY 2027, the AE Research Program will include the following research areas:

- Delivering state-of-the-art tools for states and Tribes to identify effective emission reduction strategies to meet the NAAQS and enhance air quality measurement methods to ascertain NAAQS compliance. In FY 2025, EPA developed an improved modeling platform for Fairbanks, Alaska, to help the state address PM_{2.5} nonattainment, resulting in

reduced errors for predictions of wintertime sulfate in Alaska and improving model performance for other regions of the U.S.²²

- Applying advanced energy modeling tools to identify energy production portfolios that meet growing energy demands in the most cost-effective ways possible, while supporting expanded powering of artificial intelligence (AI) data centers. In FY 2025, EPA released Generative City-based Optimization Model for Energy Technologies (COMET), a modeling tool developed for local planning, energy, and environmental agencies to explore energy technology scenarios and identify low-cost energy solutions.²³
- Assessing human and ecosystem exposures and effects associated with air pollutants on individual, community, regional, national, and global scales, including how those effects will be impacted by heat, drought, and other extreme events such as wildfires. In FY 2024, EPA studied air quality health risks in individuals with heart disease, finding that individuals with heart failure had the highest risk of mortality from exposure to traffic-related air pollution.²⁴
- Providing human exposure and environmental modeling, monitoring, metrics, and information needed to inform air quality decision making at the federal, state, Tribal, and local levels, which includes supporting accelerated permitting reviews. In FY 2024, EPA analyzed PM_{2.5} and its components in Kansas City to understand impacts on PM_{2.5} from local emissions sources such as railyards and major roadways, finding the highest PM_{2.5} concentrations within 20-50 meters from a railyard.²⁵
- Addressing emerging areas of concern to EPA and state policymakers, including toxics such as PFAS and ethylene oxide. In FY 2024, EPA measured PFAS in Central New Jersey air using chemical ionization mass spectrometry (CIMS), demonstrating the potential of online CIMS instrumentation for measuring PFAS in ambient outdoor air in real-time.⁴
- Advancing science-based approaches to improving wildfire readiness by developing and evaluating effective approaches to monitoring outdoor air quality, creating clean indoor air, and communicating actionable public health messaging.²⁶
- Measuring progress toward environmental health goals and translating research results to inform communities and individuals about measures that can be taken to reduce the impacts of air pollution.

Research Planning:

The Agency assesses its research performance through the distribution of research evaluation surveys to key users of its research products. This provides evidence for how research products are being used, by whom, and the degree of satisfaction product users have with research product quality, usability, and timeliness of delivery. Through the evaluation process, the Agency identifies its strengths and finds targeted areas for improvement in its research programs.

²² For more information, please see: <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-25-3287-2025>.

²³ For more information, please see: <https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/generative-comet-v0-0-0>.

²⁴ For more information, please see: <https://doi.org/10.1097/EE9.0000000000000351>.

²⁵ For more information, please see: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10962247.2024.2365708>.

²⁶ For more information, please see: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2025-07/wildland-fire-research-briefing-book-binder_final_508-compliant.pdf.

EPA's state engagement²⁷ is designed to inform states about their role within EPA and EPA's research programs and to better understand the science needs of state environmental and health agencies by engaging key partners.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$14,077.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$49,098.0 / -19.0 FTE) This change aligns program funding with core statutory requirements, legal requirements and Agency priorities and recognizes needed efficiencies, with a focus on internally driven research. This program is proposed for reduction, including elimination of the Science-to-Achieve-Results (STAR) grants program, to deconstruct wasteful spending, reduce unnecessary burdens on EPA partners and the regulated community to unleash American energy and economic growth, and refocus EPA on its mission. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act; Title II of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007; Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act (ERDDAA); National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) § 102; Pollution Prevention Act (PPA); Global Change Research Act of 1990.

²⁷ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/research/epa-research-solutions-states>.

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability

Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability

Program Area: Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability
 Goal: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American
 Objective(s): Chemicals in the Environment

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$179	\$0	\$0	\$0
Science & Technology	\$79,041	\$84,235	\$66,097	-\$18,138
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$6,925	\$2,826	\$0	-\$2,826
Total Budget Authority	\$86,144	\$87,061	\$66,097	-\$20,964
Total Workyears	286.4	139.7	232.5	92.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA's Chemical Safety for Sustainability (CSS) Research Program conducts rigorous research to assess and manage chemical risks and to help EPA partners and stakeholders make timely decisions on chemical safety. This program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA's core mission and advances core statutory work by prioritizing and planning both statutorily required and internally driven research.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 4, *Chemicals in the Environment*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, CSS will continue to leverage its expertise to accelerate the pace of chemical assessment and decision-making, streamlining the chemical review process and enabling safer chemical design. CSS will place particular emphasis on 'chemicals of immediate and emerging concern,' such as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and 6PPD-quinone. Areas of CSS research will include:

Developing faster, cheaper New Approach Methods for toxicity testing: In FY 2027, CSS will continue collaborating with the Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention Program to implement the June 2018 Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Strategic Plan²⁸ to create more efficient approaches that reduce the use of mammals for toxicity testing.

²⁸ This Strategic Plan can be found at: www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2018-06/documents/epa_alt_strat_plan_6-20-18_clean_final.pdf.

Using High-Throughput Toxicity (HTT)²⁹ Testing to accelerate decisions: CSS will use HTT to evaluate chemical hazards, with an emphasis on developmental neurotoxicology, inhalation toxicology, and thyroid disruption, greatly increasing the Agency's portfolio of chemical assessment products by developing the recently released EPA Transcriptomic Assessment Product (ETAP).

Increased understanding of how chemicals affect developmental and reproductive biology: CSS uses HTT and Virtual and Complex Tissue Modeling³⁰ to observe complex chemical information within biological and toxicological contexts. In FY 2027, CSS will use this data to study adverse outcome pathways³¹ (AOPs), which links events at the cellular level to atypical outcomes expressed at the whole animal level.

Delivery and translation of information on data-poor chemicals: In FY 2027, CSS will continue to support the collaborative efforts underway in the Agency to build scientifically robust, program-specific applications, such as RapidTox, that facilitate access and use of relevant information to support different decision contexts.

Research Planning:

The Agency assesses its research performance through the distribution of research evaluation surveys to key users of its research products. This provides evidence for how research products are being used, by whom, and the degree of satisfaction product users have with research product quality, usability, and timeliness of delivery. Through the evaluation process, the Agency identifies its strengths and finds targeted areas for improvement in its research programs.

EPA's state engagement program³² is designed to inform states about their role within EPA and EPA's research programs, and to better understand the science needs of state environmental and health agencies by engaging key partners.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$11,435.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$6,703.0 / +91.8 FTE) This net program change enhances EPA's in-house capacity to conduct statutorily required, high priority research; provide technical support to assess and

²⁹ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/chemical-research/high-throughput-toxicology>.

³⁰ For more information on this research tool, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/chemical-research/virtual-and-complex-tissue-modeling>.

³¹ CSS develops AOPs for health outcomes relevant to risk assessment or regulatory decision making. For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/chemical-research/adverse-outcome-pathways>.

³² For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/research/epa-research-solutions-states>.

manage chemical risks; and help EPA partners and stakeholders make timely chemical safety decisions. These efforts will help accelerate the pace of chemical assessment, streamline chemical reviews, and enable safer chemical design. This aligns with the objective of ensuring Chemical Safety for Sustainability and Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act §§ 103, 104; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); Children’s Health Act; 21st Century Nanotechnology Research and Development Act; Clean Water Act; Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA); Pollution Prevention Act (PPA); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

Health and Environmental Risk Assessment

Program Area: Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability
 Goal: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American
 Objective(s): Chemicals in the Environment

(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
<i>Science & Technology</i>	<i>\$36,359</i>	<i>\$35,509</i>	<i>\$24,300</i>	<i>-\$11,209</i>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$3,712	\$2,888	\$5,583	\$2,695
Total Budget Authority	\$40,071	\$38,397	\$29,883	-\$8,514
Total Workyears	164.3	49.2	105.8	56.6

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Project Description:

EPA's Health and Environmental Risk Assessment (HERA) Program is focused on advancing assessment science and generating health assessments that provide the scientific basis for decisions made by EPA and others, including states and Tribes, under an array of environmental laws, including: the Clean Air Act; the Clean Water Act; the Safe Drinking Water Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). This program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA's core mission and advances core statutory work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this Program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 4, *Chemicals in the Environment* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, HERA will leverage existing tools and innovative research to deliver targeted, decision-ready data that supports EPA's efforts under the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*. In FY 2027, HERA will:

Advance Chemical Assessments: HERA will continue developing priority chemical assessments that leverage modernized methodologies and state-of-the-art tools to inform decisions while maintaining rigorous scientific approaches. Fit-for-purpose assessments will deliver per- and polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) toxicity values to address contamination, prioritizing data-driven strategies that support state and Tribal decisions without stifling industry. HERA will apply modernized models and database infrastructure, including streamline assessment development and program management. These tools will enhance data accessibility and decision-making speed, aligning with Agency priorities for efficient program execution.

Accelerate TSCA Decisions with Efficient Methodologies and Program Collaboration: In cooperation with the Chemical Safety for Sustainability (CSS) Research Program, HERA will apply new and alternative approaches, methods, and data to risk assessment products and technical support to better respond to the needs of states, Tribes, and EPA's program and regional offices. Continued modernization of artificial intelligence (AI)-enhanced tools, models, and databases will drive HERA's ability to be nimble and responsive to the needs of environmental decision-makers. These advanced methodologies and cross-program collaborations will help mitigate potential delays in chemical evaluation, resulting in faster decisions under TSCA.

Enhance Superfund and RCRA Implementation: HERA will deliver high-priority Provisional Peer-Reviewed Toxicity Values (PPRTVs) on human health to support the Land and Emergency Management Program's CERCLA and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) mandates. Streamlined workflows will facilitate faster site remediation and reduce compliance costs for industry while upholding environmental stewardship.

Strengthen Technical Support Infrastructure: HERA will continue to emphasize technical support to the Agency and states on human and ecological risk assessment science, including supporting two Superfund Technical Support Centers (TSCs)³³ to provide tailored, rapid-response technical assistance and scientific expertise, without imposing additional regulatory burdens.

Streamline Workflow Processes: The program will focus on internally driven research and external partnerships, grants, and research agreements will not continue.

Research Planning:

The Agency assesses its research performance through the distribution of research evaluation surveys to key users of its research products. This provides evidence for how research products are being used, by whom, and the degree of satisfaction product users have with research product quality, usability, and timeliness of delivery. Through the evaluation process, the Agency identifies its strengths and finds targeted areas for improvement in its research programs.

EPA's state engagement³⁴ is designed to inform states about their role within EPA and its research programs and to better understand the science needs of state environmental and health agencies by engaging key partners.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$7,862.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.

³³ For more information on EPA's five TSCs, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/land-research/epas-technical-support-centers>.

³⁴ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/research/epa-research-solutions-states>.

- (-\$3,347.0 / +32.5 FTE) This net program change increases EPA's in-house capacity to conduct statutorily required, high-priority research and technical support to advance assessment science and generate health assessments. This will support the Agency's ability to develop priority chemical assessments that leverage modernized methodologies, help accelerate TSCA decisions, and emphasize technical support to the Agency and states on human and ecological risk assessment science. This aligns with the objective of ensuring Chemical Safety for Sustainability and Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act §§ 103, 108, 109, and 112; Clean Water Act §§ 101(a)(6), 104, 105; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) § 3(c)(2)(A); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) § 1458; Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); CERCLA; RCRA.

Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources

Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources

Program Area: Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources

Goal: Make America the AI Capital of the World

Objective(s): Powering AI

(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
<i>Science & Technology</i>	<i>\$106,285</i>	<i>\$108,468</i>	<i>\$77,849</i>	<i>-\$30,619</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$106,285	\$108,468	\$77,849	-\$30,619
Total Workyears	367.8	202.6	258.9	56.3

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA’s Safe and Sustainable Water Resources (SSWR) National Research Program addresses current, immediate, and emerging water resource challenges and additionally identifies and builds capacity for future preparedness to protect America’s water resources. This program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission and advances core statutory work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 4/Objective 1, *Powering AI*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, research efforts will continue to leverage SSWR expertise and will place particular emphasis on ‘chemicals of immediate and emerging concern,’ such as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lead exposure from drinking water. Areas of research will include:

- **PFAS**: Continue PFAS work that focuses on drinking water treatment analytical methods, destruction, and disposal.
- **Water Reuse**: Expand the integrated assessment of cost and risk assessment of fit-for-purpose use of alternative water sources for potable end uses, industrial reuse, beneficial use of produced water from oil and gas operations, managed aquifer recharge, and artificial intelligence data centers.
- **Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs)/Hypoxia/Excess Nutrients**: Expand the ability of the Cyanobacterial Harmful Algal Bloom model to detect blooms in 99 percent of lakes (>270,000) and almost all estuaries across the lower 48 states. Work also will include continuing research on the health effects and toxicity of HABs (anatoxin, saxitoxin, cylindrospermopsin, and other emerging cyanotoxins) and benthic blooms. Support the development of total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) and numeric nutrient criteria.

- Biosolids: Focus on biological and chemical contaminants and health effects by investigating the occurrence of antimicrobial-resistant *E. coli* during the treatment of Class B biosolids; assessing the human health risks of biosolids using molecular tools; developing a Voluntary Consensus Standard analytical method for the analysis of PFAS precursors in biosolids; evaluating anaerobic biotreatment of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)/PFAS in wastewater biosolids; and determining the applicability of molecular techniques in treatment performance evaluation.
- Water Infrastructure: Evaluate and provide technical support to assess the distribution, composition, and potential health risks of known and emerging chemical and biological contaminants. Assist states, communities, and utilities with stormwater and wastewater infrastructure needs through models and technical assistance.
- Recreational Waters and Public Health Protection: Develop rapid fecal indicators and bacteriophage and microbial source tracking for monitoring recreational waters and response times to quickly close and reopen impacted areas. Use an applied economic benefits analysis to evaluate the financial impacts of beach closures based on different water quality monitoring technologies. Develop human health risk and water quality predictive modeling tools to support recreational water quality criteria. Conduct an assessment of new recreational water quality assessment tools in sub-tropical and tropical marine waters.
- Antimicrobial Resistance: Finalize analysis of a multi-year, interagency study of antimicrobial-resistant bacteria and associated resistance genes in surface waters to determine the utility of including environmental data within the Food and Drug Administration's One Health-focused National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System. Data also will inform the development of risk models by leveraging an unprecedented national map of the occurrence of antimicrobial resistance in rivers and streams. Apply similar techniques in wastewater systems to define the best approaches for mitigating risks from discharges of wastewater effluents.
- Artificial Intelligence (AI): Apply AI to enhance already developed tools such as EPANET,³⁵ Multi-Species Extension (MSX),³⁶ Storm Water Management Model (SWMM),³⁷ and Water Network Tool for Resilience (WNTR).³⁸

Research Planning:

The Agency assesses its research performance through the distribution of research evaluation surveys to key users of its research products. This provides evidence for how research products are being used, by whom, and the degree of satisfaction product users have with research product quality, usability, and timeliness of delivery. Through the evaluation process, the Agency identifies its strengths and finds targeted areas for improvement in its research programs.

³⁵ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/water-research/epanet>.

³⁶ For more information, please see: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_report.cfm?Lab=CESER&dirEntryId=359844.

³⁷ For more information, please see: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_report.cfm?Lab=NRMRL&dirEntryId=158255.

³⁸ For more information, please see: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_report.cfm?Lab=NRMRL&dirEntryId=337888.

EPA's state engagement program³⁹ is designed to inform states about their role within EPA and EPA's research programs and to better understand the science needs of state environmental and health agencies by engaging key partners.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$15,493.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$15,126.0 / +56.3 FTE) This net program change increases EPA's in-house capacity to carry out statutorily required, high priority research and deliver technical support in order to provide safe and sustainable water resources. Efforts will include PFAS work that focuses on drinking water treatment analytical methods, destruction, and disposal, as well as research on lead exposure from drinking water, harmful algal blooms, water reuse, and water infrastructure. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner. This aligns with the objective to ensure Safe and Sustainable Water Resources and Make America the AI Capital of the World/Powering AI.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) § 1442(a)(1); Clean Water Act §§ 101(a)(6), 102, 104, 105, 320; Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act (ERDDAA); Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA) § 203; Title II of Ocean Dumping Ban Act of 1988 (ODBA); Water Resources Development Act (WRDA); Wet Weather Water Quality Act of 2000; Clean Air Act § 103(e); Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health (BEACH) Act; National Invasive Species Act; Coastal Zone Amendments Reauthorization Act (CZARA); Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act; Endangered Species Act (ESA); North American Wetlands Conservation Act; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act of 1998 (HABHRCA); National Defense Authorization Act FY 2020 EC. 7362.

³⁹ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/research/epa-research-solutions-states>.

Research: Sustainable Communities

Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities

Program Area: Research: Sustainable Communities

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

Objective(s): Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention

(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
<i>Science & Technology</i>	<i>\$118,419</i>	<i>\$121,477</i>	<i>\$57,523</i>	<i>-\$63,954</i>
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$321	\$182	\$294	\$112
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$558	\$621	\$522	-\$99
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$15,959	\$11,448	\$11,202	-\$246
Total Budget Authority	\$135,257	\$133,728	\$69,541	-\$64,187
Total Workyears	416.2	152.4	283.6	131.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA’s Sustainable and Healthy Communities (SHC) Research Program supports EPA’s Land and Emergency Management Program, regions, states, and Tribes to advance the cost-effective cleanup of contaminated sites, develop data and tools to effectively manage waste, and ensure that communities are protected from harmful chemicals such as lead and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). This program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission and advances core statutory work by prioritizing and planning both statutorily required and internally driven research.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 3, *Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Under SHC, EPA will provide technical support at federal, Tribal, and state-managed cleanup sites, while ensuring sustainable, healthy, and economically vibrant communities. Research will focus on addressing priority scientific needs and providing innovative solutions on three topic areas: 1) Contaminated Sites, 2) Waste and Sustainable Materials Management, and 3) Healthy, Resilient, and Economically Vibrant Communities.

The SHC Research Program provides state-of-the-science methods, models, tools, and technologies that the Land and Emergency Management Program uses in programmatic guidance, and that EPA decision-makers use in the site cleanup process. The program will focus on internally driven research and external partnerships, grants, and research agreements will not continue.

In FY 2027, SHC work will include the following areas:

- **Critical Minerals and Life Cycle Assessment:** Building on existing efforts to review recovery methods and technologies,⁴⁰ SHC researchers will continue to evaluate the feasibility of recovery of critical minerals from contaminated sites (e.g., mine waste, coal ash) to help establish a sustainable domestic supply of critical minerals that is necessary for expanding artificial intelligence (AI) infrastructure, supporting automobile manufacturing, and American energy dominance. Similarly, SHC will continue to develop life cycle analysis tools to help decision-makers understand the impacts of decisions and identify more environmentally friendly alternatives.⁴¹ Scientific journal articles, reports, datasets, models, and tools will be published and used by decision-makers.
- **PFAS Research:** EPA researchers will support the needs of EPA partners, states, Tribes, and local communities by developing methods to evaluate PFAS in waste, soil, sediment, groundwater, and homes, and investigate PFAS fate and transport in the environment, as well as its disposal and destruction. Researchers also will identify locations and source contributors to potentially high PFAS exposure in children and other populations by evaluating multimedia PFAS sources and pathways for human exposure.⁴² This research supports the implementation of the *PFAS Strategic Roadmap* and EPA guidance on PFAS destruction and disposal required by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.^{43,44}

Research Planning:

The Agency assesses its research performance through the distribution of research evaluation surveys to key users of its research products. This provides evidence for how research products are being used, by whom, and the degree of satisfaction product users have with research product quality, usability, and timeliness of delivery. Through the evaluation process, the Agency identifies its strengths and finds targeted areas for improvement in its research programs.

EPA's state engagement is designed to inform states about their role within EPA and EPA's research programs and to better understand the science needs of state environmental and health agencies by engaging key partners.⁴⁵

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

⁴⁰ For more information, please see: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_report.cfm?dirEntryId=360468&Lab=CESER.

⁴¹ For more information, please see: https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=360453&Lab=CESER.

⁴² For more information, please see: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39526893/>,

<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11874334/>.

⁴³ See EPA's PFAS Strategic Roadmap at: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2021-10/pfas-roadmap_final-508.pdf.

⁴⁴ <https://www.epa.gov/pfas/interim-guidance-destruction-and-disposal-pfas-and-materials-containing-pfas>.

⁴⁵ For more information on EPA's work with States, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/research/epa-research-solutions-states>.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$19,960.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$43,994.0 / +97.8 FTE) This net program change increases EPA's capacity to conduct statutorily required, high-priority research and technical support to advance the cost-effective cleanup of contaminated sites, improve waste-management data and tools, protect communities from harmful chemicals such as lead and PFAS, and assess the feasibility of recovering critical minerals from contaminated sites. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner. This aligns with the objective of ensuring Sustainable and Healthy Communities, Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American, and Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified as Title 5 App.) (EPA's organic statute).

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Table of Contents – Environmental Programs and Management

Resource Summary Table	131
Alaska Contaminated Lands	137
Alaska Contaminated Lands	138
Brownfields.....	140
Brownfields	141
Clean Air.....	143
Atmospheric Protection	144
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	145
Federal Stationary Source Regulations	148
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	153
Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	157
Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund	161
Compliance	162
Compliance Monitoring	163
Congressional Priorities	166
Congressional Priorities	167
Enforcement.....	168
Civil Enforcement	169
Criminal Enforcement	172
Environmental Justice	174
NEPA Implementation	175
New Grant Program	178
Ensure Safe Water.....	179
Marine Pollution	180
Surface Water Protection	183
Ensure Safe Water.....	187
Beach/Fish Programs	188
Drinking Water Programs	190
Geographic Programs.....	194
Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay	195

Geographic Program: Gulf of America	198
Geographic Program: Lake Champlain	202
Geographic Program: Long Island Sound	205
Geographic Program: Other	208
Geographic Program: Puget Sound	211
Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay	213
Geographic Program: South Florida	214
Great Lakes Restoration	217
Homeland Security.....	221
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	222
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	226
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	228
Indoor Air and Radiation	231
Indoor Air: Radon Program	232
Radiation: Protection	233
Radiation: Response Preparedness	235
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	238
Information Exchange/Outreach.....	240
Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination	241
Environmental Education	244
Exchange Network	245
Executive Management and Operations	248
Small Business Ombudsman	251
Small Minority Business Assistance	253
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	256
TRI / Right to Know	258
Tribal - Capacity Building	261
International Programs.....	265
International Sources of Pollution	266
Trade and Governance	269
US Mexico Border	270
IT/ Data Management/ Security.....	273
Information Security	274
IT / Data Management	277

Legal/ Science/ Regulatory/ Economic Review	280
Administrative Law	281
Alternative Dispute Resolution	283
Civil Rights Program	284
Integrated Environmental Strategies	287
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	289
Legal Advice: Support Program	292
Regional Science and Technology	294
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	295
Science Advisory Board	298
Operations and Administration	300
Acquisition Management	301
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	304
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	307
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	310
Human Resources Management	312
Workforce Reshaping	315
Pesticides Licensing	317
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	318
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	322
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	326
Science Policy and Biotechnology	329
Protecting Estuaries and Wetlands	330
National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways	331
Wetlands	334
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	337
RCRA: Corrective Action	338
RCRA: Waste Management	340
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	343
Toxics Risk Review and Prevention	345
Endocrine Disruptors	346
Pollution Prevention Program	349
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	350
Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program	354

Underground Storage Tanks (LUST/UST).....	355
LUST / UST	356

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

**APPROPRIATION: Environmental Programs & Management
Resource Summary Table
(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
Environmental Programs & Management				
Budget Authority	\$3,094,304	\$3,114,671	\$2,504,386	-\$610,285
Total Workyears	9,192.7	8,150.3	7,612.6	-537.7

Bill Language: Environmental Programs and Management

For environmental programs and management, including necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, for personnel and related costs and travel expenses; hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; purchase of reprints; library memberships in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; administrative costs of the brownfields program under the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002; implementation of a coal combustion residual permit program under section 2301 of the Water and Waste Act of 2016; and not to exceed \$40,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$2,504,386,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028: Provided, That of the funds included under this heading—

(1) \$584,904,000 shall be for Geographic Programs as specified in the Environmental Protection Agency's budget justification materials submitted to the Congress in support of the President's Budget for fiscal year 2027;

(2) \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for grants, including grants that may be awarded on a non-competitive basis, interagency agreements, and associated program support costs to establish and implement a program to assist Alaska Native Regional Corporations, Alaskan Native Village Corporations, federally-recognized tribes in Alaska, Alaska Native Non-Profit Organizations and Alaska Native Nonprofit Associations, and intertribal consortia comprised of Alaskan tribal entities to address contamination on lands conveyed under or pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) that were or are contaminated at the time of conveyance and are on an inventory of such lands developed and maintained by the Environmental Protection Agency: Provided further, That grants awarded using funds made available in this para-graph may be used by a recipient to supplement other funds provided by the Environmental Protection Agency through individual media or multi-media grants or cooperative agreements: Provided further, That of the amounts made available in this paragraph, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, the Environmental Protection Agency may reserve up to \$2,000,000 for salaries, expenses, and administration of the

program and for grants related to such program that address contamination on lands conveyed under or pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) that were or are contaminated at the time of conveyance and are on the EPA inventory of such lands; and

(3) In addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, not to exceed \$9,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available for addressing water emergencies, as determined by the Administrator, under the authorities in the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.) or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

Program Projects in EPM
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project	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
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				
Atmospheric Protection	\$79,492	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$12,593	\$8,433	\$12,947	\$4,514
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
Congressional Priorities <i>(Formerly - Clean and Safe Water Technical Assistance Grants)</i>				
Congressional Priorities	\$30,688	\$30,700	\$0	-\$30,700
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 Grant Program	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	-\$30,000
Subtotal, Enforcement	\$325,494	\$368,303	\$200,454	-\$167,849

Program Project	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
Ensure Clean Water				
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
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
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
Geographic Program: Puget Sound	\$22,307	\$56,000	\$28,772	-\$27,228
Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay	\$69,945	\$55,000	\$0	-\$55,000
Geographic Program: South Florida	\$8,622	\$9,000	\$8,489	-\$511
Great Lakes Restoration	\$329,819	\$369,000	\$367,724	-\$1,276
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

Program Project	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
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
Information Exchange / Outreach				
Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination	\$6,925	\$6,350	\$6,753	\$403
Environmental Education	\$8,685	\$9,500	\$0	-\$9,500
Exchange Network	\$11,554	\$6,378	\$9,017	\$2,639
Executive Management and Operations	\$60,878	\$63,867	\$38,111	-\$25,756
Small Business Ombudsman	\$1,340	\$986	\$1,948	\$962
Small Minority Business Assistance	\$2,498	\$2,458	\$1,058	-\$1,400
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
Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach	\$134,036	\$123,339	\$95,466	-\$27,873
International Programs				
International Sources of Pollution	\$8,002	\$6,812	\$5,724	-\$1,088
Trade and Governance	\$4,682	\$4,108	\$0	-\$4,108
US Mexico Border	\$2,623	\$2,640	\$3,234	\$594
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				
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
Integrated Environmental Strategies	\$14,752	\$6,763	\$7,821	\$1,058
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
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	\$17,475	\$16,482	\$16,887	\$405
Science Advisory Board	\$3,186	\$3,192	\$3,935	\$743
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	\$131,197	\$112,554	\$113,407	\$853
Operations and Administration				

Program Project	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
Acquisition Management	\$32,376	\$30,077	\$31,551	\$1,474
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$86,699	\$88,792	\$80,475	-\$8,317
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$281,585	\$258,274	\$252,262	-\$6,012
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$32,274	\$30,263	\$26,596	-\$3,667
Human Resources Management	\$54,584	\$50,137	\$41,820	-\$8,317
Workforce Reshaping	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$487,519	\$457,543	\$434,704	-\$22,839
Pesticides Licensing				
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	\$46,685	\$49,337	\$44,844	-\$4,493
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	\$63,622	\$60,220	\$62,383	\$2,163
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	\$5,987	\$5,215	\$5,885	\$670
Science Policy and Biotechnology	\$1,249	\$603	\$0	-\$603
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	\$117,542	\$115,375	\$113,112	-\$2,263
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
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability				
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	\$179	\$0	\$0	\$0
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
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: Lead Risk Reduction Program	\$12,815	\$12,512	\$0	-\$12,512
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	\$89,826	\$87,476	\$74,141	-\$13,335
Subtotal, Toxics Risk Review and Prevention	\$122,067	\$112,953	\$78,856	-\$34,097
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				

Program Project	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
LUST / UST	\$11,507	\$11,126	\$6,710	-\$4,416
TOTAL EPM	\$3,094,304	\$3,114,671	\$2,504,386	-\$610,285

Alaska Contaminated Lands

Alaska Contaminated Lands

Program Area: Alaska Contaminated Lands

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

Objective(s): Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$17,977</i>	<i>\$20,000</i>	<i>\$19,978</i>	<i>-\$22</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$17,977	\$20,000	\$19,978	-\$22
Total Workyears	3.7	0.3	6.1	5.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Alaska Contaminated Lands Program seeks to address the legacy contamination on areas and sites within the 44 million acres conveyed from federal ownership to Alaska Native corporations as part of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).¹ Many of these lands were contaminated not under Alaska Native ownership. The contaminants on some of these lands – arsenic, asbestos, lead, mercury, pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls, petroleum products, and other hazardous and toxic wastes – pose health concerns to Alaska Native communities, negatively impact subsistence resources, and stifle economic development.

EPA has initiated a cooperative federalism and cross-agency partnership approach to advance the cleanup of contaminated ANCSA lands. Through a Memorandum of Understanding, coordination and work continue with the Department of Defense, the Department of the Interior, other federal agencies, the State of Alaska, and Alaska Native entities.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.3, *Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the program will:

- Continue to engage with the State of Alaska, Alaska Native Corporations, Alaska Native Tribes, Alaska Native Organizations, and other federal agencies to further develop, modify, and implement the comprehensive approach to advancing cleanup efforts.
- Further refine the inventory of contaminated sites on ANCSA lands through outreach, cross-agency coordination, and site visits to assist the Alaska Native entities in the verification of sites to advance cleanup and ensure data quality objectives are met.

¹ For additional information, please refer to: <https://www.epa.gov/r10-tribal/contamination-ancsa-conveyed-lands#background>.

- Maintain and continuously update the public-facing Common Operating Picture and Contaminated ANCSA Lands Inventory to provide comprehensive site information,² cleanup status, and transparency for the progress of the Contaminated ANCSA Lands Grant Program.
- Manage the Contaminated ANCSA Lands Assistance Program to facilitate assessment and cleanup work on contaminated ANCSA lands.
- Oversee and manage grants, interagency agreements, and contracts awarded under the Contaminated ANCSA Lands Program.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$22.0 / +5.8 FTE) This net program change will allow EPA to maintain the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act sites inventory and dashboard, engage with stakeholders to advance cleanup efforts, and manage the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Lands Grant Program.

Statutory Authority:

Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, 2026, Pub. L. 119-74.

² For additional information, please refer to: <https://www.epa.gov/r10-tribal/contamination-ancsa-conveyed-lands#cop>.

Brownfields

Brownfields

Program Area: Brownfields

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

Objective(s): Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$24,495</i>	<i>\$25,689</i>	<i>\$12,514</i>	<i>-\$13,175</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$24,495	\$25,689	\$12,514	-\$13,175
Total Workyears	114.9	95.9	74.7	-21.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

Brownfields sites are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. This program supports efforts to revitalize these sites by providing support and technical assistance to states, Tribes, local communities, and other stakeholders to work together to plan, inventory, assess, safely clean up, and reuse brownfields sites.

The Brownfields Program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA's core mission and advances core statutory work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.3, *Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the Brownfields Program will continue to manage approximately 1,300 assessments, cleanup, Revolving Loan Fund (RLF), multi-purpose, and Job Training (JT) cooperative agreements; as well as state and Tribal assistance agreements; training, research, and technical assistance agreements; Targeted Brownfields Assessments (TBAs); and land revitalization projects.

In FY 2027, the program will support the following activities:

- Review, select, and award an estimated 135 new cooperative agreements which will lead to approximately \$1.33 billion and 7,000 jobs leveraged in future years.
- Manage and oversee TBAs in up to 100 communities without access to other assessment resources or those that lack the capacity to manage a brownfields assessment grant, leading to approximately \$98 million and 500 jobs leveraged.

- Continue federal fiduciary responsibility to manage approximately 1,300 existing brownfields cooperative agreements, while ensuring the terms and conditions of the agreements are met and providing limited technical assistance. The program also will provide targeted environmental oversight support to grantees (e.g., site eligibility determinations, review of environmental site assessment, and cleanup reports).
- Provide technical assistance to states, Tribes, and local communities in the form of research, training, analysis, and support for community-led planning workshops. This can lead to cost effective implementation of brownfields redevelopment projects by providing communities with the knowledge necessary to understand market conditions, potential environmental cleanup liabilities, economic development, and other community revitalization strategies, and how cleanup and reuse can be catalyzed by small businesses.
- Work collaboratively with EPA’s partners at the state, Tribal, and local level on innovative approaches to help achieve land reuse.
- Support the baseline maintenance of the Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) online grantee reporting tool. This enables grantees to track accomplishments and report on the number of sites assessed and cleaned up, and the amount of dollars and jobs leveraged with brownfields funding.
- Provide support for communities as part of EPA’s Land Revitalization Program. The Land Revitalization Program supports communities in their efforts to restore contaminated lands, advance economic growth, and create sustainable community assets.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$4,611.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$8,564.0 / -21.2 FTE) This program change is a decrease to align program funding with core statutory requirements, recognizes needed efficiencies, and empowers EPA’s partners at the state, Tribal, and local level through cooperative federalism. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its federal responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), §§ 101(39), 104(k), 128(a); Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, § 8001.

Clean Air

Atmospheric Protection

Program Area: Clean Air

Goal: Restore American Energy Dominance

Objective(s): Accessible Energy

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$79,492</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>
Science & Technology	\$7,350	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Budget Authority	\$86,842	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Workyears	224.9	0.0	0.0	0.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Atmospheric Protection Program develops and delivers data, analysis, and technical information and assistance to identify technologies and strategies for industries, states, Tribes, and communities to meet Clean Air Act (CAA) obligations and other statutory requirements.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

This program has been discontinued in the FY 2026 Enacted Budget, and no resources are proposed for this program in FY 2027. All applicable statutory work (e.g., Clean Air Act, Energy Policy Act of 2005, Pollution Prevention Act, American Innovation and Manufacturing Act, etc.) will be accomplished in other programs within the Clean Air Program Area, including Federal Stationary Source Regulations, Federal Support for Air Quality Management and Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act; Global Change Research Act of 1990; Global Climate Protections Act; Energy Policy Act of 2005 § 756; Pollution Prevention Act §§ 6602-6605; National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) § 102; Clean Water Act § 104; Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) § 8001; American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act.

Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs

Program Area: Clean Air

Goal: Restore American Energy Dominance

Objective(s): Accessible Energy

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$12,593</i>	<i>\$8,433</i>	<i>\$12,947</i>	<i>\$4,514</i>
Science & Technology	\$6,518	\$6,356	\$6,739	\$383
Total Budget Authority	\$19,111	\$14,789	\$19,686	\$4,897
Total Workyears	58.5	39.3	59.4	20.1

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs are nationwide and multi-state programs that address air pollutants that are transported across state, regional, and international boundaries. The programs are designed to control emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and include Title IV (the Acid Rain Program (ARP)) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR), the CSAPR Update, and the Revised CSAPR Update. SO₂ and NO_x are precursors of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), while NO_x also is a precursor of ground-level ozone. Researchers have associated PM_{2.5} and ozone (O₃) exposure with adverse health effects in toxicological, clinical, and epidemiological studies.

The Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs establish a total emission limit across affected emission sources, which must hold allowances as authorizations to emit one ton of the regulated pollutant(s) in a specific emission control period. The owners and operators of affected emission sources may select among different methods of compliance—installing pollution control equipment, switching fuel types, purchasing allowances, or other strategies. By offering the flexibility to determine how the sources comply, the programs lower the overall cost, making it feasible to pursue greater emission reductions and promote energy dominance. These programs are managed through a centralized database system operated by EPA.³

The Part 75 monitoring program requires almost 4,100 affected sources to monitor and report emission and operation data.⁴ The Part 75 monitoring program requires high degrees of accuracy and reliability from continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) or approved alternative methods at the affected sources. EPA provides the affected emission sources with technical assistance to facilitate compliance with the monitoring requirements and software — the Emissions Collection and Monitoring Plan System (ECMPS) — to process, quality assure, and report data to EPA.

³ Clean Air Act § 403(d).

⁴ Clean Air Act § 412; Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. P.L. 101-549 § 821.

EPA's centralized market operation system (the allowance tracking system) manages accounts and records allowance allocations and transfers.⁵ At the end of each compliance period, working directly with and supporting stakeholders, EPA reconciles allowances against reported emissions to determine compliance for every facility with affected emission sources.

The Clean Air Act § 110(a)(2)(D)⁶ requires states or, in some circumstances, the Agency to reduce interstate pollution that significantly contributes to nonattainment or interferes with maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Under this statutory authority, EPA issued CSAPR, which requires 27 states in the eastern U.S. to limit their state-wide emissions of SO₂ and/or NO_x to reduce or eliminate the states' contributions to PM_{2.5} and/or ground-level ozone non-attainment of the NAAQS in downwind states. In addition, EPA is supporting state efforts to address regional haze including best available retrofit technology (BART) and reasonable progress, as well as interstate air pollution transport contributing to downwind nonattainment of NAAQS as those obligations relate to emissions from electricity generating units.⁷

EPA manages the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET), a rural multipollutant air quality monitoring program supporting NAAQS determinations, model validation, and health and ecological impacts research. CASTNET measures ambient ozone nitrogen and sulfur particles and gases to evaluate air quality effects on human health and environmental loadings. In addition, EPA participates in the National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP), which monitors wet deposition of sulfur, nitrogen, and mercury, as well as ambient concentrations of mercury and ammonia.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.1, *Healthy Air Quality* and Goal 2/Objective 2.1, *Accessible Energy* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to operate the Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs and the systems to assess compliance with the programs' regulatory requirements and the programs' progress toward the clean air goals required by the CAA. EPA will work to meet requirements and requests for modeling in support of the power sector emission control programs and for legal defense of regulatory actions. The programs will continue to support emission reporting for other state and federal programs, including the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS).

EPA will allocate SO₂ and NO_x allowances to affected emission sources and other account holders as established in the CAA⁸ and state and federal CSAPR implementation plans. These allowance holdings and subsequent allowance transfers will be maintained in an allowance tracking system (i.e., central database).⁹ EPA will annually reconcile each facility's allowance holdings against its emissions to ensure compliance for all affected sources.¹⁰

⁵ Clean Air Act § 403(d).

⁶ Also known as the Good Neighbor Provision, also refer to Clean Air Act § 110(c).

⁷ Clean Air Act § 110 and § 169A; refer to 40 CFR 52.2312.

⁸ Clean Air Act §§ 110 and 403.

⁹ Clean Air Act §§ 110 and 403.

¹⁰ Clean Air Act §§ 110 and 404-405 and state CSAPR implementation plans.

EPA will operate the Part 75 emission measurement program to collect, verify, and track emissions of air pollutants and air toxics from approximately 4,100 fossil-fuel-fired electric generating units.

EPA will continue to: monitor ambient air, deposition, and other environmental indicators through the CASTNET Program; contribute to the NADP; publish the power sector progress reports required by Congress; and produce additional information to communicate the extent of the progress made by the Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs.¹¹ CASTNET will continue to support states in meeting their minimum monitoring requirements and assist with developing exceptional event demonstrations, as needed. Additionally, CASTNET will continue to provide data that can be used for permitting and ecological assessments within state boundaries (e.g., Colorado).

EPA will complete the redesign and rollout of its markets operation system and ECMPS software. These mission critical systems support the trading programs as well as other emissions reporting programs operated by the states and EPA. Reengineering these decade-old systems will enable EPA to enhance the user experience, comply with EPA security and technology requirements, consolidate software systems, and reduce long-term operation and maintenance costs.

EPA will work with states to develop and/or implement emission reduction programs including evaluation and approvals of State Implementation Plans to comply with the CAA Good Neighbor Provision and Regional Haze Program requirements.¹² EPA recently announced reconsiderations to both the Good Neighbor Plan and the Regional Haze.¹³ Work in FY 2027 will continue in a manner consistent with Administration direction.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$1,382.0) This change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$3,132.0 / +20.1 FTE) This program change is an increase in the Clean Air Allowance Trading Program to advance statutory work and focus on the Agency being more efficient.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act.

¹¹ Government Performance and Results Act § 1115.

¹² Clean Air Act § 110(a)(2)(D).

¹³ For more information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-launches-biggest-deregulatory-action-us-history>.

Federal Stationary Source Regulations

Program Area: Clean Air

Goal: Restore American Energy Dominance

Objective(s): Accessible Energy

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$26,170</i>	<i>\$29,955</i>	<i>\$24,768</i>	<i>-\$5,187</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$26,170	\$29,955	\$24,768	-\$5,187
Total Workyears	122.6	128.5	119.9	-8.6

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires EPA to take action to manage air quality and limit emissions of harmful air pollutants from a variety of sources. The CAA directs EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six “criteria” pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. The criteria pollutants are particulate matter (PM), ozone (O₃), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), and lead (Pb). The CAA requires EPA to review the science upon which the NAAQS are based and the standards themselves every five years. These national standards form the foundation for air quality management and establish goals that protect public health and the environment. Section 109 of the CAA Amendments of 1990 established two types of NAAQS. Primary standards are set at a level requisite to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety. Secondary standards are set at a level requisite to protect public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects. Various CAA sections in Parts A, C, and D of Subchapter I of the CAA pertain to implementation of the NAAQS. This includes work to designate areas of the country through the initial area designations process, as well as attainment and maintenance work for all NAAQS, as well as implementation of the regional haze program.

Sections 111, 112, and 129 of the CAA statutory program direct EPA to undertake activities targeted at air emissions of toxic, criteria, and other pollutants from stationary sources. Specifically, to address air toxics, this program provides for the development of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for major sources and area sources; the assessment and, as necessary, regulation of risks remaining after implementation of NESHAP that are based on Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT); the periodic review and revision of the NESHAP to reflect developments in practices, processes, and control technologies; and associated national guidance and outreach. In addition, EPA must periodically review, and, where appropriate, revise both the list of air toxics subject to regulation and the list of source categories for which standards must be developed. The statutory program also includes issuing, reviewing, and periodically revising, as necessary, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for criteria and a subset of listed pollutants from certain new, modified, or reconstructed sources of air emissions; issuing emissions guidelines for states to use in developing state plans to limit

pollutant emissions from certain existing sources; and providing guidance on Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) through issuance and periodic review and revision of control technique guidelines. The CAA further requires EPA to develop and periodically review standards of performance and emissions guidelines covering air emissions from waste combustion sources.

Sections 169A and 169B of the CAA implement a program to manage impairment of visibility in specifically identified 156 Class I areas as well as other aspects of visibility related programs. The Regional Haze Rule implements these provisions, as directed by the CAA, and establishes requirements that state plans must satisfy to make reasonable progress towards meeting this national goal, as well as meet the best available retrofit technology (BART) obligations. EPA also has additional obligations in any State Implementation Plan (SIP)-based program to implement Federal Implementation Plans (FIPs), depending on statutory and court-enforceable obligations. In March 2025, the Administration announced intentions to restructure the regional haze program. This work began in FY 2025 and will continue into FY 2027.

Section 183(e) of the CAA requires EPA to control volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from certain categories of consumer and commercial products for purposes of reducing VOC emissions that contribute to ozone formation and nonattainment of the ozone NAAQS and periodically review control technology guidelines and regulations to ensure ongoing effectiveness.

CAA Title VI requires the phaseout of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in the United States. Among other activities, the CAA requires review of potential substitutes for ozone-depleting substances (ODS) under a comparative risk framework, including potential impacts on local air quality. EPA issues regulations and collects data under those regulations. The Agency publishes this data, where appropriate, and information on its website and through rulemakings to inform the public.

EPA implements the American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act, enacted to address hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) by phasing down its production and consumption; maximizing reclamation and minimizing releases of HFCs and their substitutes from equipment; and facilitating the transition to next-generation technologies through sector-based restrictions. This phasedown will decrease the production and import of HFCs in the United States by at least 85 percent by 2036. EPA issues regulations and collects data under those regulations. The Agency publishes this data, where appropriate, and information on its website and through rulemakings to inform the public.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.1, *Healthy Air Quality* and Goal 2/Objective 2.1, *Accessible Energy* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the Agency will continue to implement priorities and efficiencies called for in Executive Order 14154: *Unleashing American Energy*. EPA will continue to evaluate recommendations, and, where appropriate, act to repeal, replace, or modify existing regulations to make them less burdensome and provide greater certainty to regulated entities.

NAAQS

In FY 2027, EPA will continue reviewing the NAAQS and retain or revise, as appropriate. EPA will continue reviewing the primary nitrogen oxides NAAQS under a consent decree schedule and make progress on several other NAAQS reviews, as appropriate. Each review involves a comprehensive reexamination, synthesis, and evaluation of the scientific information, design, and conduct of complex air quality and risk and exposure analyses; and the development of a comprehensive policy assessment providing analysis of the scientific basis for alternative policy options.

In FY 2027, EPA will perform any implementation work associated with recently revised NAAQS, and existing NAAQS, including, but not limited to, supporting stationary source permitting-related air quality analyses, initial area designations, and reviewing/taking action on SIPs. Initial area designations activities specifically apply to the 2024 PM_{2.5} NAAQS and the 2024 Secondary SO₂ NAAQS. In FY 2025, EPA announced intentions to revisit the 2024 PM_{2.5} standard; however, so long as that standard is effective, EPA will continue to support appropriate and relevant implementation obligations. EPA also may have obligations in any SIP-based program to implement FIPs, depending on statutory and court-enforceable obligations.

Additionally, EPA will work to support areas in attainment and maintenance of existing NAAQS. These include: the ozone standards established in 2015, 2008, 1997, and 1979; the 1997 PM₁₀ standards; the 2012, 2006, and 1997 PM_{2.5} standards; the 2008 lead standard; the 2010 NO₂ standard; the 1971 CO standard; and the 2010 SO₂ standard. EPA, in close collaboration with states and Tribes, will work to reduce the number of areas not in attainment with the NAAQS, including assisting states and Tribes in developing plans to attain and maintain the NAAQS. This work will be done in a manner consistent with Administration direction and the March 2025 regulatory announcements. Various work to implement the NAAQS and the regional haze program are subject to statutory and court-enforceable obligations. This work will continue, as necessary and appropriate, throughout FY 2026 and FY 2027.

Air Toxics

CAA Section 112(d)(6) requires EPA to review and revise, as necessary, all NESHAP (for both major and area sources) at least every eight years. These reviews include: compiling information and data already available to the Agency; collecting new information and emissions data from industry; reviewing emission control technologies; and conducting economic analyses for the affected industries needed for developing regulations. Similarly, CAA Section 112(f) requires EPA to review the risk that remains after the implementation of MACT standards within eight years of promulgation. CAA Section 129 requires a similar approach to review regulations applicable to solid waste incinerators, including standards for emissions of certain air toxics.

In FY 2027, EPA will undertake multiple CAA reviews and associated rulemakings. 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.

These actions include reconsiderations of NESHAPs affecting a variety of industrial sectors.

NSPS

CAA Section 111 requires EPA to set NSPS for new, modified, or reconstructed stationary sources of air emissions in categories that have been determined to cause, or significantly contribute to, air pollution that may endanger public health or welfare. CAA Section 111 also requires EPA to, at least every eight years, review and, if appropriate, revise NSPS for each source category for which such standards have been established. Under CAA Section 111, EPA must establish emission guidelines for existing sources for which air quality criteria have not been issued, are not included in the list published under CAA Section 108(a), or are emitted from a source category that is regulated under CAA Section 112 but to which a standard of performance would apply if such an existing source were a new source.

In FY 2027, EPA will work to address NSPS actions, consistent with the requirements of the CAA, for sources of air pollutants for multiple source categories, including those in the power plant and oil and natural gas sectors. EPA expects to propose or promulgate at least four NSPS actions in FY 2027. These actions include reconsiderations of NSPS for power plants and for the oil and natural gas industry.

Consumer and Commercial Products

EPA will review control technology guidelines and existing regulatory requirements to ensure ongoing effectiveness. Where appropriate, EPA will revise these guidelines and regulatory requirements.

ODS and HFCs

In FY 2027, resources are included to implement CAA Title VI and the AIM Act. In FY 2027, EPA will release data, trends, and analysis to support regulatory development and provide transparency on program outcomes, such as through the HFC Data Hub. EPA regularly updates projected use and emissions of ODS and HFCs based on market trends to support rulemakings and will continue to do so in FY 2027. EPA also expects to propose updated confidentiality determinations and revise relevant reporting tools to ensure adequate protection and collection of data reported under CAA and AIM Act requirements.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$3,072.0) This change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.

- (-\$8,259.0 / -8.6 FTE) This program change is a decrease in the Federal Stationary Source Regulations Program to focus on the Agency being more efficient.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act (CAA) and the American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act.

Federal Support for Air Quality Management

Program Area: Clean Air

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

Objective(s): Healthy Air Quality

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$163,216</i>	<i>\$239,030</i>	<i>\$138,190</i>	<i>-\$100,840</i>
Science & Technology	\$17,416	\$22,516	\$10,615	-\$11,901
Total Budget Authority	\$180,633	\$261,546	\$148,805	-\$112,741
Total Workyears	880.3	955.8	715.4	-240.4

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Federal Support for Air Quality Management Program assists states, Tribes, and local air pollution control agencies in the development, implementation, and evaluation of programs for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS); establishes standards for reducing air toxics; and sustains visibility protection.

The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires EPA to take action to manage air quality and limit emissions of harmful air pollutants from a variety of sources. The CAA directs EPA to set NAAQS for six “criteria” pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. The criteria pollutants are: particulate matter (PM), ozone (O₃), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), and lead (Pb). The CAA requires EPA to review the science upon which the NAAQS are based and the standards themselves every five years. For each of the six criteria pollutants, under CAA Section 110, EPA tracks two kinds of air pollution information: air pollutant concentrations based on actual measurements in the ambient (outside) air at monitoring sites throughout the country; and pollutant emissions based on engineering estimates or measurements of the total tons of pollutants released into the air each year. EPA works with state and local governments to ensure the technical integrity of emission source controls in State Implementation Plans (SIPs) and with Tribes on Tribal Implementation Plans (TIPs). EPA also reviews SIPs to ensure they are consistent with applicable requirements of the CAA and takes regulatory action on SIP submissions consistent with CAA responsibilities.

The New Source Review (NSR) preconstruction permit program in Title I of the CAA is a component of state plans to attain and maintain the NAAQS. The two primary aspects of this program are the Prevention of Significant Deterioration program, described in CAA Section 165 and the Nonattainment NSR program, described in various parts of the CAA, including Sections 173 and 182.

CAA Sections 169A and 169B require protection of visibility for 156 national parks and wilderness areas, known as Class I areas. EPA’s implementing regulations, the Regional Haze

Rule, sets forth the requirements that state plans must make reasonable progress towards meeting the national goal, as well as any best available retrofit technology (BART).

Toxic air pollutants are known to cause or are suspected of causing increased risk of cancer and other serious health effects. The CAA requires issuing National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for major sources and area sources; the assessment and, as necessary, regulation of risks remaining after implementation of NESHAP that are based on Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT); the periodic review and revision of all NESHAP to reflect developments in practices, processes, and control technologies; and associated national guidance and outreach. In addition to its regulatory work, EPA also provides determinations to states and industry seeking information about source-specific applicability of these regulations.

Among other activities, CAA Title VI requires review of potential substitutes for ozone-depleting substances (ODS) under a comparative risk framework, including potential impacts on local air quality.

EPA implements the American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act, enacted to address hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) by phasing down their production and consumption; maximizing reclamation and minimizing releases of HFCs and their substitutes from equipment; and facilitating the transition to next-generation technologies through sector-based restrictions. This phasedown will decrease the production and import of HFCs in the U.S. by at least 85 percent by 2036.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.1, *Healthy Air Quality* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Air quality has improved significantly for communities across the country since passage of the CAA in 1970 (with amendments in 1977 and 1990). Between 1990 and 2023, national average levels have decreased by 18 percent for O₃, 29 percent for coarse PM, 92 percent for SO₂; and, since 2010, national average levels for lead have decreased 87 percent.¹⁴ In FY 2027, EPA will continue to prioritize key activities in support of attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS, implementation of stationary source regulations by state, Tribal, and local air agencies, and implementation of the Regional Haze Program. Additionally, EPA will continue to develop, evaluate, and demonstrate nonregulatory strategies and technologies for air pollution prevention as authorized under CAA Section 103, as appropriate. In March 2025, the Administrator announced EPA's plans regarding priority actions involving rule revisions to the Exceptional Events Rule, the Good Neighbor Plan, and the Regional Haze Rule, among multiple others.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue reviewing the NAAQS and retain or revise, as appropriate. EPA will continue reviewing the primary nitrogen oxides NAAQS under a consent decree schedule and make progress on several other NAAQS reviews, as appropriate. EPA also will continue its CAA mandated responsibilities to implement the NAAQS by completing any applicable designations

¹⁴ For additional information on air quality trends, please see the Air Quality -National Summary at: <https://www.epa.gov/air-trends/air-quality-national-summary> and at *Our Nation's Air: Status and Trends Through 2023*.

processes, supporting permitting related reviews, and reviewing/taking action on state implementation plans consistent with statutory obligations. In addition, EPA will continue to engage in appropriate federal oversight activities and continue developing regulations, guidance, and policies to ensure appropriate transition between existing and new standards.

The FY 2027 President's Budget requests funding to address and resolve the backlog of SIPs. EPA, in close collaboration with states and Tribes, will work to reduce the number of areas not in attainment with the NAAQS. EPA will look for ways to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the SIP process, including its own review process, with a goal of maximizing timely processing of SIP actions and reducing the backlog. EPA will act on designation or re-designation of nonattainment areas to attainment in a timely manner.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to review and take appropriate action on SIPs for regional haze first and second planning periods to be consistent with statutory obligations and Administration policy direction. In FY 2027, EPA also will continue to work on updates to the Regional Haze Rule that were started in FY 2025. Additional SIPs for the third planning period are due in July 2028; however, EPA has proposed extending that deadline and published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking taking comments on restructuring of the Regional Haze Program overall.

The CAA sets deadlines for EPA to review and update, as necessary, all NESHAP every eight years, accounting for developments in practices, processes, and technologies related to those standards. CAA Section 112(f) requires EPA to review the risk that remains after the implementation of MACT standards within eight years of promulgation. In FY 2027, EPA will prioritize conducting reviews of air toxic-related actions for eight source categories for which the statutory deadlines passed and now are subject to court-ordered dates. EPA also has statutory and court-enforceable obligations to take action on SIPs and other types of actions, under the CAA, to support implementation of the NAAQS and the Regional Haze Program.

In FY 2027, EPA will provide assistance to state, Tribal, and local air agencies for both NSR and Title V (operating) permits. Also, as part of EPA's FY 2026-2030 Learning Agenda – which sets out the Agency's strategy and plans for evaluation and evidence-building activities – a cross-office workgroup will examine innovative permitting strategies, initiatives, partnerships, and reforms to identify those most likely to be effective in reducing the time, uncertainty, and costs involved in issuing a permit. The results from this effort will enable the Agency to advance the strategic objective of achieving operational efficiencies while upholding its mission to protect human health and the environment.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to operate and maintain the Air Quality System (AQS) which houses the nation's air quality data. The Agency's national real-time ambient air quality data system (AirNow) will maintain baseline operations. EPA will continue to operate and maintain the Emissions Inventory System (EIS), 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 and reduce costs and improve data availability. EPA will continue to implement previously identified lean strategies

to streamline NEI development and reduce burden for industry to meet their emissions data reporting requirements through the Combined Air Emissions Reporting System (CAERS).

Finally, in FY 2027, EPA will support the Energy Star program as administered by the Department of Energy. One FTE is allocated in this program project to support that work.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$34,443.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$5,905.0) This change is an increase to replace outdated applications with a single integrated Unified Platform to meet current and future Clean Air Act requirements.
- (+\$2,900.0) This change is an increase to strengthen federal capacity to improve assistance and communication of information on wildfires with state, Tribal, and local partners.
- (-\$75,202.0 / -222.6 FTE) This program change is a reduction in the Federal Support for Air Quality Management Program reflecting implementation of fewer grants to refocus resources on EPA's core mission.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act (CAA).

Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs

Program Area: Clean Air

Goal: Restore American Energy Dominance

Objective(s): American Innovation

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	\$6,117	\$9,099	\$5,772	-\$3,327
Total Budget Authority	\$6,117	\$9,099	\$5,772	-\$3,327
Total Workyears	27.3	25.3	27.1	1.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA implements provisions of the Clean Air Act (CAA) to complete the U.S. phaseout of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) by 2030; the American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act to phase down hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); and the *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer* (Montreal Protocol) to protect the stratospheric ozone layer.

The AIM Act addresses the impact of HFCs by phasing down their production and consumption, maximizing reclamation and minimizing releases of HFCs and their substitutes from equipment, and facilitating the transition to next-generation technologies through sector-based standards. EPA has established an allowance allocation program to implement the phasedown, as well as 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.

In 2007, with U.S. leadership, the Parties to the Montreal Protocol agreed to a more aggressive phaseout for ozone-depleting hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) equaling a 47 percent reduction in overall emissions during the period 2010 – 2040. The adjustment in 2007 also called on Parties to the Montreal Protocol to promote the selection of alternatives to HCFCs that minimize environmental impacts, in particular impacts on clean air.¹⁵ The CAA provides the necessary authority to ensure EPA can collect and validate data and, where appropriate, report data on production and consumption of ODS on behalf of the United States. The Parties to the Montreal Protocol also agreed to the Kigali Amendment in 2016,¹⁶ (ratified by the United States after receiving Senate Advice and Consent) which seeks to globally phase down the production and consumption of HFCs consistent with the AIM Act.

¹⁵ *Montreal Protocol Decision XIX/6: Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol with regard to Annex C, Group I, substances (hydrochlorofluorocarbons).*

¹⁶ Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Kigali, 15 October 2016, found at: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/CN/2016/CN.872.2016-Eng.pdf>.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.1, *Healthy Air Quality* and Goal 2/Objective 2.2, *American Innovation* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to meet its ODS consumption caps and work toward the required gradual reduction in production and consumption of ODS. To meet lower consumption of HCFCs to 76.2 tons per year of ozone depletion potential,¹⁷ EPA will issue allowances for HCFC production and import in accordance with the requirements established under CAA Sections 605 and 606; review petitions to import used ODS under Sections 604 and 605; manage information that industry identifies as confidential under CAA Section 603; and implement regulations concerning the production, import, and export of ODS and maintenance of the tracking system used to collect the information. In FY 2027, EPA anticipates proposing a rule on feedstock use of ODS. EPA also will prepare and submit the annual report under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol on U.S. consumption and production of ODS and HFCs consistent with the treaty.¹⁸

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to implement the CAA Sections 608 and 609 refrigerant management requirements related to the use and emissions of ODS, HFCs, and other substitutes. Regulations issued under CAA Section 608 include, among other things, the venting prohibition and sales restrictions for refrigerants; safe disposal of appliances; proper practices for the evacuation of refrigerant from appliances; required practices for appliance maintenance and leak repair; standards for recovery and/or recycling equipment; technician and reclaimer certification requirements; and reporting and recordkeeping requirements. CAA Section 609 directs EPA to issue regulations establishing standards and requirements for the servicing of motor vehicle air conditioners (MVACs). In FY 2027, EPA intends to update Sections 608 and 609 program materials to reflect changes in the servicing practices and use of newer cooling fluids including for retrofitting certain legacy appliances.

CAA Section 612 requires continuous review of alternatives for ODS through EPA's Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program to find those that both pose less overall risk to human health and the environment and ensure a smooth transition to safer alternatives.¹⁹ Through these evaluations, SNAP generates lists of acceptable and unacceptable substitutes for approximately 50 end-uses across eight industrial sectors. In FY 2027, EPA expects to list substitutes through notice and/or a notice-and-comment rulemaking that would expand the list of acceptable alternatives, particularly for end-uses where there is an urgent need for more options. EPA also will consider revising listings for substitutes based on new safety data, such as adding use conditions or narrowed use limits where the new data indicates revisions are warranted. EPA also will explore more efficient means for aligning program requirements with industry standards and application of the criteria with AIM Act requirements related to HFC substitutes.

With the decline in allowable ODS production, a significant stock of equipment that continues to use ODS will need access to recovered and recycled/reclaimed ODS to allow for proper servicing.

¹⁷ The HCFC consumption cap of 15,240 ODP-weighted metric tons for the U.S. was effective January 1, 1996, and became the U.S. consumption baseline for HCFCs.

¹⁸ The Article 7 report prepared by EPA on behalf of the United States contains chemical-specific production, import, and export data. The data included in the report is aggregated and available at: <https://ozone.unep.org/countries/profile/usa>.

¹⁹ For more information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/snap>.

EPA will continue to review available market and reported data to monitor availability of recycled and reclaimed ODS where production and import of new material is phased out or in the process of being phased out to support this need. In addition, EPA will take action, where appropriate, to ensure long-term availability of recycled halon for fire suppression, particularly for uses where alternatives are not available. EPA will continue to implement a petition process to allow for the import of used ODS, primarily halon and HCFC-123 for fire suppression.

In FY 2027, resources are included to implement the AIM Act through an allowance allocation program, 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 to provide program support for and coordination of implementation efforts within EPA and with other federal agencies.

EPA will continue to implement, administer, and improve an electronic HFC reporting system, which began collecting new reports required by regulations finalized in FY 2024 and FY 2025, and also will develop additional tracking, review, and data tools to better ensure compliance with the phasedown regulations and work with other agencies to prevent illegal imports. In FY 2027, resources are included to implement innovative IT solutions, such as additional database integration across EPA and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) databases. EPA will continue to implement a regulation to establish requirements for the management of HFCs and their substitutes in equipment servicing, repair, disposal, or installation, as appropriate, support enforcement by EPA and across the government by continuing to lead interagency HFC activity to address illegal trade, and stand up new protocols for rules addressing products containing HFCs. EPA will continue to implement a regulation to issue allowances for HFC production and consumption for calendar years 2024 through 2028 and propose the next HFC allocation rule implementing the 70% stepdown in allowed production and consumption for 2029 and later years. EPA will continue to implement a rulemaking reauthorizing the issuance of application-specific allowances for uses of HFCs identified in Subsection (e)(4)(B) that have been renewed beyond 2025.

In FY 2027, EPA will exchange data with U.S. CBP and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security on ODS and 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.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$353.0) This change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.

- (-\$3,680.0 / +1.8 FTE) This net program change aligns program funding with core CAA and AIM Act requirements and priority work.

Statutory Authority:

Title VI of the Clean Air Act; American Innovation and Manufacturing Act.

Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund

Program Area: Clean Air

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	\$21	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Budget Authority	\$21	\$0	\$0	\$0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer* (Montreal Protocol) is the international treaty designed to protect the stratospheric ozone layer by facilitating a global phaseout of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and since 2016, phasing down climate-damaging hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) under its Kigali Amendment. The *Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol* (Multilateral Fund) was created by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to provide funds that enable developing countries to comply with their obligations following agreed upon schedules.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

This program has been discontinued in the FY 2026 Enacted Budget, and no resources are proposed for this program in FY 2027. All applicable statutory work, under the Clean Air Act, will be accomplished in other programs within the Clean Air Program Area.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Title VI of the Clean Air Act.

Compliance

Compliance Monitoring

Program Area: Compliance

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

Objective(s): Compliance and Enforcement

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$114,685</i>	<i>\$106,498</i>	<i>\$68,469</i>	<i>-\$38,029</i>
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$1,116	\$755	\$605	-\$150
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,427	\$817	\$817	\$0
Total Budget Authority	\$117,228	\$108,070	\$69,891	-\$38,179
Total Workyears	476.3	431.7	371.4	-60.3

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Compliance Monitoring Program promotes compliance with environmental laws through inspections and training, analysis and publication of data, and assisting states and regulated entities. Compliance monitoring activities such as inspections, investigations, data analysis, and compliance assistance activities are conducted collaboratively by EPA and co-regulators (states, federally recognized Tribes, and local and territorial governments) to determine if regulated entities are complying with environmental statutes, regulations, and permits and help ensure that those that are not can come into compliance.

The program aims to increase the effectiveness of agency 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.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.5, *Compliance and Enforcement* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Compliance Monitoring and Training for EPA, State, and Tribal Inspectors. In FY 2027, the program will enable federal, state, and Tribal inspectors to monitor and ensure compliance with environmental laws through the issuance of credentials, training, and guidance documents. EPA's National Enforcement Training Institute will deliver mission-critical courses to ensure the integrity of the Compliance Monitoring Program. To advance cooperative federalism, in FY 2027, the program will focus its compliance monitoring activities on programs not delegated to the states and where EPA has a unique role or expertise, such as revising the National Enforcement Compliance Initiatives (NECIs) and managing other issues of national significance like

cybersecurity and emergency situations.²⁰ In FY 2025, EPA conducted over 14,000 compliance monitoring activities (on-site inspections plus off-site compliance monitoring activities). The program also will explore and evaluate the effectiveness of various types of off-site compliance monitoring and allocate resources more effectively.

More specifically, in FY 2025, EPA either led or accompanied states and Tribes on inspections at over 210 community water systems (more than 170 included an evaluation of cybersecurity risks) and performed off-site compliance monitoring activities at about 340 systems in support of the Increasing Compliance with Drinking Water Standards NECI. In addition, the program conducted over 70 on-site inspections, in many instances utilizing advanced monitoring tools, to efficiently identify sources of toxic air emissions, supporting the Reducing Air Toxics NECI. In FY 2025, the Compliance Monitoring Program provided trainings to participants, including EPA and external professionals, supporting all of the NECIs.

Collection and Publication of Compliance Data. In FY 2027, the program will continue to operate, maintain, develop, and modernize its IT systems to collect and display Compliance Monitoring Program and permitting data, thereby enabling co-regulators, the public, and the regulated community to efficiently address noncompliance with environmental laws. In addition, the program will continue working with EPA’s Chief Information Officer (CIO) and technical experts in the Office of Finance and Administration (OFA) to develop and modernize the Integrated Compliance and Information System (ICIS). This database is used to report and track compliance and enforcement activities by EPA, as well as state, local, and Tribal partners. In FY 2027, the Agency is requesting an increase of \$1.0 million to support modernization efforts to replace the antiquated legacy ICIS environmental regulatory program data modules so the system can continue performing its basic functions. In FY 2027, the program will launch the first phase of a modernized ICIS that includes modules for the Federal Enforcement and Compliance System and the Clean Water Act. This modernization effort will support states and other users in transitioning from the legacy to the new modernized ICIS.

In FY 2025, the program provided over 100 trainings on Compliance Monitoring Programs’ data systems and tools to over 6,300 participants from EPA, states, and Tribes, enabling them to efficiently use data to mitigate environmental harm, in support of all the NECIs.²¹

Work in this program supports the performance goal to send EPA inspection reports to facilities within 70 days of inspections. In FY 2025, EPA, on average, sent 86 percent of inspection reports to facilities within 70 days of inspection, exceeding the target of 75 percent. This result is the highest achievement for this measure since its establishment.

Compliance Assistance to the Regulated Community and Co-Regulators. In FY 2027, the program will collaborate with state, local, federal, Tribal, industry, and third-party partners through technical and other assistance. This assistance enables EPA and its partners to cost-effectively advance compliance with environmental laws. Specific compliance assistance programs include: (1) Compliance Advisors for Sustainable Water Systems – technical assistance to reduce noncompliance at small public water systems and small wastewater treatment facilities and support

²⁰ For more information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiatives>.

²¹ For more information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/compliance/training-epa-and-its-partners>.

EPA's Increasing Compliance with the Drinking Water Standards NECI; and (2) Compliance Assistance Centers – web-based centers that help businesses, local governments, and federal facilities understand their sector-specific and multi-media regulatory requirements.

In FY 2025, through the Compliance Advisors for Sustainable Water Systems, the program assisted 125 drinking water systems and 59 wastewater treatment facilities in 23 states and Puerto Rico, and 30 Tribes in returning to compliance. Through the Compliance Assistance Centers, EPA supported over three million user sessions to help the regulated communities comply with environmental laws.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$11,873.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$1,000.0) This program change supports modernization efforts of the Integrated Compliance and Information System (ICIS) with support from the CIO.
- (-\$27,156.0 / -61.1 FTE) This program change aligns resources with core statutory requirements, recognizes needed efficiencies, and returns to core compliance assistance work. Resources in this program are proposed for reduction to decrease unnecessary burden on EPA partners and the regulated community, unleash American energy, increase economic growth, and refocus EPA on its mission.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute); Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships (MARPOL Annex VI); American Innovation and Manufacturing Act; Clean Air Act; Clean Water Act; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act; Oil Pollution Act; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Rivers and Harbors Act; Safe Drinking Water Act; Toxic Substances Control Act.

Congressional Priorities

Congressional Priorities

Program Area: Congressional Priorities
(Formerly - Clean and Safe Water Technical Assistance Grants)

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$30,688</i>	<i>\$30,700</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$30,700</i>
Science & Technology	\$7,338	\$27,253	\$0	-\$27,253
Total Budget Authority	\$38,026	\$57,953	\$0	-\$57,953

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA's Water Quality Research and Support Grants Program is proposed for elimination to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses on EPA's core mission and supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources for this program are proposed for elimination in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$30,700.0) The Water Quality Competitive Grant Program is proposed for elimination to refocus EPA on its core mission. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act § 1442(e); Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; Food Quality Protection Act; Endangered Species Act; CWA § 104(b)(3).

Enforcement

Civil Enforcement

Program Area: Enforcement

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

Objective(s): Compliance and Enforcement

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$197,884</i>	<i>\$231,101</i>	<i>\$137,018</i>	<i>-\$94,083</i>
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$608	\$583	\$427	-\$156
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$2,964	\$2,289	\$1,724	-\$565
Total Budget Authority	\$201,456	\$233,973	\$139,169	-\$94,804
Total Workyears	970.3	884.1	759.9	-124.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Civil Enforcement Program investigates, develops, litigates, and settles administrative and judicial cases against serious violators of federal environmental laws. The program conducts enforcement activities on behalf of EPA to ensure clean air, land, and water for every American. EPA advances cooperative federalism by working in partnership with co-regulators, including the U.S. Department of Justice, states, local agencies, and Tribal governments.

Proposed resource changes for the Civil Enforcement Program aim to increase the effectiveness of EPA's operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work, and bring focus to EPA's core mission and Administration priorities in a cost-efficient manner.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.5, *Compliance and Enforcement* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2025, civil case settlements reduced, treated, or eliminated over 116 million pounds of pollutants (air, water, hazardous and non-hazardous waste, and toxics/pesticides).

National Enforcement and Compliance Initiatives. In FY 2027, EPA will focus enforcement actions to address non-compliance that has the most substantial impacts to human health and the environment consistent with the rule of law and EPA's proper role in the federal system. By FY 2027, EPA expects to release the revised *FY 2024-FY 2027 National Enforcement Compliance Initiatives* (NECIs)²² to be even more consistent with the Administrator's objectives to ensure access to clean air, land, and water for every American; stop illegal imports that poison Americans (such as illegal Chinese pesticides) and put American companies that comply with the law at a

²² For more information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiatives>.

competitive disadvantage; and improve compliance with our Nation’s environmental laws while enhancing cooperative federalism through shared accountability between EPA, states, and Tribes with authorized environmental programs. EPA also will focus on other Agency priorities, including its lead priority.²³

Direct Implementation. Recognizing the importance of cooperative federalism and the role of states and Tribes authorized by EPA as the primary implementers of federal environmental statutes, EPA will focus civil enforcement resources largely on direct implementation responsibilities. EPA is responsible for direct implementation of programs that are not delegable or where a state or Tribe has not sought or obtained the authority to implement a particular program (or program component). Examples of programs that are not delegable to states include the Clean Air Act (CAA) mobile source program, pesticide labeling and registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (including for imports), and enforcement of some federal environmental laws in Indian Country. Examples of programs for which most states have not sought authority include the CAA Risk Management Program and the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting Program. The Agency will carry out its statutory oversight responsibilities and address significant violations that a state has not timely or appropriately addressed and that impact other states or the federal government. This includes matters affecting multiple states to ensure consistency and a level playing field and EPA will assist in instances when a state or Tribe lacks adequate equipment, resources, or expertise, or in the event of an emergency situation, to address an environmental enforcement problem. The program will prioritize providing enforcement assistance as requested by a state or may take the lead in an action at the state’s request.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$30,670.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$63,413.0 / -123.9 FTE) This program change aligns funding with core statutory requirements, recognizes needed efficiencies, and refocuses enforcement efforts. Resources in this program are proposed for reduction to decrease unnecessary burden on EPA partners and the regulated community, unleash American energy, increase economic growth, and refocus EPA on its mission.

²³ For more information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/lead/final-strategy-reduce-lead-exposures-and-disparities-us-communities>.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute); Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships (MARPOL Annex VI); American Innovation and Manufacturing Act; Clean Air Act; Clean Water Act; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act; Oil Pollution Act; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Safe Drinking Water Act; Toxic Substances Control Act.

Criminal Enforcement

Program Area: Enforcement

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

Objective(s): Compliance and Enforcement

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$61,791</i>	<i>\$82,995</i>	<i>\$29,789</i>	<i>-\$53,206</i>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$8,878	\$5,483	\$4,100	-\$1,383
Total Budget Authority	\$70,669	\$88,478	\$33,889	-\$54,589
Total Workyears	273.7	258.9	183.7	-75.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

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.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.5, *Compliance and Enforcement* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the program will focus its resources on the most egregious cases (those involving the most significant and direct human health and environmental harms) that also implicate core federal interests. Prosecutions will focus on knowing violations of the environmental laws by those who seek to profit from those violations (including transnational organized crime) and those who seek to cause malicious harm (including foreign hacking groups). The Criminal Enforcement Program will carefully coordinate with the Civil Enforcement Program and state partners to ensure the program uses the most appropriate enforcement tool effectively in the most egregious cases.

In FY 2027, EPA will perform targeted investigations of violations of environmental statutes and associated violations of Title 18 of the U.S. Code to protect human health and the environment with a specific emphasis in the following areas: 1) the interdiction, distribution, and use of imported unregistered and toxic pesticides; 2) the investigation of conduct that threatens immediate harm, including sabotage to critical drinking water and wastewater infrastructure, and

large-scale air and toxics releases; 3) responding to and preventing fraudulent lead-based paint and asbestos remediation and other severe environmental violations or fraud affecting federal programs and military readiness; and 4) addressing other violations that undermine American business interests and competitiveness, and allow foreign interests to profit off of polluting America, including the importation of non-compliant engines and vehicles.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$18,850.0) This net change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$34,356.0 / -81.2 FTE) This program change aligns program funding with the Administration's policies to refocus enforcement efforts and realize efficiencies. Resources in this program are proposed for reduction to decrease unnecessary burden on EPA partners and the regulated community, unleash American energy, increase economic growth, and refocus EPA on its mission.

Statutory Authority:

Title 18 of the U.S.C.; 18 U.S.C. § 3063; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Clean Water Act; Safe Drinking Water Act; Clean Air Act; Toxic Substances Control Act; Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; Ocean Dumping Act; Rivers and Harbors Act; Pollution Prosecution Act of 1990; American Innovation and Manufacturing Act.

Environmental Justice
Program Area: Enforcement

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$44,771</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$6,447	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Budget Authority	\$51,219	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Workyears	173.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Environmental Justice (EJ) Program is proposed for elimination to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and focuses resources on EPA’s core mission. This change advances Presidential Executive Order 14151 *Ending Radical and Wasteful Government DEI Programs and Preferencing* and Executive Order 14173, *Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity*.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2027, the EJ Program is proposed for elimination as the Agency returns to its core statutory requirements. All statutory work will be accomplished in enforcement programs or other applicable programs.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute); American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Pub. L. 117-2).

NEPA Implementation

Program Area: Enforcement

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

Objective(s): Incentivized Investment

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$21,048</i>	<i>\$24,207</i>	<i>\$33,647</i>	<i>\$9,440</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$21,048	\$24,207	\$33,647	\$9,440
Total Workyears	90.9	84.2	102.9	18.7

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA implements its statutory authority through various permitting and environmental review programs. EPA's Office of Policy and Regulatory Management's (OPRM) Federal Activities Division's (FAD) primary statutory responsibilities include the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), §309 of the Clean Air Act (CAA), and Title 41 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST-41). FAD serves as EPA's central point of contact for permitting and environmental review improvements and reform. These program efforts include coordinating agencywide, across 13 other federal agencies, and with the Permitting Council, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), and the Office of Management and Budget. This program supports EPA's efforts across program and regional offices and with state and Tribal co-regulators to implement permitting and environmental review best practices, coordination, streamlining efficiencies, national oversight, and automation.²⁴ EPA works with its federal partners to ensure projects are authorized and/or approved, while safeguarding the environment.

The program's implementation goals include:

- Protecting the environment and human health by ensuring quality permitting and environmental reviews;
- Streamlining, synchronizing, and preparing permitting and environmental review processes for technology applications and alignment;
- Educating and empowering permit writers, applicants, and environmental review practitioners to complete permitting and environmental review processes better, faster, and/or more cost effectively;
- Enhancing and synchronizing coordination among program/sector permitting and environmental review elements;
- Building capacity, continuity, and institutionalization of improved and reformed permitting and environmental review processes; and
- Promoting and testing innovations in permitting and environmental reviews.

²⁴ Per the Presidential Memoranda on Updating Technology for the 21st Century, EPA will maximize the use of technology in permitting and environmental reviews for infrastructure projects of all kinds.

NEPA

Pursuant to NEPA and §309 of the CAA, EPA's NEPA Implementation Program coordinates and comments on the environmental review of major federal actions and ensures the §309 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) comment letters are made publicly available. The program guides EPA's compliance with NEPA, and other related statutes and executive orders. The program manages the official EIS filing system for all federal EISs, in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with CEQ.²⁵ EPA uses e-NEPA, a web-based system, as the official EIS filing system for federal agencies and EIS clearinghouse to meet the CEQ MOU commitments. All §309 comment letters are publicly available on e-NEPA. The program also operates, uses, and promotes NEPAassist, a publicly available geographic information system to help users (EPA, other federal agencies, and the public) with environmental reviews under NEPA. The program also is responsible for managing the review of Environmental Impact Assessments of non-governmental activities in Antarctica, in accordance with the Antarctic Science, Tourism, and Conservation Act.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.2, *Cooperative Federalism* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will focus its reviews on areas where EPA has statutory authority and subject matter expertise. EPA will utilize essential funds to update and maintain existing NEPA IT platforms which support and provide the foundation to advance Artificial Intelligence (AI) progress. This includes eNEPA, NEPADS, and NEPAassist per the MOU with CEQ. The annual operation and maintenance costs for these IT platforms have increased by \$1.2 million due to upgrades and CEQ-requested improvements in features.

EPA plans to invest \$14 million to fund a multi-year effort to modernize its IT applications to adhere to the new CEQ IT permitting platform standards. This investment will develop permits to provide: common functionality across all permits; early 'out-the-gate' capabilities to 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. In addition, this investment will support the stabilization of existing ePermitting capabilities. These upgrades will meet CEQ's Permitting Technology Action Plan's four service delivery standards: business process modernization, workflow automation, digital-first documents, and minimizing timeline uncertainty. These standards streamline the NEPA and permitting processes as well as reduce the time burdens of these processes.

EPA supports efforts to ensure transparency, efficiency, and accountability in accordance with the FAST-41.²⁶ This program will partner with federal agencies on proposed projects throughout the

²⁵ Memorandum of Agreement No. 1 Between the Council on Environmental Quality and the Environmental Protection Agency, October 1977.

²⁶ For additional information, please refer to: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-114publ94/html/PLAW-114publ94.htm>.

NEPA process to provide expertise and recommendations and focus efforts on early engagement prior to the publication of the draft EIS. Early engagement by stakeholders in the NEPA process can support efficiencies and improved project outcomes. EPA will develop internal guidance and training on the new NEPA procedures to promote a streamlined approach to quality environmental review processes across federal agencies.

Permitting Best Practices and Reform

EPA's FY 2027 Permitting Best Practices and Reform Activities and Performance Plan includes the following:

- Support FAST-41 *Covered* and *Transparency* projects, including national priority sectors through permitting best practices that ensure project certainty and transparency;²⁷
- Enhance EPA's tracking tools for permit and environmental reviews across priority sectors;
- Prepare and support transition of EPA's major permitting programs into 21st Century automation and AI-ready form;
- Strengthen engagement and coordination with co-regulating partners to use AI/automation, which enhances permit quality, timelines, and integrity;
- Continuing development and accessibility of best practices resource libraries, standard operating procedures, and training to support crosscutting permitting topics (e.g., Endangered Species Act and National Historic Preservation Act coordination) as well as expand crosscutting topical and regional advisory support (e.g., mining, energy, and permit innovation/pilots); and
- Pilot and evaluate new permitting approaches (e.g., such as new permitting under the Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Hardrock Mines Act, permit by rule, etc.).

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$9,440.0 / +18.7 FTE) This program change will build core capacity for the NEPA Implementation Program to streamline and accelerate permitting to unleash American energy.

Statutory Authority:

NEPA; CAA § 309; Antarctic Science, Tourism, and Conservation Act; Clean Water Act § 511(c); Endangered Species Act; National Historic Preservation Act; Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act; Fishery Conservation and Management Act; Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act; and Title 41 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act.

²⁷ For additional information on the FAST-41 Program and projects, please refer to: <https://www.permitting.gov/projects/title-41-fixing-americas-surface-transportation-act-fast-41>.

New Grant Program
Program Area: Enforcement

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$30,000</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$30,000</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	-\$30,000

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, 2026 (*P.L. 119-74*)²⁸ included \$30 million for grants for community projects and implementation, and training. At least 10 percent of the funds provided are to go to any county that has had 20 percent or more of its population living in poverty over the past 30 years, as measured by the 1993 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, the 2000 decennial census, and the most recent Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates,²⁹ or any United States territory or possession.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

The budget does not propose resources for this program in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$30,000.0) No funding is proposed for this program.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute); Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, 2026 (Public Law 119-74).

²⁸ For additional information, please see: <https://www.congress.gov/119/plaws/publ74/PLAW-119publ74.pdf>.

²⁹ For additional information, please see: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html>.

Ensure Safe Water

Marine Pollution

Program Area: Ensure Clean Water

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$8,413</i>	<i>\$6,670</i>	<i>\$8,820</i>	<i>\$2,150</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$8,413	\$6,670	\$8,820	\$2,150
Total Workyears	27.6	27.1	28.7	1.6

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

Marine pollutants, including sewage, trash, and other harmful materials, threaten the health and prosperity of our Nation’s beautiful oceans and waterways. EPA’s Marine Pollution Program aims to address this problem in three key ways: 1) to protect human health and the marine environment from pollution through implementation of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA) permitting, site designation, and site management and monitoring program; 2) to address incidental discharges from vessels, including sewage, under the Clean Water Act Section 312; and 3) to reduce marine litter in the Nation’s waterways and oceans, and improve trash capture and source reduction activities across the country, through the Trash Free Waters Program. Through these interrelated initiatives, EPA will strive to make America’s coastal waters and oceans clean and safe for life, recreation, and economic growth for decades to come.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

MPRSA Program

The MPRSA regulates the transportation and disposition of any material in the ocean unless expressly excluded under MPRSA. The MPRSA implements the treaty requirements of the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter of 1972 (London Convention). EPA evaluates MPRSA permitting inquiries and requests for the transportation and disposition or release of all materials except dredged materials and, as appropriate, issues MPRSA emergency, research, general, and special permits for all materials other than dredged material. In addition, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers uses EPA’s environmental criteria when evaluating requests for MPRSA permits and MPRSA federal project authorizations for the ocean dumping of dredged material (e.g., to support the expansion of ports and harbors or maintenance of navigation channels). All dredged material MPRSA permits and

federal project authorizations are subject to EPA review and written concurrence and EPA will continue to work expeditiously and collaboratively with the Corps on these actions.

In FY 2027, EPA will manage approximately one hundred EPA-designated MPRSA ocean sites for the ocean dumping (disposition) of dredged material (sediment) removed from the bottoms of the navigable waters to maintain the navigation channels and coastal ports of the U.S. marine transportation system. As part of EPA's statutorily and regulatory required ocean site management, the Agency conducts oceanographic monitoring of MPRSA ocean sites and the surrounding areas to verify that unanticipated adverse effects are not occurring from past or continued use of the site and to ensure MPRSA permit conditions are met (33 U.S.C. 1412 and 40 U.S.C. 227.4). EPA will continue to evaluate lessons learned from each survey, and review and update necessary MPRSA-required site management and monitoring plans established for each EPA-designated site (33 U.S.C. 1412(4)). EPA also will perform its MPRSA responsibilities to support new port, navigation infrastructure, and energy projects.

In FY 2027, EPA will evaluate additional requests for permits and designate new MPRSA sites and/or modify (i.e., expand the capacity of) existing EPA-designated MPRSA sites and efficiently take regulatory action. EPA will continue to work to develop technical/regulatory tools to improve MPRSA permitting efficiency, ocean site designation, site management and monitoring, and national program capacity. EPA also will provide technical support for new Chief Scientist candidates and existing Chief Scientists who are responsible for designing and implementing ocean monitoring surveys to meet MPRSA requirements. EPA will continue to support United States delegations at London Convention/London Protocol meetings at the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and, with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, will submit the annual United States permit and ocean monitoring report to meet treaty obligations.

Vessels Program

EPA is responsible for developing regulations, under the Clean Water Act, to address vessel incidental discharges. The vessel regulations help protect the environment from harmful pollutants such as sewage, metals, and aquatic nuisance species. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to work with states on the designation of vessel sewage no-discharge zones, as needed. EPA also will continue to work with the U.S. Coast Guard as they finalize implementation regulations for the Vessel Incidental Discharge Act (VIDA), including EPA guidance for no-discharge zones and emergency orders. Additionally, in FY 2027, EPA will continue working on the development of ballast water discharge regulations for vessels of the Armed Forces with the Navy. EPA will work to maintain national program capacity by providing technical support to EPA staff and developing additional technical/regulatory support tools to improve implementation. Lastly, in FY 2027, EPA will assess the need for additional research on the management of ballast water in the Great Lakes, consistent with congressional direction and VIDA.

Trash Free Waters Program

This program provides technical support to states, Tribes, municipalities, and other organizations across the country to achieve trash prevention, capture, and removal goals, with a special focus on EPA-designated place-based program locations. In FY 2027, the program will support regional,

state, and local strategies and plans that articulate an array of initiatives and projects to track and address the trash problem in that geographical area; support targeted interventions in particular locations that focus on the specific nature of the trash problem in the local area; and encourage replication of the most effective approaches to improving water quality.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$902.0) This change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$1,248.0 / +1.6 FTE) This increase of resources and FTEs builds program capacity, particularly in areas related to pollution mitigation, water infrastructure support, and permitting.

Statutory Authority:

Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (Ocean Dumping Act); Clean Water Act; Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act of 2006; Marine Plastic Pollution Research and Control Act of 1987; Save Our Seas 2.0 Act.

Surface Water Protection

Program Area: Ensure Clean Water

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$222,370</i>	<i>\$211,463</i>	<i>\$209,775</i>	<i>-\$1,688</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$222,370	\$211,463	\$209,775	-\$1,688
Total Workyears	985.7	914.1	953.1	39.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Surface Water Protection Program, under the Clean Water Act (CWA), directly supports efforts to protect, improve, and restore the quality of the Nation’s oceans, rivers, lakes, wetlands, and streams. EPA works with states and Tribes to make continued progress toward clean water goals. This program also supports effluent limitations guidelines, impaired waters listings, water quality monitoring and assessments, water quality certifications, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting, and management and oversight of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF).

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Water Quality Criteria and Standards (WQS). Water quality criteria and standards provide the scientific and regulatory foundation for water quality protection programs under the CWA.^{30,31} EPA will provide new and revised national recommended ambient water quality criteria as required by CWA Section 304. EPA will work expeditiously to review and act on state and Tribal submitted WQS within the CWA Section 303(c) mandated timeframes of 60 and 90 days.

Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELGs). As required under the CWA, EPA will continue to annually review industrial sources of pollution. In FY 2027, EPA will seek to finalize a deregulatory rulemaking to reconsider the supplemental steam electric 2024 final rule and is considering several other ELGs. EPA also will begin work on other deregulatory actions in the ELG Program per Executive Order 14219.³²

³⁰ For more information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/wqc/basic-information-water-quality-criteria>.

³¹ For more information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/wqs-tech/what-are-water-quality-standards>.

³² For more information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/eg>.

Biosolids. EPA will continue to implement the Biosolids Program as required under CWA Section 405, including reviewing the biosolids regulations at least every two years, conducting risk assessments for high-priority chemicals, and considering the management of risks. EPA also will continue to develop tools to conduct risk assessments for chemicals and pathogens found in biosolids. In FY 2027, EPA also will continue the process of reevaluating the Draft Risk Assessment for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in biosolids.

Impaired Waters Listings and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). EPA will work with states, territories, Tribes, and other partners to identify impaired waters. EPA also will support partners to develop TMDLs for listed impaired waterbodies under CWA Section 303(d). In FY 2027, the Agency will continue to support states, Tribes, and territories in electronically reporting CWA Section 303(d) and Section 305(b) assessment conclusions into ATTAINS to track improvements in impaired waters.³³

Monitoring and National Aquatic Resource Surveys (NARS). EPA staff and extramural resources will be deployed to help states, territories, and Tribes develop and implement national and state-scale statistically representative monitoring of the condition of the Nation’s waters and fish, which supports CWA Section 305(b). EPA will continue to provide oversight and technical assistance to states, territories, and Tribes on the implementation of monitoring, assessment, and reporting programs in support of CWA and Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) statutory requirements.

Managing Nonpoint Sources of Pollution. EPA will continue to support and provide oversight for states, Tribes, and territories as they implement Nonpoint Source Management Program Plans under CWA Section 319(b). This includes providing technical assistance for states and forging and strengthening strategic partnerships with private industry groups, federal agency programs, and other EPA programs to reduce nonpoint source pollution and promote other benefits.³⁴

Waters of the United States. EPA and the Department of the Army signed a memorandum in March 2025 to provide clarity on the definition of “waters of the United States” post-*Sackett*, started early engagement for rulemaking, and proposed a rule to fully implement the *Sackett* decision in November 2025/FY 2026 and spanning into FY 2027 and beyond and implementation of the rule will occur in FY 2026 to protect water resources and to accelerate growth and economic opportunity. EPA is requesting resources in FY 2027 to further support efficient field implementation practices.

Water Quality Certification. EPA started early engagement for a potential rulemaking in FY 2025, will propose a new rule in FY 2026 consistent with the statute, and take final action in FY 2026 to address stakeholder feedback. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to support the development of tools and resources for efficient implementation with the federal licensing and permitting agencies, as well as the certifying states, territories, Tribes, and EPA when certifying on behalf of Tribes.³⁵

³³ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/tmdl>.

³⁴ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/nps>

³⁵ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/cwa-401>.

Water Quality Portal (WQP). In FY 2027, EPA will support the WQP, the largest water quality data warehouse in the United States, containing over 400 million water quality records from over two million locations nationally sourced from over 1,600 water quality data providers, including EPA, U.S. Geological Survey, states, and Tribes. The information served by the Water Quality Portal is used to make CWA decisions and inform state and federal actions such as compliance monitoring, the establishment of permits, water quality assessment, and water quality standards. Demand for the platform has exponentially grown, and the architecture supporting the original implementation must be updated and modernized to effectively support these growing data needs.

Water Quality Programs. The NPDES Program protects human health and the environment by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to implement the NPDES Program, which helps control point source discharges through permitting and pretreatment programs. NPDES permits allow EPA and the states to set appropriate requirements for wastewater and stormwater discharges to protect water quality and public health. Most states have primacy over this program and EPA serves in an oversight capacity for those states.³⁶

Water Reuse. To ensure that communities have safe, reliable sources of water that are resilient to drought, flooding, and population and economic growth, EPA is collaborating with a broad group of stakeholders, including states, local governments, and non-governmental organizations, to advance water reuse and the importance of fit-for-purpose water use and reuse nationwide. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to support the National Water Reuse Action Plan and the Federal Water Reuse Interagency Working Group.³⁷

Infrastructure. EPA will continue to support and assist communities across the Nation that have water infrastructure challenges in FY 2027. These efforts support the policy and fiduciary oversight of the CWSRF Program. The CWSRFs have been capitalized for decades, with \$59 billion in federal funding supporting over \$194 billion moving through the CWSRF since its creation in low-interest loans and additional subsidization to help finance wastewater treatment facilities and other water quality projects.³⁸

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$18,288.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.

³⁶ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/npdes>.

³⁷ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/waterreuse>.

³⁸ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf>.

- (+\$16,600.0 / +39.0 FTE) This program change supports the advancement of clean water infrastructure programs, with an emphasis on conducting Clean Water Act regulatory and permit reviews, focusing on core statutory authorities, and assisting states to implement the Clean Water Act.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act; Marine Debris, Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act of 2006; Marine Plastic Pollution Research and Control Act of 1987; Save Our Seas 2.0 Act.

Ensure Safe Water

Beach/Fish Programs

Program Area: Ensure Safe Water

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$1,761</i>	<i>\$1,613</i>	<i>\$1,809</i>	<i>\$196</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$1,761	\$1,613	\$1,809	\$196
Total Workyears	1.1	2.6	2.6	0.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Beach/Fish Program provides up-to-date science, guidance, technical assistance, and nationwide information to state, Tribal, and federal agencies to protect the human health of beachgoers from contaminated recreation waters as well as recreational and subsistence fishers from consumption of contaminated fish.

The Agency implements the following activities under this program:

- Develop and disseminate methodologies and guidance that states and Tribes use to sample, analyze, and assess fish tissue in support of waterbody-specific or regional consumption advisories.
- Develop and disseminate guidance that states and Tribes can use to communicate the risks of consuming contaminated fish.
- Gather, analyze, and disseminate information to the public and health professionals that informs states and Tribal decisions on when and where to fish, and how to prepare fish caught by recreational and subsistence fishers.
- Provide best practices on public notification of beach closures and advisories.
- Develop tools, such as the sanitary survey app, predictive modeling, and improved analytical methods.
- Maintain the E-Beaches IT system to collect data required by the Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health (BEACH) Act.

In addition to providing technical support to states and Tribes on beach monitoring and data reporting, these programs are part of EPA's ongoing effort to increase public awareness of the risks to human health associated with contact with recreational water contaminated with pathogens or harmful algal blooms, and with eating locally caught fish that contain pollutants such as mercury, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), or per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) at levels of concern. These efforts are directly linked to the Agency's mission to protect human health and the environment.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to:

- Update science and public policy to assess and manage the risks and benefits of fish consumption.
- Provide analytical tools and collect data associated with beach monitoring.
- Provide technical support to states in the operation of their fish consumption advisories and beach monitoring programs.
- Build program capacity, particularly in areas related to water infrastructure support, resilience to national security threats, and regulatory reviews.
- Continue National Aquatic Resource Surveys (NARS) analysis of fish tissue for contaminants including PFAS.
- Continue reporting PFAS levels in fish collected nationwide.

In FY 2027, EPA also will make investments in providing up-to-date science, guidance, and technical assistance so states and Tribes have beach and fish advisory programs that effectively protect public health. This information allows Americans to make informed choices about recreational activities in local waters and eating locally caught fish. EPA will maintain the E-Beaches IT system and make updates if needed.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$157.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$353.0) This program change builds program capacity, particularly in areas related to environmental monitoring, public health protection, and regulatory reviews.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act, § 101, 104, and 303.

Drinking Water Programs

Program Area: Ensure Safe Water

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$122,018</i>	<i>\$115,387</i>	<i>\$122,776</i>	<i>\$7,389</i>
Science & Technology	\$5,632	\$4,700	\$4,600	-\$100
Total Budget Authority	\$127,650	\$120,087	\$127,376	\$7,289
Total Workyears	540.3	473.1	519.3	46.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

Safe drinking water is critical for protecting human health and the economic vitality of the Nation. Approximately 320 million Americans rely on public water systems to deliver safe tap water that complies with national drinking water standards.³⁹ EPA's Drinking Water Program is based on a multiple-barrier and source-to-tap approach to protect public health from contaminants in drinking water.⁴⁰ EPA protects public health through: Underground Injection Control (UIC) programs; evaluation of contaminants and promulgation of new or revised National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs); capacity building, technical assistance, and financial assistance programs to enhance public water system capacity; source water assessment and protection; resources for states and Tribes to support water infrastructure financing; addressing drinking water contaminants; and ensuring water systems are more resilient to threats.⁴¹

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2: *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the program will continue to support the Agency's national drinking water priorities, including: addressing lead and emerging contaminants such as per- and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS); improving resilience in drinking water systems to address natural hazards and human threats, enhancing cybersecurity; and improving drinking water access and water quality across the Nation. Funding for this program will directly contribute to EPA's ability to bring the number of community water systems in noncompliance with health-based standards from 3,511 as of March 31, 2025, down to 2,443 in FY 2027.

³⁹ For more information on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/FED), please see: <http://water.epa.gov/scitech/datait/databases/drink/sdwisfed/index.cfm>.

⁴⁰ For more information, please see: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/guide_swppocket_2002_updated.pdf.

⁴¹ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water>.

Water Emergencies. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to work to integrate preparation for emergencies and natural disasters into water programs and policies, and consult and partner with states, Tribes, territories, local governments, community groups, businesses, and other federal agencies to strengthen the adaptive capacity and increase the resilience of the water sector. The Agency is requesting resources and no year funding to support policy analysis, development, and capacity building, as well as technical assistance for state, Tribal, and local communities to address drinking water emergencies, which includes addressing contaminants such as lead and PFAS. In FY 2027, EPA is requesting an additional \$9 million of no-year funding for water emergencies to ensure that the Agency has resources available to respond to emergencies in a timely manner and are not limited by fiscal year restrictions.

Public Water System Supervision (PWSS). EPA oversees state drinking water programs by completing the annual PWSS Program review for each primacy agency as required under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The annual program reviews directly support the work of the states and the Agency to reduce the number of community water systems in noncompliance with health-based standards. The Agency is continuing to work with states on completing the development of the Drinking Water State-Federal-Tribal Information Exchange System (DW-SFTIES) as the long-term replacement for the Safe Drinking Water Information System for states (SDWIS-State) in FY 2027, which will reduce EPA's data management costs and eliminate states' data management costs.

Water Infrastructure. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to support improvements to the Nation's drinking water infrastructure, including through technical assistance for systems to identify infrastructure needs and access funding. Every four years, EPA is required to conduct the Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment (DWINSA) by working with states and community water systems to estimate the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) eligible needs of systems by state over the next 20 years.⁴² By law, EPA uses this information as part of the formula for state allotments of the DWSRF. In FY 2027, the Agency will conclude data analyses and develop the Report to Congress.

Drinking Water Program Implementation. In FY 2027, the Agency will support continued work with states to implement requirements for all NPDWRs to ensure that systems install, operate, and maintain appropriate levels of treatment and effectively manage their drinking water plants and distribution systems. The program activities include developing guidance, tools, and trainings on rulemaking, work with water utilities to minimize exposure to lead, and focus on the reduction of the number of community water systems with health-based violations. To ensure access to safe drinking water for the approximately 50,000 active community water systems across the country, FY 2027 funding will support returning approximately 350 community water systems that were in non-compliance with health-based standards back to compliance. In addition, requested funding will support EPA's direct technical assistance provided to over 1,700 communities in FY 2027, which will help improve compliance and implementation of infrastructure needs.

⁴² For more information, please see: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-09/Seventh%20DWINSA_September2023_Final.pdf.

Drinking Water Standards. To assure the American people that their water is safe to drink, EPA’s drinking water regulatory program monitors for a broad array of contaminants, evaluates whether contaminants are a public health concern, and regulates contaminants when there is a meaningful opportunity for health risk reduction for persons served by public water systems. In FY 2027, the Agency will review and update regulations, conduct human health effect assessments for water contaminants, evaluate drinking water regulated and unregulated contaminant occurrence, and provide technical assistance to states and Tribes.⁴³

Source Water Protection. Protecting source water from contamination helps reduce treatment costs and may avoid or defer the need for complex treatment and/or costly capital improvements. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to partner with states, federal counterparts, drinking water utilities, and other stakeholders to identify and address current and potential threats to sources of drinking water.⁴⁴

Underground Injection Control (UIC). To safeguard current and future underground sources of drinking water from contamination, the UIC Program regulates the use of injection wells that place fluids underground for storage, disposal, enhance recovery of oil and gas, and minerals recovery. Protecting groundwater requires proper permitting, construction, operation, and closure of injection wells.⁴⁵

Water Reuse. To ensure a safe and reliable source of water that is resilient to drought, flooding, and population and economic growth, EPA is working to advance water reuse nationwide. This work is being done in collaboration with a broad group of stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, states, Tribes, and local governments. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to support the National Water Reuse Action Plan and the Federal Water Reuse Interagency Working Group.⁴⁶

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$18,398.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$9,000.0) This program change will advance water emergency preparedness. The additional funding will help response efforts through building internal capacity and external capacity of state and local governments, as well as water and wastewater systems, to respond to water emergencies.

⁴³ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/drinking-water-regulations>.

⁴⁴ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/sourcewaterprotection>.

⁴⁵ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/uic>.

⁴⁶ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/waterreuse>.

- (+\$16,787.0 / +44.0 FTE) This program change is an increase in resources and FTE that support regulatory analysis, development, training, permit review, and technical assistance for state, Tribal, and local communities to address drinking water contaminants (including Lead and PFAS) in their efforts to ensure safe and affordable drinking water.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act; Clean Water Act.

Geographic Programs

Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay

Program Area: Geographic Programs

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$86,906</i>	<i>\$93,000</i>	<i>\$91,825</i>	<i>-\$1,175</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$86,906	\$93,000	\$91,825	-\$1,175
Total Workyears	41.7	39.5	39.7	0.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Chesapeake Bay (the Bay) is the largest estuary in the United States, with a drainage area that covers six states and the District of Columbia in the Mid-Atlantic and is home to a growing population of over 18 million people. The Bay serves as a vital resource for economic activity and ecological services in the region and is treasured for its vast assortment of recreational and educational experiences. The Chesapeake Bay Program (the Program) is a unique, regional partnership which operates under the authority of the Clean Water Act Section 117 and includes the seven Chesapeake Bay watershed jurisdictions (Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia), the Chesapeake Bay Commission, and EPA (representing the federal agencies). It is led by the Chesapeake Executive Council (Executive Council) made up by the six states' governors, DC mayor, EPA Administrator, and Chesapeake Bay Commission chair.

The Program's priorities include enhancing water quality, restoring wetlands and riparian forest buffers, ensuring sustainable fisheries such as the blue crab, and protecting habitats for regional ecological and economic security. At its December 2025 meeting, the Executive Council revised the *Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement (Agreement)* and directed the Program to develop and implement a simplified, streamlined structure and management strategies.⁴⁷

Another critical element of the Program's activities is driven by the landmark Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (Bay TMDL) that was established in 2010 to satisfy a requirement of the Clean Water Act and EPA commitments under court-approved consent decrees for Virginia and the District of Columbia dating to the late 1990s.⁴⁸ The Bay TMDL recognized the Program's goal to have all nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment pollution control practices in place needed to restore the water quality standards of the Bay and its tidal rivers.

⁴⁷ The Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement (2014) as amended in 2025, available at: <https://www.chesapeakebay.net/files/documents/CBWA-2025-IV-Final-Facing.pdf>.

⁴⁸ The Chesapeake Bay TMDL, available at: <http://www.epa.gov/chesapeake-bay-tmdl/>.

EPA directs more than three-fourths of the appropriated funding to grants and cooperative agreements to fulfill the requirements of the Program under Section 117 of the Clean Water Act. The seven signatory jurisdictions are supported through grant programs that are designed to help them meet the goals of the Agreement and the Bay TMDL by expanding each jurisdiction's implementation, monitoring, regulatory, accountability, and enforcement capabilities, with particular emphasis on activities to reduce nutrient and sediment loads to the Bay. Additional grant programs are targeted to local governments and non-governmental organizations to protect, restore, and enhance ecological resources, and to reduce nutrient and sediment loads through key sectors like land development and agriculture. Lastly, EPA awards grants and cooperative agreements to support implementation of best management practices, coordinate the activities of the partnership, monitor water quality, coordinate data collection, scientific research, and modeling, and fulfill other partnership priorities as emerging needs arise. Combined with these grants, interagency agreements and contracts ensure the Program's restoration efforts incorporate expertise from throughout the watershed and the executive branch.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this Program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, *Clean and Safe Water* in the *FY 2026-2030 Strategic Plan*.

Throughout FY 2025 and early in FY 2026, in response to a 2024 Executive Council charge, the Program successfully revised the vision, principles, preamble, goals, and outcomes of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement. The December 2025 update was the completion of cooperative, strategic planning by the Program. Many of the Agreement's outcomes established target milestone dates of 2025. To address this, in 2022, the Executive Council charged the Program with recommending a critical path forward that prioritizes and outlines the next steps for meeting the goals and outcomes of the Agreement leading up to and beyond 2025.⁴⁹ A broad program evaluation was conducted between FY 2023 and FY 2024 and determined that three interrelated areas of Program activity are necessary to critically assess further. Recommendations for the updated structure and process will be incorporated into the Program's governance framework in 2026. It is anticipated that these activities will maintain a strong partnership committed to the *Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement*.

While updating the Agreement, EPA continued supporting implementation of the Agreement's *Clean and Safe Water* and other goals through the principle of cooperative federalism by collaborating with fellow federal agencies, jurisdictional signatories, local governments, and interested parties. As of September 2025, 19 outcomes in the Agreement were considered to be on course or have been completed, 11 were considered off course, and one was uncertain.⁵⁰ The seven Chesapeake Bay jurisdictions have reported that, as of 2024, best management practices (BMPs) are in place to achieve 59 percent of the nitrogen reductions, 92 percent of the phosphorus reductions, and 100 percent of the sediment reductions needed to attain applicable water quality standards when compared to the 2009 baseline established in the Bay TMDL.

⁴⁹ For more information, please see: <https://www.chesapeakebay.net/who/how-we-are-organized>.

⁵⁰ For details on progress of individual outcomes, please review: <https://www.chesapeakebay.net/what/publications/charting-a-course-to-2025> and <https://www.chesapeakeprogress.com/>.

The Program and its engaged network of jurisdictional, federal, academic, and non-governmental organizations will continue to implement the Agreement, also while seeking improvements in efficiency and effectiveness. Funds will be invested in monitoring, increased engagement with the agricultural community through the newly created Agricultural Advisory Committee and increasing actions to reduce all sources of nonpoint source pollution.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$566.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$609.0) This reduction represents a rebalancing with State and local entities for intergovernmental efforts supporting the protection and restoration of this nationally valued watershed. These adjustments enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.
- (+0.2 FTE) This increase in FTE will focus on supporting ecosystem restoration efforts.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act, Section 117; Estuary Restoration Act of 2000; Chesapeake Bay Accountability and Recovery Act of 2014; Clean Air Act.

Geographic Program: Gulf of America

Program Area: Geographic Programs

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$25,161</i>	<i>\$26,000</i>	<i>\$25,449</i>	<i>-\$551</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$25,161	\$26,000	\$25,449	-\$551
Total Workyears	19.5	18.5	21.9	3.4

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Gulf of America is an iconic body of water with great national significance, providing ecological, economic, cultural, and recreational opportunities for millions of residents and visitors to the region. This body of water is one of the most abundant oil and gas regions in the world, providing roughly 14 percent of America’s crude-oil production and a wealth of natural gas. EPA is committed to protecting the 1,630 miles of coastline on this watershed, comprised of a vibrant marine ecosystem made from 33 rivers draining from 31 U.S. states. Through the Gulf of America Division (GAD), EPA is committed to improving water and habitat quality, benefiting approximately 16 million Americans.⁵¹

EPA fulfills its statutory obligations of safeguarding human health and the environment to ensure cleaner, safer, and healthier air, land, and water for every American in ways consistent with the economic and ecological well-being of the region. GAD accomplishes its mission through cooperative federalism, utilizing interagency agreements, strategic partnerships, and competitively funded projects. All GAD projects and partnership work are linked to one or more of the following performance areas: 1) improve and/or restore water quality; 2) protect, enhance, or restore coastal and upland habitats; 3) promote and support environmental awareness to inhabitants of the Gulf watershed; and 4) support the demonstration of programs, projects, and tools which strengthen comprehensive planning for storm events. GAD provides significant leadership and coordination amongst state and local governments, the private sector, Tribes, and public stakeholders to align efforts that address the challenges facing the communities and ecosystems of the Gulf Coast.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

⁵¹ For more information, please see: <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/visualizations/2019/demo/coastline-america-print.pdf>.

In FY 2027, the Agency will continue supporting specific actions and solutions designed to improve the environmental and economic health of the Gulf of America region through cooperative efforts and partnerships. Specifically, the Agency will address nutrient reduction on working lands with targeted habitats. Additionally, GAD will collaborate with partners for improving water quality and reducing nutrients impacting the Gulf of America. For example, GAD's Farmer-to-Farmer Program has been impactfully working directly with farmers on sustainable agricultural practices and resilience. Through infrastructure practices such as artificial reefs, riparian buffers, prairies, and living shorelines, GAD will continue to build the adaptive capacity of ecosystems and communities. The GAD projects are competitively funded and coordinated with and complement ongoing Resource and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, Revived Economies (RESTORE), and Natural Resource Damages Assessment (NRDA) activities related to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

The GAD directly funds assistance agreements, interagency agreements, and partnerships that support the following activities:

Water Quality

The Clean Water Act provides authority and resources to protect and improve the water quality in the Gulf of America and all waters of the United States. GAD supports projects and works with partners, such as the Hypoxia Task Force, to improve water and habitat quality throughout the Gulf of America watershed. In FY 2027, GAD will fund projects that improve water quality on a watershed basis through nutrient monitoring, analyzing data, and assessing changes.

GAD will evaluate the success of this work by tracking the number of water segments/bodies with improved understanding of water quality conditions and/or water quality parameters through competitively funded projects and partnerships with stakeholders. Recipients of competitively funded projects are required to report on this data quarterly and personnel must input direct engagement efforts into the GAD's quarterly metrics tracking database.

Enhance, Protect, or Restore Coastal Habitats

Managing critical ecosystems is widely recognized as a fundamental environmental priority throughout the Gulf Coast region. Critical issues include, but are not limited to, sediment management, marsh/habitat loss due to subsidence, and the continued reduction of freshwater inflow. For decades, the Gulf Coast has endured extensive natural and man-made damage to key habitats such as coastal wetlands, estuaries, barrier islands, upland habitats, seagrass vegetation, oyster reefs, coral reefs, and offshore habitats. In FY 2027, GAD will continue to fund projects and work with partners to enhance coastal ecosystems, improve sediment movement management, restore acreage that improves ecosystem health and benefits water quality where feasible and cost-effective, and reverse the effects of long-term habitat degradation.

GAD will evaluate the success of this work by tracking the number of habitats restored, improved, or enhanced through competitively funded projects and partnerships with stakeholders. Recipients of competitively funded projects are required to report on this data quarterly and personnel must input direct engagement efforts into the GAD's quarterly metrics tracking database.

Comprehensive Planning for Storm Events

Coastal and inland communities continuously face a range of natural and man-made challenges, including storm risk, land and habitat loss, depletion of natural resources, compromised water quality, and resulting economic instability. In FY 2027, GAD will continue to emphasize robust partnerships and extensive community engagement to strengthen coastal and near-shore community preparedness. GAD funds research and demonstration projects under Clean Water Act, §104(b)(3) to assess, prevent, reduce, and eliminate pollution. Through §104(b)(3), GAD is able to fund projects that support communities and their ability to avoid storm-related pollution during these events. Through these actions, activities, partnerships, and projects, communities throughout the Gulf will be better prepared for natural disasters or other emergencies.

GAD will evaluate the success of this work by tracking the number of communities informed on vulnerabilities and risks and those with programs, projects, and tools developed and/or demonstrated to identify vulnerabilities and to manage risks as a way of improving the economy, and/or the environment. Recipients of competitively funded projects are required to report on this data quarterly, and personnel must input direct engagement efforts into the GAD's quarterly metrics tracking database.

Environmental Awareness

Environmental Awareness efforts are vital to accomplishing the Agency's mission to protect human health and the environment and to meet the GAD-specific goals of promoting healthy and resilient coastal communities. In FY 2027, GAD will continue to develop programs, establish partnerships, and competitively fund projects that increase environmental literacy. GAD will enhance experiential learning opportunities for Gulf residents and visitors alike. GAD will evaluate the success of this work by tracking the number of participants involved in environmental literacy and stewardship activities. Recipients of competitively funded projects are required to report on this data quarterly and personnel must input direct engagement efforts into the GAD's quarterly metrics tracking database.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$376.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$175.0) This program reduction represents a rebalancing with State and local entities for intergovernmental efforts supporting the protection and restoration of this nationally valued watershed. These adjustments enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

- (+3.4 FTE) This increase will provide additional FTE to focus on supporting ecosystem restorations.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act and Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, 2026, Pub. L. 119-74.

Geographic Program: Lake Champlain

Program Area: Geographic Programs

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$15,754</i>	<i>\$25,500</i>	<i>\$15,590</i>	<i>-\$9,910</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$15,754	\$25,500	\$15,590	-\$9,910
Total Workyears	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Lake Champlain Basin Program (LCBP) supports implementation in Vermont and New York of a comprehensive pollution prevention, control, and restoration plan for protecting the future of the Lake Champlain Basin. Through the LCBP, EPA has taken significant actions to fulfill its statutory obligations of safeguarding human health and the environment to ensure cleaner, safer, and healthier air, land, and water for every American. Priorities include addressing various threats to Lake Champlain’s water quality, including phosphorus loadings, invasive species, and toxic substances.⁵²

The LCBP is making a measurable impact on water quality and phosphorus loading in the basin through nonpoint source implementation, including assistance to Basin farmers to help achieve effective agricultural conservation practices on more than 207,000 acres in Vermont. The trans-boundary region of Lake Champlain is a resource of national significance and home to nearly 600,000 people in Vermont, New York, and the Canadian Province of Quebec, 35 percent of whom rely on the lake for drinking water.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, *Clean and Safe Water* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Through cooperative federalism, EPA’s FY 2027 budget request will empower EPA’s implementing partners to take ownership of their environmental programs by implementing priority actions identified in the Lake Champlain management plan.⁵³ The 2016 Vermont TMDL for Phosphorus for Lake Champlain, and the 2002 New York TMDL and *Lake Champlain Watershed Implementation Plan* of 2024 identifies priority projects for restoration.⁵⁴ The LCBP

⁵² For additional information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/tmdl/lake-champlain-phosphorus-tmdl-commitment-clean-water> and <http://www.lcbp.org>.

⁵³ For additional information, please see: https://www.lcbp.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/OFA_2022_Full-Plan.pdf.

⁵⁴ For additional information, please see: <https://dec.ny.gov/sites/default/files/2024-03/Lake%20Champlain%20WIP.pdf>.

leads efforts to better understand the causes of, and methods to address, harmful algal blooms (HABs), prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species to minimize their impacts, and restore aquatic connectivity to support ecosystem restoration and minimize disastrous flooding impacts.

In FY 2027, EPA and LCBP will focus on the following activities:

- Reduce phosphorous pollution from agricultural nonpoint sources to meet reductions specified in the Vermont and New York TMDLs by providing technical assistance and financial support to agricultural producers to reduce runoff and improve the efficiency of best management practices.
- Plan and implement flood prevention and mitigation efforts in flood-prone waterways to improve riparian and floodplain resilience. Projects will include improved aquatic connectivity and culvert widening, protection of river corridors, and research to better understand the implications of sediment transport.
- Provide compliance assistance for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) communities and Vermont’s regulated “three-acre” community.
- Prevent spread of invasive species that harm the environment, economy, or human health, by taking actions identified in the Congressional report *Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Invasive Species Program Report*.⁵⁵
- Collect cyanobacteria data to increase public awareness of blooms, the effects of excessive phosphorus in the Lake, and document where algal blooms are prevalent.
- Support watershed groups and partners across the Lake Champlain Basin that will increase technical expertise and workforce development to support clean water project implementation and funding initiatives.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$59.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$9,851.0) This program reduction represents a rebalancing with State and local entities for intergovernmental efforts supporting the protection and restoration of this nationally valued watershed. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.
- (+0.5 FTE) This increase will provide additional FTE to focus on supporting ecosystem restorations.

⁵⁵ For more information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/greatlakes/great-lakes-and-lake-champlain-invasive-species-program-report>.

Statutory Authority:

Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909; Clean Water Act §120.

Geographic Program: Long Island Sound

Program Area: Geographic Programs

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$40,884</i>	<i>\$40,502</i>	<i>\$39,976</i>	<i>-\$526</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$40,884	\$40,502	\$39,976	-\$526
Total Workyears	6.9	4.9	7.7	2.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Long Island Sound (LIS) Partnership protects wildlife habitats and water quality in one of the most densely populated areas of the United States. It provides recreation for millions of people annually and is one of America's most critical transportation corridors for goods and people. The Long Island Sound watershed's natural capital provides between \$17 and \$37 billion in ecosystem goods and services every year, making it a prime example of the inextricable link between environmental protection and economic growth.⁵⁶

EPA has taken significant actions to fulfill its statutory obligations of safeguarding human health and the environment to ensure cleaner, safer, and healthier air, land, and water for every American while working to Power the Great American Comeback. The Long Island Sound Partnership is making measurable differences in improving water quality and reducing nitrogen through upgrades to wastewater infrastructure. In 2000, EPA approved Connecticut's and New York's plan, called a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), for achieving the 58.5 percent nitrogen reduction to reduce nitrogen loads from human sources. By 2016, the states attained the goal. By 2025, upgrades to wastewater treatment plants have resulted in an annual reduction of more than 47 million pounds of nitrogen to the Sound from peak years in the early 1990s. EPA recognizes that more work must be done to reduce nitrogen levels, further improve dissolved oxygen (DO) conditions and address other nutrient-related impacts on LIS.

The program also is focused on habitat protection and restoration. Program partners have restored 681 acres of coastal habitat between 2014 - 2024, well ahead of the pace needed to achieve the goal of restoring 1,000 coastal acres by 2035. The program also is exceeding its *Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan* (CCMP) target of reopening 200 miles of river migratory corridors by 2035 for fish passage to Long Island Sound.⁵⁷ To meet the 2035 target, an average of 5.4 stream miles per year from 2015-2034 need to be reconnected to restore 200 stream miles for

⁵⁶ For more information, please see: Kocian, M., Fletcher, A., Schundler, G., Batker, D., Schwartz, A., Briceno, T. 2015. The Trillion Dollar Asset: The Economic Value of the Long Island Sound Basin. Earth Economics, Tacoma, WA.

⁵⁷ For more information, please visit: <https://longislandsoundstudy.net/2015/09/2015-comprehensive-conservation-and-management-plan/>.

fish passage to Long Island Sound. The initiative has so far reconnected 140.1 river miles and is 70.1 percent of the way toward meeting the target.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, *Clean and Safe Water* in the *FY 2026-2030 Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the Program will continue to oversee implementation of the Long Island Sound CCMP by coordinating the cleanup and restoration actions of Program partners. The CCMP, revised in 2025, is organized in four goal areas: 1) clean waters and healthy watersheds; 2) thriving habitats and abundant wildlife; 3) sustainable and resilient communities; and 4) an informed and engaged public.

In FY 2027, EPA will focus on the following:

- Implement the new five-year action plan for the period 2025 – 2029 contained in the revised 2025 CCMP.
- Continue to reduce point and nonpoint sources of nitrogen pollution and coordinate priority watershed protection programs. EPA will work cooperatively with Connecticut and New York to apply modeling and monitoring to develop numeric nitrogen targets that are protective of designated uses and set local nitrogen reduction targets, where necessary.
- Coordinate the protection and restoration of critical coastal habitats to improve the productivity of tidal wetlands, inter-tidal zones, and other key habitats that have been adversely affected by unplanned development, overuse, and land use-related pollution effects.
- Continue implementing leading practices of performance reporting that were developed to close out GAO recommendations outlined in *GAO-Report 18-410 Long Island Sound Restoration: Improved Reporting and Cost Estimates Could Help Guide Future Efforts*.⁵⁸ The purpose of the evaluation was to assess progress made toward meeting the goals, actions, and schedules of the Long Island Sound CCMP, including quantifiable targets of ecosystem condition.
- Continue coordinating water quality monitoring, modeling, and research.
- Support community sustainability and resiliency through the Sustainable and Resilient Communities Work Group, which provides technical and financial assistance to plan for environmental impacts while strengthening ecological health and protecting communities.
- Support community partnerships to reduce pollution, protect and restore habitats, and increase sustainability and resiliency through the Long Island Sound Futures Fund.
- Provide technical and financial assistance to communities to improve environmental conditions in Long Island Sound through the Long Island Sound Community Impact Fund.
- Conduct focused scientific research into the causes and effects of pollution on the Sound's living marine resources, ecosystems, water quality, and human uses to assist managers and public decision-makers in developing policies and strategies to address environmental and human health impacts.

⁵⁸ To read the report, visit: <https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-18-410>.

- Support the 33 Stewardship Areas, designated by Congress through the 2005 Long Island Sound Stewardship Act, to strengthen partnerships and to better protect and restore the Long Island Sound.
- Provide technical and financial support to establish a long-term seed-based eelgrass restoration program and to enhance ecosystem services and economic benefits to coastal communities of Long Island Sound.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$551.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$25.0 / +2.8 FTE) This program change is an increase to restore the Long Island Sound and to oversee implementation of the Long Island Sound Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan by coordinating the cleanup and restoration actions of Program partners.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act § 119.

Geographic Program: Other

Program Area: Geographic Programs

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$16,340</i>	<i>\$16,200</i>	<i>\$7,079</i>	<i>-\$9,121</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$16,340	\$16,200	\$7,079	-\$9,121
Total Workyears	5.2	4.5	6.5	2.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA targets efforts to protect and restore many of the unique communities and ecosystems across the United States through the Northwest Forest, Lake Pontchartrain Basin Restoration, Southeast New England Program (SNEP), and Columbia River Basin geographic programs. To protect and restore these resources, the Agency develops and implements approaches to mitigate sources of pollution and risks posed by a variety of geographically distinct environmental stressors. These approaches improve water quality in ecosystems and the health and economic vitality of residents who rely on them.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, *Clean and Safe Water* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Northwest Forest Program

The Northwest Forest Program encompasses 24.5 million acres across western Oregon, Washington, and northern California, covering 17 National Forests, 6 National Parks, and other federally managed lands, including for the Department of Defense. It includes numerous watersheds with immense commercial and recreational value, as well as providing water for drinking, agriculture, and fishing. In FY 2027, the Program will support the following activities: monitoring and assessment of aquatic and riparian management measures on water quality and wildfire impacts to water quality; riparian and in-stream restoration to improve water quality; and coordination with federal, state and Tribal, land management, water quality and air quality experts to address barriers to effective forest management.

Lake Pontchartrain Basin Restoration Program (PRP)

Lake Pontchartrain is a historic body of water with a basin that covers 10 thousand square miles, is home to 1.5 million Louisianans, and is a vital resource for the state’s agriculture, forestry,

fishing, and energy production sectors. In FY 2027, the Program will help restore the ecological health of the Lake Pontchartrain Basin by developing and funding restoration projects and related scientific and public education projects. Projects selected under the Program will address challenges identified in the Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan, including agricultural runoff, sewage, stormwater (urban) runoff, and habitat management.

Southeast New England Program (SNEP)

The Southeast New England Program covers the whole of Rhode Island and part of Massachusetts, including 134 municipalities and 3 Tribal nations and covers watersheds crucial for fishing and tourism which generate billions of dollars in economic value for the region. In FY 2027, the Program will support technical assistance, grants, interagency agreements, and contracts to spur investment in regionally significant and/or landscape-scale restoration opportunities, more fully integrate restoration actions, promote innovation, and meet other regional needs and goals commonly shared by the subregions (Narragansett Bay, Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod, and the Islands). Specific activities include: investing in on-the-ground environmental restoration/protection projects; promoting the use of next-generation watershed management tools; collaborating amongst stakeholders to identify, test, promote, and implement approaches that can be replicated across Southeastern New England, with a focus on the nexus between habitat, nutrients, and community prosperity and longevity; and funding pilot projects and research to introduce innovations that accelerate ecosystem restoration and avoid or reduce nutrient pollution impacts.

Columbia River Basin

The Columbia River Basin is one of America's largest watersheds, covering over 260 thousand square miles across seven U.S. states and part of Canada. This river system supports extensive agriculture, energy production, industry including mining (e.g., basalt and gravel), manufacturing (e.g., aerospace manufacturing, food and beverage processing facilities for crops grown in the Basin such as potato, wine, and beer), as well as timber production, fisheries and barge transportation, and provides drinking water for over 8 million Americans. The Columbia River Basin Restoration Program is a catalyst for broad toxins reduction efforts and basin-wide collaboration to achieve a healthy ecosystem with significantly reduced toxic pollution levels in fish, wildlife, and water to enable communities to access unimpaired watersheds with healthy fish and wildlife habitat.⁵⁹ Key actions for FY 2027 and in accordance with Clean Water Act Section 123 include: administering a toxics reduction competitive grant program; providing technical assistance to and communication products for the Working Group and public; and continuing to update EPA's Columbia River Basin Restoration Program website, which serves as a source of

⁵⁹ For more information on toxic contaminant concentrations in the Columbia River Basin, see: Herger, L., L. Edmond, and G. Hayslip. 2017. [Mid Columbia River Fish Toxics Assessment](#): EPA Region 10 Report. EPA-910-R-17-002. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10, Seattle, Washington. U.S. EPA. 2009. [Columbia River Basin: State of the River Report for Toxics](#). EPA 910-R-08 004. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10. Seattle, Washington. Columbia River Basin Fish Contaminant Survey 1996-1998. <https://www.epa.gov/columbiariver/columbia-river-basin-fish-contaminant-survey-1996-1998>. USGS: Biomonitoring of Environmental Status and Trends (BEST) Program: Environmental Contaminants and their Effects on Fish in the Columbia River Basin <https://doi.org/10.3133/sir20045154>.

technical references and other information on understanding and reducing toxic pollution across the Basin.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$375.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$8,746.0) This program reduction represents a rebalancing with State and local entities for intergovernmental efforts supporting the protection and restoration of these nationally valued watersheds. These adjustments are to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities.
- (+2.0 FTE) This increase will provide additional FTE to focus on supporting water quality and ecosystems.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act.

Geographic Program: Puget Sound

Program Area: Geographic Programs

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$22,307</i>	<i>\$56,000</i>	<i>\$28,772</i>	<i>-\$27,228</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$22,307	\$56,000	\$28,772	-\$27,228
Total Workyears	7.4	6.3	9.0	2.7

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Puget Sound watershed covers 16,555 square miles, including Washington state’s most populous and economically productive regions. This ecosystem represents billions of dollars per year of economic activity, including fishing and shellfish aquaculture, tourism, agriculture, cargo shipping, and technology, in addition to providing over 5 million Americans with drinking water. In December 2022, the Clean Water Act (CWA) was amended to add Section 126, Puget Sound Coordinated Recovery. This Section established the Puget Sound Recovery National Program Office within EPA Region 10. The Puget Sound Recovery National Program Office coordinates Puget Sound restoration and protection activities across EPA and implements activities with other Federal agencies that have responsibilities involving the restoration and protection of the Puget Sound. The Office also coordinates and manages the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force and aligns priorities to accomplish visible and measurable outcomes.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, *Clean and Safe Water* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Key FY 2027 activities for EPA’s Puget Sound Recovery National Program Office include the following:

- EPA will continue to support efforts to prevent pollution from urban stormwater, protect and recover harvestable shellfish beds, protect and restore habitat and improve marine conditions across Puget Sound. These activities will be achieved through the Strategic Implementation Lead cooperative agreements and funding projects that result in direct water quality improvements.
- EPA will fund assistance agreements with the 19 federally recognized Tribes in Puget Sound, three Tribal consortia and the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission. EPA will provide funding to Tribes for implementing priority Tribal water quality improvements and habitat restoration projects in the Puget Sound basin.

- EPA will continue to support voluntary riparian plantings and riparian restoration work to reduce nonpoint source pollution along salmon bearing streams, in partnership with Puget Sound’s agricultural community.
- The program will continue to implement actions under the Puget Sound Recovery National Program Office and the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force as outlined in CWA Section 126, Puget Sound Coordinated Recovery.
- The FY 2027 budget request will help fulfill National Estuary Program responsibilities, including support for the development and implementation of the updated Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP, the Action Agenda) to accelerate Puget Sound recovery and strengthen implementation, accountability, and tracking of the Action Agenda’s strategies and actions in accordance with CWA Section 320.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$275.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$26,953.0) This program change is a decrease to focus on core statutory requirements and recognize program efficiencies that empower EPA’s implementing partners through cooperative federalism.
- (+2.7 FTE) This increase will provide additional FTE to oversee this geographic program.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act, Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, 2026, Pub. L. 119-74.

Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay

Program Area: Geographic Programs

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$69,945</i>	<i>\$55,000</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$55,000</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$69,945	\$55,000	\$0	-\$55,000
Total Workyears	4.2	5.1	0.0	-5.1

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The San Francisco Bay Program Office, authorized in Section 125 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1276a (CWA Section 125), is proposed for elimination to recognize that substantial progress has been made to clean up the Bay and to provide the opportunity for more state and local support. This change focuses on EPA’s core mission and supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources and FTEs are being proposed for elimination for this program in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$55,000.0 / -5.1 FTE) This program change proposes to eliminate this program recognizing the substantial progress that has been made to clean up the San Francisco Bay and the opportunity for more state support.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act; Section 125 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1276a; and Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, 2026, Pub. L. 119-74.

Geographic Program: South Florida

Program Area: Geographic Programs

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	\$8,622	\$9,000	\$8,489	-\$511
Total Budget Authority	\$8,622	\$9,000	\$8,489	-\$511
Total Workyears	2.5	2.7	2.9	0.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The South Florida ecosystem extends from the Kissimmee Chain of Lakes near Orlando through the full extent of the Florida Keys including the Dry Tortugas over 250 miles to the south. Over nine million people, two federally recognized Native American Tribes: Seminole and Miccosukee, three national parks, 15 national wildlife refuges, Big Cypress National Preserve, the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, the Everglades, and unique coastal resources: the St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee Estuaries, Indian River Lagoon, Biscayne Bay, Florida Bay, Florida Keys, and Florida's Coral Reef make up this unique and sensitive ecosystem. Together, these ecological resources support a multi-billion dollar economy through outdoor tourism, boating, recreational and commercial fishing, coral reef diving, and world-class beaches.

Challenges faced include: the long-term sustainability of sensitive natural areas, agriculture, and an expanding human population; balancing the region's often conflicting flood control, water supply, and water quality needs; and mitigating and adapting to the impacts of periodic hurricanes and sea-level rise.

EPA's South Florida Program (SFP) coordinates research and restoration activities in south Florida where water quality and essential habitat are impacted by development and pollution. EPA implements, coordinates, and facilitates activities through a variety of programs in the region including: the Clean Water Act (CWA); the Everglades Water Quality Restoration Strategies Program; the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Water Quality Protection Program; the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Water Quality Monitoring Program; the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force; the Coral Reef Environmental Monitoring Program; the Benthic Habitat Monitoring Program; the Everglades Regional Monitoring and Assessment Program; the Southeast Florida Coral Reef Initiative, as directed by the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force; and other programs.^{60, 61}

⁶⁰ For more information, please see: <http://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-epa-region-4-southeast>.

⁶¹ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/southflorida>.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The SFP supports efforts to protect and restore ecosystems impacted by environmental challenges. In FY 2027, EPA will focus on the Florida Keys Water Quality Protection Program, Florida's Coral Reef, the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force including impacts of Everglades Restoration, and CWA implementation.

- EPA will continue CWA and National Environmental Policy Act coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, South Florida Water Management District, and Tribes for the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) and Western Everglades Restoration Plan planning and implementation. CERP is a \$20 billion federal-state restoration effort with over 60 projects that affect aquatic resources throughout south Florida.
- The SFP will continue implementation of the Florida Keys Wastewater Master Plan to provide wastewater treatment or technology services to all homes and businesses in the Florida Keys. The goal is to remove from service all non-functioning septic tanks, cesspits, and non-compliant wastewater facilities. The SFP also will consider the impacts of wastewater discharges on State and Federal waters.
- The SFP will continue support for protection, restoration, and monitoring of ecology within St. Lucie Estuary, the Caloosahatchee Estuary, Indian River Lagoon, Biscayne Bay, Florida Bay, and Florida Keys to address loss of local resources.
- EPA will continue work with state and local governments and universities to implement on-the-ground practical programs for the Florida Keys, Biscayne Bay, St. Lucie Estuary, Florida Bay, and Caloosahatchee Estuary. EPA has provided more than \$7 million to support water quality that includes water quality monitoring, harmful algal bloom detection, nutrient source identification and tracking; bacterial tracking for healthy beaches, and groundwater discharge to evaluate groundwater as a potential pollutant source.
- The FY 2027 budget request continues support for coral, oyster, seagrass, mangrove, and sponge restoration efforts that reestablish and rehabilitate these natural systems; identify and map habitat areas for protection, restoration, and active management; and develop conservation/restoration plans for these ecosystems that provide habitat, food, nutrient removal, water filtration, storm attenuation, and shoreline stabilization in South Florida.
- EPA will develop an annual Notice of Funding Opportunity for FY 2027 funds and continue management of more than \$25 million in prior-year projects focused on enhancing water quality.
- EPA will continue to work with the State of Florida on Everglades Water Quality Restoration Strategies to address pollution. Part of this work will be tracking progress on the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits and consent orders within the Everglades, including discharge limits for phosphorus and corrective actions that are consistent with state and federal law and federal court consent decree requirements.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$34.0) This change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$545.0) This program change is a decrease to recognize State and local entities for intergovernmental efforts supporting the protection and restoration of this nationally valued watershed. These adjustments enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.
- (+0.2 FTE) This increase will provide additional FTE to focus on supporting ecosystem restorations.

Statutory Authority:

Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act of 1990; National Marine Sanctuaries Program Amendments Act of 1992; Clean Water Act; Water Resources Development Act of 1996; Water Resources Development Act of 2000; National Environmental Policy Act.

Great Lakes Restoration

Program Area: Geographic Programs

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$329,819</i>	<i>\$369,000</i>	<i>\$367,724</i>	<i>-\$1,276</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$329,819	\$369,000	\$367,724	-\$1,276
Total Workyears	77.1	61.5	74.1	12.6

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Great Lakes are the largest system of surface freshwater on Earth, containing 20 percent of the world’s surface freshwater, 95 percent of the United States’ surface freshwater, spanning eight states and 35 Tribes. The ecological restoration efforts in the Great Lakes are important to keep communities safe from environmental threats, such as those recognized by the May 9th Presidential memorandum *Protecting the Great Lakes from Invasive Carp*. EPA will effectively serve the taxpayers and protect the Great Lakes by focusing on greater value and real results for all communities. EPA will partner with the other federal agencies, states, and Tribes to ensure a thoughtful approach is used to maximize every Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) investment to restore and protect the Great Lakes. A key component of the GLRI’s success depends on strong collaboration among all levels of government and private and non-governmental partners.

This restoration effort provides direct environmental, public health, and economic benefits to the region’s twenty million Americans who rely on the Great Lakes for drinking water, recreation, and fishing. The restoration and protection of the Great Lakes also fuels local and regional economies and community revitalization efforts across the basin. An independent study from the University of Michigan showed that every dollar of federal spending on GLRI projects between 2010 and 2016 will produce \$3.35 in additional economic activity in the Great Lakes region through 2036.

This interagency collaboration accelerates progress, promotes leveraging, avoids potential duplication of effort, and saves money. EPA and GLRI federal agencies select the best combination of programs and projects for Great Lakes protection and restoration in accordance with the statutory obligation in Section 118(c)(7)(C)(i) of the Clean Water Act to “achieve strategic and measurable environmental outcomes” identified in the GLRI Action Plan. EPA and the GLRI federal agencies directly implement projects and fund projects performed by other entities such as states, Tribes, and municipalities. GLRI funding supplements each agency’s base funding.

EPA and its partners have achieved significant results since the GLRI started in 2010, including:⁶²

- Seven Areas of Concerns (AOCs) delisted. Prior to GLRI, only one AOC was delisted. Nine other AOCs have completed all actions necessary for ultimate delisting; and
- 123 Beneficial Use Impairments (BUIs) at 29 AOCs in eight Great Lakes states have been removed, over twelve times the total number of BUIs removed in the preceding 22 years.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, *Clean and Safe Water* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the GLRI will continue to support activities that target the most significant environmental problems in the Great Lakes. Emphasis will continue to be placed on: 1) cleaning up and delisting AOCs; 2) reducing phosphorus contributions that contribute to harmful algal blooms and other water quality impairments; and 3) invasive species prevention. The GLRI Action Plan IV targets actions within the following focus areas and objectives.

Toxic Substances and Areas of Concern Objectives:

- Remediate, restore, and delist AOCs: EPA and GLRI federal agencies will work with and fund partners to implement management actions necessary to remove BUIs (indicators of poor environmental health) that will ultimately lead to the delisting of AOCs. EPA will continue to remediate contaminated sediments under the cost-sharing provisions of Section 118(c)(11) of the Clean Water Act (Great Lakes Legacy Act).
- Engage communities to share information on the risks and benefits of consuming Great Lakes fish, wildlife, and harvested plant resources with the people who consume them.
- Increase knowledge about contaminants that have impacted or pose the potential to impact the ecological health of the Great Lakes and their natural resources and/or pose a public health risk: EPA and GLRI federal agencies will coordinate with appropriate state and Tribal partners to monitor priority contaminants and assess their impact on Great Lakes ecosystems.

Invasive Species Objectives:

- Protect native species and communities by preventing introductions of new non-native species: EPA and GLRI federal agencies, with their partners, will implement a prioritized plan to significantly reduce pathways by which non-native species may still enter the Great Lakes Basin.
- Reduce economic, ecological, and human health impacts by limiting range expansion, including lake-to-lake transfers, of non-native species: EPA and GLRI federal agencies will maintain and enhance surveillance programs to detect non-native species, and support rapid response, eradication, or containment efforts.

⁶² For more information, please see: <https://glri.us/>.

- Provide ecosystem and human benefits through prioritized and collaborative invasive species control efforts: EPA and GLRI federal agencies with states, Tribes, and other partners will prioritize maintaining the benefits of previously completed aquatic and terrestrial invasive species control projects.

Nonpoint Source Pollution Objectives:

- Reduce nutrient loads from agricultural watersheds to prevent harmful and nuisance algal blooms: EPA and GLRI federal agencies, with their partners, will continue to support direct farmer assistance and outreach to reduce nutrient losses in agricultural watersheds.
- Reduce or prevent stormwater runoff to improve and sustain water quality: EPA and GLRI federal agencies with their partners will continue to accelerate implementation of projects to reduce or prevent stormwater runoff.
- Improve effectiveness of nonpoint source control efforts to prevent harmful and nuisance algal blooms: EPA and GLRI federal agencies will continue to test new ways to achieve nutrient reductions; assess the potential for wetlands to act as sinks for nutrients; and monitor nutrient levels in the major tributaries and nearshore areas experiencing algal blooms.

Habitats and Species Objectives:

- Protect, enhance, and increase resilience of habitats necessary for sustaining native aquatic and terrestrial species important to the Great Lakes ecosystem.
- Increase resilience and representation of native species: EPA and GLRI federal agencies will continue to provide funding to stock, enhance, and reach significant population milestones for native species.

Foundations for Future Restoration Actions Objectives:

- Educate the next generations about the Great Lakes ecosystem: EPA and GLRI federal agencies will continue to promote Great Lakes-based ecosystem education and stewardship for K-12 school students and community members and teach people the skills needed to enter the environmental restoration and protection workforce that supports GLRI projects.
- Conduct targeted science to inform and assess Great Lakes restoration: EPA and GLRI federal agencies and their partners will continue to support targeted science projects and implement programs that will help track progress and inform future restoration actions. EPA will continue to “monitor the water quality of the Great Lakes” in accordance with the statutory obligation in Section 118(C)(1)(B) of the Clean Water Act.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$4,860.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$3,584.0 / +12.6 FTE) This program change is an increase to advance the restoration and protection of the Great Lakes through activities and projects safeguarding the largest system of surface freshwater in the world.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act, Section 118.

Homeland Security

Homeland Security: Communication and Information

Program Area: Homeland Security

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

Objective(s): Cooperative Federalism

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$4,206</i>	<i>\$4,699</i>	<i>\$4,626</i>	<i>-\$73</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$4,206	\$4,699	\$4,626	-\$73
Total Workyears	10.1	17.9	10.9	-7.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

A reduction to the Homeland Security: Communication and Information Program is proposed to streamline activities for homeland security efforts across the Agency. The Office of National Security and Operations Coordination (ONSOC) provide leadership, support, and coordination for homeland security programs to ensure an informed and resilient EPA is prepared to protect human health and the environment. ONSOC informs White House level homeland and national security decisions, policymaking efforts, and shares sensitive information throughout the Agency to support preparedness efforts and counter threats to EPA equities and interests.

As the Agency’s Federal Intelligence Coordinating Office (FICO), ONSOC serves as the primary liaison with the Intelligence Community (IC) representing Agency equities. In turn, ONSOC provides intelligence support to all programs and regions regarding threats to and mitigation strategies for key national infrastructure and critical resources with a focus on water sector cyber threat intelligence advisories, biodefense, supply chain resilience, national preparedness, response, recovery, and emerging threats.

ONSOC’s National Security Threat Mitigation Program (NSTMP) supports the following programs within the Agency: Insider Threat, Operational Security (OPSEC), Defensive Counterintelligence, International Visitors (IV), and Research Security. The NSTMP promotes information sharing to prevent, detect, and mitigate risks to EPA’s employees, programs, facilities, research, and data.

National and homeland security information technology (IT) efforts are closely aligned with agencywide information security and infrastructure activities. The Agency's IT support programs facilitate communication among localities, EPA program and regional offices, and laboratories during emergencies, primarily through the Enterprise Security Operations Branch (ESOB). ESOB offers a centralized cybersecurity incident response capability, preventing and responding to unauthorized network activities. ESOB provides situational awareness, cyber defense infrastructure, vulnerability assessments, and threat intelligence.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.2, *Cooperative Federalism*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the program will:

- Continue to develop the Agency’s cybersecurity intelligence capabilities to anticipate and address specific threats, mitigate attacks, assess evolving water sector cyber intelligence requirements, and support states, locals, and water sector operators.
- Continue to develop collaborative methods, with the IC, to enhance the cybersecurity of the water and wastewater sector, along with other critical sectors, to address increasingly sophisticated and complex threat actor tactics and techniques.
- Increase coordination with NSC, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and water sector entities regarding cyber-attacks on the water sector’s IT and Operational Technology (OT) systems.
- Promote coordinated approaches to communicate classified information to EPA programs, laboratories, and regional offices via secure systems to support timely intelligence and information sharing.
- Enhance support for the regional disaster recovery coordinators, increasing national disaster mitigation and recovery capacity. Support regional mitigation coordinators to increase mitigation planning and advance policy to increase resilience in support of Executive Order 14239: *Achieving Efficiency Through State and Local Preparedness*.⁶³
- Assist local communities recovering from disasters, and reduce direct Federal assistance by EPA personnel, by developing necessary guidance and trainings for state and local communities based on successful practices used by other communities impacted by disasters.
- Support federal, state, Tribal, and local efforts to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the impacts of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other emergencies by providing leadership and coordination across EPA’s program offices and regions.
- Provide technical, policy, and intelligence advice to senior Agency leadership related to biodefense and pandemic preparedness.
- Ensure appropriate Agency representation in White House, federal, and national homeland security policy activities.
- Expand EPA’s secure video telecommunications (SVTC) capabilities.
- Fill critical policy, knowledge, and technology gaps essential for an effective EPA emergency response - working with interagency partners to support state and local water sector resilience.
- Provide EPA personnel with relevant, accurate, reliable, objective, and timely intelligence bearing on Agency issues.

⁶³ For more information, please see: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/03/21/2025-04973/achieving-efficiency-through-state-and-local-preparedness>.

In FY 2027, EPA also will continue to protect the Agency's information and networks by monitoring the Agency's IT infrastructure to detect, remediate, and eradicate malicious activity/software from EPA's computer and data networks. Specific activities include:

- Enhancing internal Computer Security Incident Response Capability to ensure rapid identification and reporting of suspicious activity through increased training and awareness of cybersecurity threats.
- Continuing to support proactive detection of cybersecurity incidents within EPA, supporting active cyber threat hunting, containment, remediation, and incident response.
- Supporting the implementation of the Agency's Zero Trust Architecture roadmap to enable increased visibility and use of analytics to help strengthen Information Security and Privacy governance.
- Strengthening vulnerability management activities by improving scanning capabilities for web applications and databases as well as by using the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS') Vulnerability Disclosure Program (VDP) and paid bug bounty programs.
- Refining Agency operational network vulnerability evaluations and providing mitigation techniques to customers who have a need for an independent technical review of their network security posture.
- Continuing to mature the Agency penetration testing capabilities to identify, remediate, and reduce vulnerabilities in the cybersecurity environment and work with Agency staff to reduce risk.
- Supporting EPA's Mobile Application Vetting capability to ensure mobile devices operate safely.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$198.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$1,302.0 / -0.1 FTE) This net program change will modernize IT infrastructure for homeland security systems.
- (+\$257.0) This program change is an increase to enhance disaster recovery support and to develop the necessary guidance and trainings to increase national disaster mitigation and recovery capacity.
- (-\$1,434.0 / -6.9 FTE) This program change represents a decrease in non-payroll contracting resources and FTE for the Agency's Homeland Security: Communication and Information Program.

Statutory Authority:

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, §§ 1001, 2001, 3001, 3005; Safe Drinking Water Act; Clean Water Act, §§ 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107; Clean Air Act, §§ 102, 103, 104, 108; Toxic Substances Control Act, §§ 201, 301, 401; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, §§ 136a-136y; Bio Terrorism Act of 2002, §§ 303, 305, 306, 307; Homeland Security Act of 2002; Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act; Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act; Food Safety Modernization Act, § 208.

Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection

Program Area: Homeland Security

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

Objective(s): Cooperative Federalism

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$901</i>	<i>\$3,033</i>	<i>\$1,352</i>	<i>-\$1,681</i>
Science & Technology	\$10,558	\$9,307	\$10,588	\$1,281
Total Budget Authority	\$11,459	\$12,340	\$11,940	-\$400
Total Workyears	29.6	25.5	27.7	2.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Program supports EPA's efforts to coordinate and provide technical expertise to enhance the protection of the Nation's critical water infrastructure through risk-based assessments and effective information sharing. This program provides water systems with current information on methods and strategies to build preparedness and resilience for threats.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.2, *Cooperative Federalism*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will enhance the capacity of the Nation's water systems to better identify and respond to threats to critical national water infrastructure by:

- Providing timely information on cybersecurity threats, contaminant properties, water treatment effectiveness, detection technologies, analytical protocols, and laboratory capabilities;
- Protecting the United States from foreign, domestic, and other national security threats by mitigating the risks of cyberattacks against the water sector and enhancing the Agency's capacity to respond to water emergencies;
- Supporting effective communication conduits to disseminate physical and cyber threat and incident information and to serve as a clearinghouse for sensitive information;
- Encouraging information sharing between the water sector and environmental professionals, scientists, emergency services personnel, law enforcement, public health agencies, the Intelligence Community, and technical assistance providers. Through this exchange, water systems can obtain up-to-date information on current technologies in water security, accurately assess their vulnerabilities to terror acts, and work cooperatively

with public health officials, first responders, and law enforcement officials to respond effectively in the event of an emergency;

- Providing water utilities, of all sizes, with access to a comprehensive range of important materials, including the most current information, tools, training, and protocols designed to enhance the security (including cybersecurity), preparedness, and resiliency of the water sector (including addressing natural hazards); and
- Ensuring that water utilities receive timely and informative alerts about changes in the homeland security advisory level and regional and national trends in certain types of water-related incidents.

Providing this information, coupled with effective information sharing processes, allows the water sector to improve its understanding of the latest water security and resiliency protocols and threats. These protocols reduce risk by enhancing the water sector's ability to prepare for an emergency.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$2,537.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$856.0 / +2.2 FTE) This program change increases resources and FTEs to support the Administration's priorities of protecting the United States from foreign, domestic, and other national security and public safety threats by mitigating the risks of cyberattacks in the water sector and enhancing the Agency's ability to respond to such incidents.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act, §§ 1431-1435; Clean Water Act; Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Emergency and Response Act of 2002; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, §§ 301-305.

Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure

Program Area: Homeland Security

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

Objective(s): Cooperative Federalism

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	\$5,124	\$2,639	\$4,986	\$2,347
Science & Technology	\$436	\$735	\$500	-\$235
Building and Facilities	\$1,492	\$6,676	\$6,176	-\$500
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$698	\$1,126	\$915	-\$211
Total Budget Authority	\$7,750	\$11,176	\$12,577	\$1,401
Total Workyears	13.0	13.3	13.3	0.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities. Total workyears in FY 2027 include 13.3 FTE to support Homeland Security Working Capital Fund (WCF) services.

Program Project Description:

Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) resources for the Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure Program ensure that EPA maintains a robust physical security and preparedness infrastructure, ensuring that its numerous facilities are secured and protected in accordance with federally mandated Interagency Security Committee (ISC) facility security standards.

In order to secure and protect EPA’s personnel and physical infrastructure, the Agency operates a federally mandated Personal Identity Verification (PIV) Program, which adheres to the requirements as set forth in Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12 (HSPD-12).⁶⁴ This program ensures the Agency complies with government-wide standards for the issuance of secure and reliable forms of identification to federal employees and contractors who require access to federally controlled facilities and networks.

The National Security Information (NSI) Program manages and safeguards classified national security information that is processed, maintained, and stored throughout EPA by its federal workforce and contractors. The program ensures federal programmatic and protection mandates are established, implemented, and adhered to. The mandates include providing training and conducting inspections and audits.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.2, *Cooperative Federalism*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

⁶⁴ For additional information, please refer to: <https://www.dhs.gov/homeland-security-presidential-directive-12>.

As part of the nationwide protection of buildings and critical infrastructure, EPA performs vulnerability assessments on facilities each year. Through this program, the Agency also recommends and tracks the implementation of security risk mitigations, oversees access control measures, determines physical security measures for new construction and leases, and manages the lifecycle of security equipment.

As a part of the Classified National Security Information (CNSI) program management responsibility to safeguard EPA's CNSI, EPA will conduct CNSI inspections of its secure work areas, provide mandatory training, and track the implementation of corrective actions identified in inspections.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to partner with the General Services Administration (GSA) on issuing a PIV credential to all EPA federal personnel and contractors for physical and logical access in federal facilities. The PIV credentials are used in the Enterprise Physical Access Control System (ePACS). ePACS supports the Agency's modernization of its security infrastructure in compliance with HSPD-12 and ensures that the Agency is undertaking every effort to enhance safety, security, and efficiency by effectively controlling access into all EPA-controlled physical space and networks. In addition, the Agency will continue to utilize GSA's Managed Service Office Program, USAccess, for PIV card enrollment and issuance. USAccess is a GSA managed, shared services solution that provides EPA with the ability to produce and maintain secure and reliable forms of identification, as required per HSPD-12, for all EPA employees and contractors.

The Agency will continue to implement Trusted Workforce 2.0 (TW 2.0). TW 2.0 is a whole-of-government background investigation reform effort overhauling the personnel vetting process by creating one government-wide system that allows reciprocity across organizations. This effort includes moving from periodic reinvestigations, every five to ten years, towards a continuous vetting program, which protects the trusted workforce in real-time. Transitioning from periodic reinvestigations to continuous vetting requires a higher frequency of adjudicative actions that must be addressed in a more rapid fashion due to the stream of information delivered by the continuous vetting program. An element of TW 2.0 is the enrollment of Agency personnel into Federal Bureau of Investigation Rap Back and the subsequent adjudication of Rap Back notifications. Rap Back identifies additional personnel risks to the Agency which must be addressed to ensure that the workforce remains trusted and in compliance with TW 2.0 requirements.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue the implementation and transition to TW 2.0 including: agencywide review of personnel position and background investigation information to meet pre-requisite elements for continuous vetting enrollment; initiation and review of requisite investigative forms to meet enrollment requirements; administration of enrollment statuses of EPA personnel within the continuous evaluation program managed by the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency; and integration of EPA processes with National Background Investigation Services (NBIS), continuing to implement a new personnel vetting system for the background investigation process to deliver stronger security, faster processing, and better information sharing. EPA projects full TW 2.0 implementation in FY 2028 with the achievement of low-risk population milestones.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$2,347.0) This program change is an increase in resources to reflect additional measures taken to protect EPA personnel and private information as well as to ensure accountability in the federal workforce.

Statutory Authority:

5 U.S. Code § 11001 - Enhanced Personnel Security Programs; Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004; Privacy Act of 1974; REAL ID Act of 2005; Homeland Security Act of 2002; Americans with Disabilities Act; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute).

Indoor Air and Radiation

Indoor Air: Radon Program
Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	\$3,291	\$2,540	\$0	-\$2,540
Science & Technology	\$26	\$335	\$0	-\$335
Total Budget Authority	\$3,317	\$2,875	\$0	-\$2,875
Total Workyears	8.0	6.3	0.0	-6.3

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Indoor Air: Radon Program is proposed for elimination in FY 2027 and all applicable statutory work (e.g., Toxic Substances Control Act, Clean Air Act, etc.) will be accomplished in other programs within the Indoor Air and Radiation Program Area. Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) authorizes EPA to take a variety of actions to address the public health risk posed by exposure to indoor radon. Under the statute, EPA studies the health effects of radon; assesses exposure levels; sets an action level; provides technical assistance to states, industry, and the public; advises the public of steps they can take to reduce exposure; and promotes the availability of reliable radon services and service providers to the public.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources and FTE are proposed for elimination for this program in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$2,540.0 / -6.3 FTE) This funding change proposes to eliminate the Indoor Air: Radon Program, in the EPM appropriation, to advance cooperative federalism by returning the responsibility for funding local indoor radon reduction programs to state and local entities.

Statutory Authority:

Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Title IV of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); Clean Air Act (CAA).

Radiation: Protection

Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation

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

Objective(s): Healthy Air Quality

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	\$9,893	\$9,530	\$2,415	-\$7,115
Science & Technology	\$1,625	\$781	\$1,020	\$239
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$2,828	\$2,122	\$2,420	\$298
Total Budget Authority	\$14,346	\$12,433	\$5,855	-\$6,578
Total Workyears	52.0	43.3	24.0	-19.3

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA has general and specific duties to protect human health and the environment from harmful and avoidable exposure to ionizing radiation under multiple statutes. EPA’s Radiation Protection Program carries out these responsibilities through its federal guidance and standard-setting activities, including: regulatory oversight and implementation of radioactive waste disposal standards for the Department of Energy’s (DOE) Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP); the regulation of airborne radioactive emissions; general standards for operations of the nuclear power fuel cycle; general disposal standards for nuclear waste repositories; and the development and determination of appropriate methods to measure and to model radioactive releases and exposures under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).⁶⁵ The program also supports EPA, state, local, and Tribal authorities by providing radiation protection scientific analyses and recommendations needed to inform risk management policies, and provides support on the use of advanced and emerging nuclear technologies to ensure American energy dominance while safeguarding public health and the environment.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.1, *Healthy Air Quality* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

EPA will meet its statutory obligation to implement its regulatory oversight responsibilities for DOE activities at the WIPP facility as mandated by Congress in the WIPP Land Withdrawal Act of 1992, thereby facilitating the cleanup of the Nation’s legacy nuclear weapons complex. To implement the Administration’s priorities, EPA will review regulations and guidance, including a review of standards regarding the operation of the nuclear power fuel cycle, as well as review the

⁶⁵ For more information on EPA’s radiation protection program, please see: <http://www.epa.gov/radiation>.

disposal of spent nuclear fuel, which is crucial for the adoption of new nuclear energy technologies critical to restoring American energy dominance and meeting increased energy needs.

EPA will support stakeholders by providing technical assistance and maintaining radiation dose assessment tools needed to demonstrate compliance with radionuclide provisions of the Clean Air Act. EPA also will provide members of the public as well as decision-makers at federal, state, local, and Tribal levels with educational materials, needed communication tools, training, and assistance to develop programs and enhance understanding prior to a radiological/nuclear incident.

EPA will provide support for radiation protection activities using the best available science. Notably, EPA will develop and support radiogenic risk assessment tools specifically developed for the U.S. population. Those tools will guide radiation protection practices across a range of sectors including federal and state partners, industry, academia, the military, and the medical community.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$562.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$6,553.0 / -22.8 FTE) This program change reduces support to activities in the Radiation Protection Program to focus Agency resources on priority activities, including implementation of waste disposal standards at the WIPP.

Statutory Authority:

Atomic Energy Act of 1954; Clean Air Act; Energy Policy Act of 1992; Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982; Public Health Service Act; Safe Drinking Water Act; Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA) of 1978; Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Land Withdrawal Act of 1992; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act; Clean Water Act.

Radiation: Response Preparedness

Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation

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

Objective(s): Healthy Air Quality

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$1,868</i>	<i>\$2,875</i>	<i>\$2,302</i>	<i>-\$573</i>
Science & Technology	\$3,670	\$3,961	\$4,023	\$62
Total Budget Authority	\$5,538	\$6,836	\$6,325	-\$511
Total Workyears	28.3	19.8	31.0	11.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA’s radiological emergency preparedness and response activities are based on legal requirements and Agency obligations in numerous statutes, regulations, executive orders, presidential directives, and national plans. The Radiation Protection Division plays a leading role in preparing the Agency for, and responding to, a nuclear or radiological disaster. Work within this program includes conducting essential national and regional radiological response planning and training, as well as developing response plans for radiological incidents or accidents. Furthermore, EPA conducts assessments and preparedness for response to incidents involving foreign and domestic nuclear technology used in space nuclear systems and advanced reactor technologies. EPA generates policy guidance and procedures for the Agency’s radiological emergency response under the National Response Framework (NRF) and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The Agency maintains its own Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT), is a member of the Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency’s Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC) and the Interagency Nuclear Safety Review Board, and leads the Federal Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health (the “A-Team”). The A-Team includes radiation protection experts from EPA, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA); and their function is to advise federal, state, local, and Tribal authorities during radiological/nuclear emergencies on public safety issues including evacuation, sheltering, and contamination concerns for food, drinking water, and other resources.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.1, *Healthy Air Quality* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

EPA will conduct essential emergency preparedness work across the Agency's radiological emergency response activities. The RERT will maintain essential readiness to support federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations under the NRF and NCP, and EPA will support the federal response during radiological emergencies. EPA also will participate in interagency training and exercises to maintain the RERT's ability to fulfill EPA's responsibilities.

Refinement of Response Plans

In FY 2027, EPA will work with interagency partners, under the FRPCC, to revise federal radiation emergency response plans and radiological and nuclear incident communications guides. EPA will develop and revise radiological emergency response protocols and standards, as needed, to keep pace with emerging technologies and threats and changing response capabilities. The Agency will implement the Protective Action Guides and Planning Guidance for Radiological Incidents Manual⁶⁶ and address lessons learned from incidents and exercises to ensure the effective delivery of EPA support in coordination with other federal and state response agencies.

Coordinating Preparedness Efforts

EPA will conduct essential planning and participate in interagency table-top and field exercises, including radiological accident and incident response and anti-terrorism activities with the Advisory Team for Environment, Food and Health, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the Department of Energy (DOE), the Department of Defense (DOD), the Department of State (DOS), and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The Agency also will provide communications and technical support on priority issues to federal, state, Tribal, and local radiation, emergency management, solid waste, and health programs responsible for implementing radiological emergency response and preparedness programs.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,586.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$1,013.0 / +5.1 FTE) This program change is an increase in the Radiation: Response Preparedness Program to ensure that sufficient resources and FTE are available to respond to radiological emergencies.

⁶⁶ For additional information, please see: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-01/documents/epa_pag_manual_final_revisions_01-11-2017_cover_disclaimer_8.pdf.

Statutory Authority:

Homeland Security Act of 2002; Atomic Energy Act of 1954; Clean Air Act; Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (PKEMRA); Public Health Service Act (PHSA); Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

Reduce Risks from Indoor Air

Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation

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

Objective(s): Healthy Air Quality

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$14,274</i>	<i>\$11,907</i>	<i>\$11,984</i>	<i>\$77</i>
Science & Technology	\$0	\$296	\$0	-\$296
Total Budget Authority	\$14,274	\$12,203	\$11,984	-\$219
Total Workyears	38.8	34.4	34.5	0.1

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

Title IV of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) authorizes EPA to conduct and coordinate research on indoor air quality, develop and disseminate information, and coordinate risk reduction efforts at the federal, state, and local levels. Poor indoor air quality represents one of the most significant public health risks within EPA's responsibility.⁶⁷ EPA uses a range of strategies to reduce health risks from poor indoor air quality in homes, schools, and other buildings through partnerships with non-governmental, professional, federal, state, and local organizations. Through these partnerships, EPA provides information, guidance, and technical assistance that equips industry, the health care community, the residential, school, and commercial building sectors, and the public to take action. As technical experts working at the intersection of the built environment and health, EPA is focused on guidance to improve building conditions, reduce indoor air risk, and achieve improvements in environmental and health outcomes.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.1, *Healthy Air Quality* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will promote actions and interventions to make improvements in public health. The program will include a particular focus on opportunities to accelerate the adoption of best indoor air quality practices including ventilation, filtration, and air cleaning to help suppress the transmission of airborne infectious disease and indoor exposure to wildfire smoke. EPA will continue to lead on these issues by providing technical assistance and guidance for residential, commercial, and public buildings, emphasizing that building improvements will be beneficial to preparedness and disaster resilience, as well as improved public health in the long-term.

⁶⁷ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/iaq>.

Through the Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools Program, EPA will continue to equip school leaders and the school sector to put in place comprehensive indoor air quality management programs that implement sustainable ventilation, filtration, and other indoor air quality improvements to promote healthy school environments for students and staff. EPA will provide and promote technical assistance, training, outreach, and other support to improve indoor air in schools nationwide.

Additionally, EPA will collaborate with public and private sector organizations to provide clear and verifiable protocols and specifications for promoting good indoor air quality and support adoption of these protocols and specifications into existing healthy, energy efficient, and green building programs and initiatives. EPA also will equip the housing sector with guidance to promote the adoption of these best practices with the aim of creating healthier homes.

In FY 2027, EPA will work to reduce a range of lung diseases caused by poor indoor air quality, including cancer, asthma, and other respiratory illnesses. Poor indoor air quality also can make symptoms worse for individuals who already have lung diseases such as cystic fibrosis. This work includes collaboration with other federal agencies, state-based and local partnerships, managing indoor environmental asthma triggers, and reducing radon exposure in homes and schools. EPA will continue to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all. EPA also will continue to work with partners to increase the use of clean fuels and stoves to address premature deaths attributed to cookstove emissions.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,374.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$500.0) This change is an increase to strengthen EPA's internal capacity to provide assistance and effectively communicate information on wildfires, including better coordination with state, local, and Tribal partners.
- (+\$951.0 / +0.6 FTE) This program change is an increase in the Reduce Risks from Indoor Air Program to align program funding with core statutory requirements and priority work.

Statutory Authority:

Title IV of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); Title III Toxic Substances Control Act; Clean Air Act.

Information Exchange/Outreach

Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

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

Objective(s): Cooperative Federalism

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	\$6,925	\$6,350	\$6,753	\$403
Total Budget Authority	\$6,925	\$6,350	\$6,753	\$403
Total Workyears	20.9	15.3	18.7	3.4

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Children’s Health Program coordinates and advances the protection of children’s environmental health across EPA. Protecting children’s environmental health is foundational to EPA’s mission to protect human health and the environment, as reducing environmental exposures in children at all developmental life stages improves lifelong health for all Americans. Major environmental statutes recognize children’s unique sensitivity to contaminants and include provisions to protect them. The program provides scientific expertise into Agency actions to ensure consistency with these laws. Further, Executive Order 14212, *Establishing the President’s Make America Healthy Again Commission*, directs agencies to understand and end childhood chronic disease from multiple causes, including exposure to toxic material and environmental factors. Program activities aim to reduce risk of chronic illness caused by exposure to pollution and ensure children are protected from the impacts of natural disasters and emergencies.

Ensuring America’s children have clean air, water, land, and are safe from harmful chemicals during their development sets Americans up for a lifetime of health benefits, resulting in a stronger economy and society. The program uses science to inform solutions that strengthen protections for children throughout all stages of their development and tracks and communicates trends on indicators of progress on children’s health. Program activities also protect children’s environmental health and promote resiliency in the face of natural disasters, helping them get back on their feet quickly and safely where they live, learn, and play.

The program works collaboratively with partners at the federal, state, and local levels, and with Tribal governments. The program supports the President’s Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children, co-chaired by EPA and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and works with state and local partners to communicate solutions that empower parents/caregivers, school officials, and others to take actions to protect children. The program also leads agencywide facilitation on lead (Pb) activities to streamline coordination and provides consistency in messaging and reporting of cross-agency progress.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.2, *Cooperative Federalism*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*. Leveraging cross-agency partnerships, the Program will:

- Continue to ensure that EPA consistently and explicitly considers early life exposures and lifelong health in human health decisions. In FY 2025, EPA completed a total of 170 actions that considered children’s health data and information, for a total of 774 actions over the past three years of reporting. As part of these activities and in support of Executive Order 14212, *Establishing the President’s Make America Healthy Again Commission*,⁶⁸ the program will contribute to government-wide efforts to reduce or prevent childhood chronic disease.
- Enhance America’s Children and the Environment online tool by adding and expanding indicators and developing communication tools to monitor trends in children’s health and inform the public. This effort will support the White House’s Make America’s Children Healthy Again Strategy and further EPA’s ability to measure progress in support of statutory authorities by quantifying the impact on children of EPA’s actions.
- Improve EPA’s ability to monetize the economic benefits to children’s health of environmental rules by quantifying children-related health endpoints that are not currently included in EPA benefit-cost analyses. This work will improve substantially EPA’s ability to communicate to the public the impact of its regulations.
- Continue to serve as co-lead for the interagency efforts of the President’s Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children alongside the Department of Health and Human Services. This effort will focus on co-chairing the Senior Steering Committee and coordinating cross-federal activities related to topics such as emergencies and disasters, asthma, lead exposure, and chemical exposure. The program also will continue to build on partnerships with key stakeholders and leverage resources and work for durable, nationally relevant improvements in children’s health protection.
- Support health care professionals via the Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units (PEHSU) to better address risks from childhood exposures, in collaboration with the Agency for Toxic and Disease Registry. In FY 2025, the PEHSUs conducted 837 consultations to health professionals and 669 consultations for community members; educated 36,173 health professionals and 6,700 community members; and developed 707 educational materials.
- Host a variety of activities to foster awareness at the regional, state, and community levels. For example, the program marks Children’s Health Month in October to educate parents, caregivers, teachers, and others, on how to better protect children from adverse environmental exposure and continue to modernize its social media presence to improve outreach to affected communities.
- Mitigate lead exposure by: 1) streamlining actionable risk communication, 2) supporting state, local, and Tribal action through cooperative federalism, and 3) unleashing private sector innovation through public-private collaboration.

⁶⁸ For more information, please visit: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/02/establishing-the-presidents-make-america-healthy-again-commission/>.

- The program also will coordinate meetings of the Children’s Health Protection Advisory Committee (CHPAC), with delivery of expert responses to charge questions related to high priority children’s environmental health issues.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$945.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE due to annual payroll increases, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$1,348.0 / +3.4 FTE) This program change is an increase to provide support for existing programs and workforce in the Children’s Health Program. This includes reducing potential health risks to children, implementing regionally selected community-based projects addressing local children’s environmental health issues, expanding indicators and developing communication tools to monitor trends in children’s health, and inform the public.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA).

Environmental Education

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	\$8,685	\$9,500	\$0	-\$9,500
Total Budget Authority	\$8,685	\$9,500	\$0	-\$9,500
Total Workyears	10.3	9.9	0.0	-9.9

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Environmental Education (EE) Program provides guidance and financial support to nonprofit organizations, local educational institutions, universities, community colleges, and state and local environmental agencies. Financial support is via the competitive grants process and cooperative agreements. This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission. The EE Program is proposed for elimination to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

The Environmental Education Program is proposed for elimination. EPA will continue to find ways to streamline education activities and leverage funding outside the Agency for environmental stewardship activities via existing cooperative agreements and at the state and local level.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$9,500.0 / -9.9 FTE) This funding change proposes to eliminate the Environmental Education Program to focus Agency resources on its highest national priorities and core statutory work. This program is proposed for elimination to deconstruct wasteful spending and enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

National Environmental Education Act (NEEA); Clean Air Act (CAA), § 103; Clean Water Act (CWA), § 104; Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), § 8001; Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), § 1442; Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), § 10; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), § 20.

Exchange Network

Program Area: Information Exchange/Outreach

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

Objective(s): Cooperative Federalism

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$11,554</i>	<i>\$6,378</i>	<i>\$9,017</i>	<i>\$2,639</i>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,411	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Budget Authority	\$12,965	\$6,378	\$9,017	\$2,639
Total Workyears	18.8	15.1	22.1	7.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Central Data Exchange (CDX) and EPA's System of Registries enable faster and more efficient transactions for internal and external EPA clients, resulting in reduced burden and cost efficiencies. CDX provides a set of core shared services that promote a leaner and more cost-effective service framework for the Agency by avoiding the creation of duplicative applications. EPA's System of Registries is a system of shared data services that work in concert with the CDX to enhance efficiency, reduce burden on the regulated community, and improve environmental outcomes. EPA and Exchange Network (EN) partners routinely reference these shared data registries, which include regulated facilities and substances, the current list of federally recognized Tribes, and other common terminologies that enable data interoperability.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.2, *Cooperative Federalism* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the Exchange Network Program will continue to be a pivotal component of EPA's Digital Strategy that supports business process change agencywide. Under this strategy and the 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act,⁶⁹ the Agency is streamlining business processes and systems to reduce reporting burden on states and regulated facilities and to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of environmental programs for EPA, states, and Tribes. In line with the Presidential Memorandum *Updating Permitting Technology for the 21st Century*,⁷⁰ CDX will play a pivotal role in EPA's permit automation efforts by providing a standard platform and suite of services to further enable permit automation. CDX already supports several permitting

⁶⁹ For more information on the 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act, please refer to: <https://www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ336/PLAW-115publ336.pdf>.

⁷⁰ For more information on the Presidential Memorandum, please see: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/updated-permitting-technology-for-the-21st-century/>.

processes, including several National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permits.

EPA also will continue to promote a full data lifecycle approach for managing and sharing data through the EN. This includes supporting activities ranging from data collection to data management, curation, and analytics through data dissemination. EPA aims to reduce burden and avoid costs while improving information technology services and systems. CDX will continue to carry out baseline support for data exchange services leveraged by states and Tribal partners.

The Agency also administers and implements the Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Regulation (CROMERR) that removes regulatory obstacles for e-reporting to EPA programs under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). This includes providing a technology framework–shared CROMERR services—which reduces the burden on programs and external reporters by providing CROMERR compliant solutions. For example, the shared electronic identity proofing and signature services for CROMERR supports 31 partner regulatory reporting programs to date. EPA estimates that partners adopting shared CROMERR services save \$120 thousand in development and at least \$30 thousand in operations each year, which results in a cost avoidance of greater than \$2.5 million for EN partners.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue implementing a solution related to shared facility identification information. Centralized facility management also is fundamental to better environmental management by bringing together EPA data across programmatic silos. Like facility data, substance information also is regulated across EPA programs, with many EPA programs relying on the Substance Registry Service (SRS) to improve data quality and reduce burden. The Agency will continue to expand the number of EPA and partner systems that integrate registry services into their online reports and systems, reducing burden and improving data quality, interoperability, and discoverability in accordance with the Evidence Act.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to work with the Department of Homeland Security’s Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to maintain, utilize, and improve systems to facilitate the import and export of legitimate goods and leverage big data and artificial intelligence tools to identify and prevent or stop illegal goods from entering or leaving the United States. EPA supports over 16 data exchange types within EPA and with CBP to automate and streamline over eight million annual import and export filings. This automation is essential for managing a significantly increasing number of imports and exports (due to e-Commerce), as well as allowing coordinators/officers to focus on compliance monitoring and high value targeting activities for non-compliant imports and exports, and to better coordinate with CBP.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$1,290.0) This change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$1,349.0 / +7.0 FTE) This program change is an increase to maintain the critical Central Data Exchange while achieving efficiencies and limiting federal investment in activities that go beyond EPA's core statutory requirements.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA); Clean Air Act (CAA); Clean Water Act (CWA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA); Government Management Reform Act (GMRA); Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA).

Executive Management and Operations

Program Area: Information Exchange/Outreach

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

Objective(s): Cooperative Federalism

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$60,878</i>	<i>\$63,867</i>	<i>\$38,111</i>	<i>-\$25,756</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$60,878	\$63,867	\$38,111	-\$25,756
Total Workyears	277.3	247.2	210.5	-36.7

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total workyears in FY 2027 include 8.3 FTE to support Executive Management and Operations working capital fund (WCF) services, an increase of 7.0 FTE.

Program Project Description:

The Executive Management and Operations Program is proposed for reduction in order to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This program supports various offices that provide direct executive and logistical support to EPA’s Administrator. In addition to the Administrator’s Immediate Office (IO), the program supports the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations (OCIR), Office of External Affairs (OEA), and Office of Administrative Services and Performance Management (OASPM). This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission and advances federal responsibilities in a cost-efficient manner.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.2, *Cooperative Federalism*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the program will continue providing management, leadership, and direction to all of EPA's programs and activities and develop the guidance necessary to ensure achievement of the Agency’s core statutory responsibilities. In FY 2027, resources of the program will primarily support critical needs for staff, including essential travel and workforce support.

OCIR serves as EPA's principal point of contact for Congress, regions, and local governments and as coordination points for engagement amongst the regions and senior leadership. In FY 2027, OCIR will continue to: prepare EPA officials for hearings and briefings; respond to Congressional inquiries and oversight requests; engage state and local governments on regulatory and other EPA activities; advance cooperative federalism and cross-agency partnerships; enhance engagement data collection and reporting; and evaluate its processes for responding to congressional and gubernatorial correspondence.

OEA serves as the external voice of the Agency through the development of core Agency messaging, creation of press releases, response to media inquiries, and conducting media engagements and press conferences. In addition, OEA creates and disseminates audiovisual productions, livestreams/broadcasts, graphics productions, audio clips, as well as stock image and event photographs. The office is the primary developer and manager of content and information on the internet, including www.epa.gov and on EPA's social media accounts. In addition, the office facilitates communications with EPA employees nationwide through oversight and management of the EPA@Work intranet environment along with production of internal mass mailers and two weekly e-newsletters - This Week @ EPA and EPA's Call it a Comeback. Finally, OEA coordinates and manages public responses using the Quill application. OEA will continue to inform the public and media of Agency initiatives and deliver timely, accurate information.

In FY 2027, OEA will continue providing advice on activities surrounding EPA stakeholder groups, including generating and distributing outreach plans for most regulatory actions. Such plans often include: meeting regularly with stakeholder groups to communicate the Administration's agenda at EPA, providing advance notification communications to relevant stakeholder groups on upcoming regulatory actions, facilitating in-state visits by the Administrator and/or senior staff to collect regulatory feedback, communicating key dates to stakeholders pertaining to opportunities to comment on EPA rulemakings, and organizing conference calls on regulatory topics with impacted stakeholders.

In FY 2027, OEA will continue efforts to improve coordination between rural and agricultural stakeholders, relevant federal and state partners, and EPA. OEA will continue to support the Farm, Ranch and Rural Communities Federal Advisory Committee by providing independent policy recommendations on environmental issues.

In FY 2027, OEA will continue to provide critical administrative support to the Administrator, Deputy Administrator, senior agency officials, and staff to comply with the statutory and regulatory requirements under the Federal Records Act, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Plain Writing Act, Privacy Act, related statutes, and regulations. OEA will continue to manage the AO records management and privacy programs, the Administrator's and Deputy Administrator's executive correspondence, and an enterprise information technology platform that supports administrative functions, including correspondence processing, federal advisory committee management, public comment management, engagement activities, media contacts, and violation reporting. OEA will continue to ensure that these programs are managed in an agile way, leverage best practices and technological solutions and support EPA's dialogue with the public, stakeholders, state, Tribal, territorial, and local governments.

Other OEA responsibilities include processing correspondence for the Administrator and Deputy Administrator; reviewing and preparing documents for their signature, managing the Administrator's email account; serving as custodian of the Administrator's, Deputy Administrator's and IO and Deputy Administrator's Office senior officials' records; overseeing the records management program for all AO staff offices; and reviewing and issuing ethics determinations for gifts received by the Administrator and Deputy Administrator. OEA also manages the privacy program for the AO and monitors, reviews and audits AO systems of records. Finally, OEA manages the AO FOIA Program and responds to all requests for records held by any

of the AO's associate administrator offices, staff offices, and the immediate office of the Administrator.

As the central administrative management component of the Administrator's Office (AO), OASPM provides advice, tools, and assistance to the AO's programmatic operations. In FY 2027, OASPM will continue to conduct the following activities: human resources management, budget and financial management, information technology and security, and audit management.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$15,205.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$10,551.0 / -43.7 FTE) This program change reflects EPA's efforts to focus on carrying out the Agency's core mission and shared responsibilities with states, localities, and Tribal nations, recognizing the need for efficiencies and operating more effectively. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its federal responsibilities and to unleash American energy and economic growth.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute); Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act (ERDDAA).

Small Business Ombudsman

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

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

Objective(s): Cooperative Federalism

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$1,340</i>	<i>\$986</i>	<i>\$1,948</i>	<i>\$962</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$1,340	\$986	\$1,948	\$962
Total Workyears	3.6	5.3	4.4	-0.9

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Small Business Ombudsman Program includes the Asbestos and Small Business Ombudsman (ASBO),⁷¹ and the Small Business Advocacy Chair (among other small business-related activities) located within the Office of Policy and Regulatory Management's (OPRM) Regulatory Policy and Management Division. OPRM's Small Business Advocacy Chair is the lead on EPA's implementation of the Regulatory Flexibility Act 5 U.S.C. §§ 601, as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act, Pub Law No. 104-121,^{72,73} while the ASBO serves the public and small business community informally through its hotline and conflict resolution services. This program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA's core mission and advances federal responsibilities in the most cost-efficient manner.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.2, *Cooperative Federalism* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the program will:

- Host, manage, and respond to questions, complaints and requests for assistance through the EPA Asbestos and Small Business Ombudsman Hotline. The hotline takes live calls during regular business hours, as well as receiving questions and complaints through its program email box. Additionally, the ASBO manages several online resources, including ombuds FAQs, contact lists, resource guides and more.

⁷¹ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/resources-small-businesses/asbestos-small-business-ombudsman>.

⁷² For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-policy-op#ORPM>.

⁷³ The Regulatory Flexibility Act was amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-121), [PLAW-104pub1121.pdf](#).

- Continue to improve access for small businesses to stay up to date on the regulatory and environmental information necessary to improve environmental compliance and outcomes. In FY 2027, the ASBO will continue to leverage and expand readership of its monthly *SmallBiz@EPA* newsletter, using its subscription management and data analytic tools to improve awareness and familiarity to improve our content and outreach of EPA regulatory and environmental topics of interest to the small business community.
- Assist the public and small business community by collecting data which will be used in periodic reporting to help guide the Agency on issues related to asbestos, small business regulatory compliance questions, and adherence to the 507 Program requirements. The 1986 Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (15 U.S.C. §2641-2656) and the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments' Small Business Stationary Source Technical and Environmental Compliance Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. § 7661f), provide for ASBO monitoring and reporting on the effectiveness of EPA's asbestos resources and small business environmental compliance assistance programs.
- Continue to strengthen and support collaboration between the federal and state environmental organizations on compliance assistance. ASBO continues to maintain strong cooperative federalism activities with the state Small Business Environmental Assistance Programs. ASBO will continue to fund a cooperative agreement with the states in support of the small business compliance assistance resources, training, and web engagement across all U.S. states and territories.
- Under OPRM's Small Business Advocacy Chair, work with the SBA Office of Advocacy and OMB to convene and manage Small Business Advocacy Review Panels. These Panels develop recommendations to reduce the cost of EPA rules that may have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.
- Continue to provide analytical support for assessing the impacts of EPA rules on small entities and the business community on environmental compliance.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$962.0 / -0.9 FTE) This net program change aligns funding with core statutory requirements while recognizing the need for efficiencies. EPA will prioritize activities mandated by statute.

Statutory Authority:

Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA), 1986 (adding Title II to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)) (15 U.S.C. §2641-2656); Clean Air Act, Title 5, Section 507; Small Business Stationary Source Technical and Environmental Compliance Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. §7661f); Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, Pub. L. 104-121, as amended by Pub. L. 110-28; Small Business Paperwork Relief Act, 44 U.S.C. 35; 42 U.S.C. § 7661f; and 15 U.S.C. §§ 2641-2656.

Small Minority Business Assistance

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

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

Objective(s): Cooperative Federalism

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	\$2,498	\$2,458	\$1,058	-\$1,400
Total Budget Authority	\$2,498	\$2,458	\$1,058	-\$1,400
Total Workyears	9.7	8.6	5.8	-2.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Agency’s Small Business Contracting Program is mandated under Section 15(k) of the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. § 644(k). As prescribed under that section, the program provides expertise in ensuring small business prime and subcontracting opportunities to expand EPA’s competitive supplier base in furthering the Agency’s mission. This program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission and advances federal responsibilities in the most cost-efficient manner.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3, Objective 3.2, *Cooperative Federalism* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the program will:

- Expand EPA’s electronic tools and mechanisms for identifying the projected contract spending of individual offices to more effectively align small business contracting opportunities and structure agencywide small business vehicles to achieve greater efficiencies, cost savings, and value consistent with Cooperative Federalism and Cross-Agency Partnership for Category Management. The Office of Civil Rights and Adjudication’s Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization Division (SDBUD) crafted a strategy for ensuring the maximum practicable utilization of small businesses in Agency acquisitions of common goods and services within the Category Management framework. Building on that strategy, in FY 2027, SDBUD will continue efforts to support the implementation of the government-wide Category Management initiative by training EPA’s Small Business Specialists to serve as designated experts in each of EPA’s primary categories of common contracting spend.

- Strengthen EPA’s small business subcontracting program by providing contracting officer training on maximizing small business subcontracting opportunities and by developing a monitoring program to ensure large business compliance with their required small business subcontracting plans. EPA fully implemented the newly enacted provisions of Section 15(k)(20), which require each agency to review all subcontracting plans to “ensure that the plan provides the maximum practicable opportunity for small business concerns.” In addition to dedicating resources to conducting the reviews, SDBUD has standardized the review procedures. The training and compliance monitoring program planned for FY 2027 will further assist in expanding the utilization of small businesses on the subcontracting level.
- Issue a comprehensive small business contracting manual that will streamline, standardize, and simplify EPA’s small business contracting processes and procedures to strengthen operational efficiency, effectiveness, and compliance with governing statutory requirements. The manual will serve as a centralized and authoritative repository of internal EPA small business contracting requirements, guidance, processes, and procedures. It will be accessible electronically agencywide.
- Leverage existing and emerging collaborative tools, resources, and technology to provide important small business technical assistance required under Section 15(k) of the Small Business Act, including releasing a new small business resource guide and electronic information to educate a broad and diverse spectrum of small businesses. In addition to supporting small businesses seeking to do business with the federal government, the planned access to additional information also will assist EPA in maintaining a qualified small business industrial base to help meet the Agency’s mission needs.
- Continue to build on the successes of SDBUD’s Small Business Contracting Dashboard by leveraging available Artificial Intelligence and other technological tools with a developer to enhance the automated process in reporting granular real-time small business goal accomplishments designed to enlighten the Agency’s acquisition team with small business planning and strategies.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$623.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$777.0 / -2.8 FTE) This program change aligns funding with core statutory requirements, while recognizing the need for efficiencies. EPA will prioritize activities to maintain compliance with its statutory obligations under the Small Business Act. This proposed reduction endeavors to deconstruct wasteful spending, reduce unnecessary burden on EPA partners and the regulated community in order to unleash American energy and economic growth, and refocus EPA on its mission.

Statutory Authority:

15 U.S.C § 644(k).

State and Local Prevention and Preparedness

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

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

Objective(s): Cooperative Federalism

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$14,811</i>	<i>\$12,046</i>	<i>\$10,657</i>	<i>-\$1,389</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$14,811	\$12,046	\$10,657	-\$1,389
Total Workyears	56.5	45.3	45.2	-0.1

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The State and Local Prevention and Preparedness Program provides the framework to protect air, land, and water from the impact of chemical releases through planning, preparedness, and response. Additionally, it equips emergency responders and facility workers with resources to plan for and prevent accidents, distribute emergency response messaging to the public, and enhance preventative safety mechanisms.

The program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA's core mission and advances core statutory work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.2, *Cooperative Federalism*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the program will:

- Provide enhanced Risk Management Plan and Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act compliance assistance and resources to protect human health and the environment for the American people.^{74,75} Efforts will be focused on emergency response planning and preparedness to foster economic growth while remaining good stewards of tax dollars and ensuring resources continue to advance the mission.
- Strengthen partnerships at local, state, and federal levels to leverage resources and eliminate inefficiencies while partnering with industry and external groups to ensure the highest standards are maintained. These actions will incorporate best practices and ensure enhanced emergency response planning and preparedness while ensuring the safety of the

⁷⁴ For additional information about EPA's Risk Management Program, please refer to: <https://www.epa.gov/rmp>.

⁷⁵ For additional information about EPCRA, please refer to: <https://www.epa.gov/epcra>.

American people. It also will safeguard the environment, boost infrastructure, and bring back American jobs that will allow the Nation to thrive.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$2,326.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$937.0 / -0.1 FTE) This net program change aligns resources with core statutory requirements and strategic goals, recognizes the need for efficiencies, and empowers EPA implementing partners through cooperative federalism. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its federal responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); the Clean Air Act (CAA) § 112(r); the Clean Water Act (CWA) § 311(j)(5).

TRI / Right to Know

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

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

Objective(s): Cooperative Federalism

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$12,172</i>	<i>\$7,039</i>	<i>\$13,075</i>	<i>\$6,036</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$12,172	\$7,039	\$13,075	\$6,036
Total Workyears	32.3	24.0	27.0	3.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Program⁷⁶ supports EPA's mission by annually publishing for the public: release, pollution prevention (P2), and other waste management (e.g., recycling) data on more than 800 toxic chemicals and chemical categories, including approximately 200 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS),⁷⁷ from approximately 21,000 industrial and federal facilities. The Program collaborates with other EPA programs on data analyses to describe relevant trends in pollutant releases, waste management, and pollution prevention practices with respect to toxic chemicals and to support innovative approaches by industry and other partners to reduce pollution. The TRI lends itself to comparative analyses with other program-specific data managed by the Agency, providing insights that may not be apparent when viewing the datasets independently. The TRI Program empowers local decision making by collecting and providing timely, accurate, and relevant cross-media toxic chemical release data for communities, non-governmental organizations, industrial facilities, academia, and government agencies. The TRI Program's data and analyses support EPA's Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Program, helping to identify conditions of use and to evaluate and estimate potential exposure for those chemicals undergoing risk evaluation.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.2, *Cooperative Federalism* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to focus on the collection and distribution of chemical release and other waste management data and making the data available to governments and the public. As part of this effort, the TRI program will continue to update toxic chemical reporting requirements, as appropriate, pursue additional chemical listings, extend program participation to additional

⁷⁶ For additional information, please visit: <http://www.epa.gov/tri/>.

⁷⁷ Many per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) were added to the TRI chemical list as a component of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (NDAA) when the Act was signed into law on December 20, 2019. The first year of TRI reporting these PFAS was calendar year 2020.

industry sectors (as applicable), respond to petitions, improve the reporting experience, optimize the quality of TRI data, improve analytical functions, identify opportunities to mitigate the release of toxic chemicals, and engage with industry stakeholders.

EPA will continue to improve its online application for the reporting community, *TRI-MEweb*, to facilitate electronic preparation and submission of TRI reports through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX).⁷⁸ EPA will continue to support and maintain the TRI Data Exchange (TDX) with state and Tribal partners to streamline submissions from facilities. The Agency also will continue to support the TRI Processing System (TRIPS) database, which is the repository for TRI data. Maintaining these data includes data quality activities and transmitting the data to EPA's public access site.

EPA also will focus on the operations and maintenance of *TRI-MEweb*, TRIPS, and processes that contribute to quality control in the development of the annual TRI National Analysis. By leveraging cloud services, the TRI systems will improve system performance, reliability, efficiency, portability, and administrative services (e.g. security, upgrades, patches, etc.). These activities also will improve integration/consistency with other cloud-based systems and applications, provide quicker data processing, and enhance the capabilities of EPA's public-facing TRI analytical tools.

In FY 2027, the Program will conduct at least 650 data quality checks to help optimize the accuracy and completeness of the reported data and thereby improve the Program's analyses and the utility of the data. The Program will continue to publish the TRI National Analysis. The TRI Program also will continue to make the preliminary data available to the public shortly after the reporting deadline as downloadable data files and through online analytical tools such as Envirofacts. The TRI program will continue to support EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance programs by using data comparisons across programs to highlight facilities for potential engagement or further review.

The TRI Program will continue collaborating with stakeholders to improve the reporting experience, the analysis and use of TRI data and enhancing the capabilities of EPA's public-facing TRI analytical tools. Engagement is expected to include targeted webinars and conferences.

Section 7321 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) of 2020 requires EPA to assess certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) to determine whether they meet Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Section 313 chemical listing criteria. Such automatic additions of PFAS to the TRI list have occurred annually and EPA anticipates this trend to continue.

In FY 2025, EPA proposed a rule to add 16 individual PFAS and 15 PFAS categories to the TRI and to designate them as chemicals of special concern. EPA anticipates finalizing this proposal in FY 2026 and implementing it in FY 2027 in a manner consistent with the Administration's priorities and policies. The TRI Program will additionally pursue chemical listings important to the Agency.

⁷⁸ To access the CDX, please visit: <https://cdx.epa.gov/>.

As required by EPCRA, the Agency also will continue to respond to any TRI chemical petitions received during FY 2027 within 180 days after receipt.⁷⁹ The quantity and complexity of petitions are unknown until submitted to EPA.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$851.0) This net change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to annual payroll increases, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$5,185.0 / +3.0 FTE) This program change is an increase associated with TRI chemical data collection and for contract resources to support IT analytical tools.

Statutory Authority:

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) § 313; Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA) § 6607.

⁷⁹ Additional information on current petitions may be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program/toxics-release-inventory-laws-and-regulatory-activities>.

Tribal - Capacity Building

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

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

Objective(s): Cooperative Federalism

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$15,173</i>	<i>\$14,715</i>	<i>\$14,847</i>	<i>\$132</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$15,173	\$14,715	\$14,847	\$132
Total Workyears	74.7	60.7	75.7	15.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA protects human health and the environment in Indian Country under federal environmental statutes. Where Tribes do not have EPA-approved programs for a particular statutory authority, the Agency retains direct implementation authority. Under the EPA Indian Policy,⁸⁰ EPA engages with federally recognized Tribes on a government-to-government basis to build the legal and technical capacity necessary for Tribes to assume delegated authority to implement federal environmental programs. This approach reflects cooperative federalism, as outlined in the EPA Indian Policy: “EPA recognizes Tribes as the primary parties for setting standards, making environmental policy decisions, and managing programs for reservations consistent with agency [federal] standards and regulations.” This program also supports the Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program (Tribal GAP).

EPA works Agency-wide to fulfill this statutory responsibility.⁸¹

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.2, *Cooperative Federalism*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

EPA will continue to build Tribal partnerships and capacity through targeted technical and financial assistance to strengthen human health and environmental protection on Tribal lands in FY 2027. In addition, the Agency will continue the direct implementation assessment effort to better administer EPA’s direct implementation responsibilities and activities on a program-by-program basis in Indian Country.

Capacity Building: EPA remains committed to equipping Tribal governments with the tools and targeted resources needed to exercise environmental stewardship and assume delegated authority

⁸⁰ EPA Policy for the Administration of Environmental Programs on Indian Reservations, available at: <https://www.epa.gov/tribal/epa-policy-administration-environmental-programs-indian-reservations-1984-indian-policy>.

⁸¹ More information is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/tribal>.

under federal law. Through the “treatment in a similar manner as a state” (TAS) process and Direct Implementation Tribal Cooperative Agreement (DITCA) authority, Tribes are empowered to take on regulatory responsibilities that reduce the federal footprint and reinforce local control. The Agency will continue to provide disciplined technical and financial assistance to ensure Tribal governments can build the capacity required to participate directly in environmental program implementation. To date, EPA has approved 108 TAS eligibility determinations to Tribes, including 21 related to compliance and enforcement. Currently, there are 12 tribes with DITCAs.

Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP) Capacity Building Support: GAP grants to Tribal governments and intertribal consortia serve as a targeted investment in building the foundational infrastructure of Tribal environmental programs. The Agency administers GAP grants in strict accordance with its *GAP Guidance on Financial Assistance Agreements*.⁸² In FY 2027, EPA will continue to prioritize GAP financial assistance to strengthen Tribal capacity and address environmental challenges in Indian Country, without expanding federal bureaucracy. This work advances EPA’s commitment to cooperative federalism by supporting the development and implementation of EPA-Tribal Environmental Plans (ETEPs), which track measurable progress. EPA will continue to encourage Tribes to use GAP resources to assess potential lead exposure risks on their reservations, particularly in high-impact areas such as children’s health, reinforcing the Administration’s focus on protecting vulnerable populations through locally driven solutions.

GAP Performance Management: EPA will continue leveraging the GAP Hub performance management system to ensure that funding decisions are grounded in measurable outcomes and aligned with GAP Guidance. This technology-driven platform enables the Agency to track progress, optimize resource allocation, and uphold program accountability. The information technology-based performance application provides a data-driven basis for supporting funding decisions and priorities, which contributes to program accountability. Increased GAP performance will complement Tribal capacity in media programs, including efforts for Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act State Revolving Funds Tribal set-asides. GAP also can work with and complement other STAG programs, including the Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program

Tribal Consultation: EPA conducts Tribal consultation following the *EPA Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes*,⁸³ which establishes clear standards for consistency, coordination, and accountability across the Agency. This policy builds upon EPA’s longstanding recognition of Tribal sovereignty. It reinforces the principle of cooperative federalism, ensuring that Tribes are able to provide direct input in environmental decision-making and are not merely stakeholders.

Since 2011, EPA has completed approximately 1,300 Tribal consultations, a milestone that reflects disciplined engagement and respect for government-to-government relationships. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to support the Tribal Consultation Opportunities Tracking System. This publicly accessible platform promotes transparency and oversight by communicating upcoming consultation opportunities directly to Tribal governments. This system ensures that consultation is not just procedural, but is strategic, accountable, and aligned with the Agency’s statutory obligations.

⁸² Please refer to: <https://www.epa.gov/general-assistance-program-gap/gap-guidance-financial-assistance-agreements> for further information.

⁸³ Please refer to: <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2025-04/epa-policy-on-consultation-with-indian-tribes.pdf>.

Direct Implementation: EPA retains direct implementation authority where no approved Tribal, state, or territorial program exists. This responsibility is grounded in federal law and reflects EPA’s responsibility to ensure environmental protections are upheld across all jurisdictions. EPA leads this work, ensuring that federal environmental statutes are implemented in Indian Country with precision and consistency. In FY 2027, EPA will continue evaluating its direct implementation responsibilities in Indian Country on a program-by-program basis. This includes:

- Identifying best practices;
- Centralizing facility data for improved oversight; and
- Conducting national performance reviews to ensure statutory compliance.

EPA will make relevant data and program information publicly available through its information systems, reinforcing the Administration’s commitment to transparency, efficiency, and results-driven governance. This approach ensures that environmental protections in Indian Country are consistent with federal law.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$2,456.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$500.0) This program change provides direct implementation program support in carrying out EPA’s responsibilities for environmental and human health programs under federal law. This includes the collection of a national inventory of each program’s relevant direct implementation activities, and subsequent analysis to highlight successes and improvements, sharing cross-program best practices, and identifying program gaps for continuous improvement. EPA’s goal is to ensure that environmental programs implemented inside Indian Country are as robust and protective as those same programs implemented outside of Indian Country.
- (+\$2,088.0 / +15.0 FTE) This provides additional resources and FTE that will support EPA’s Tribal capacity development program, including administering grants and providing technical assistance to Tribes under the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP) Act, and coordinating Tribal consultation on EPA actions. This will increase the ability of Tribes to implement federal environmental programs under several statutes, including the Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and Clean Air Act, while recognizing Tribal sovereignty. This aligns with the objective of advancing cooperative federalism.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute).

International Programs

International Sources of Pollution

Program Area: International Programs

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

Objective(s): Cooperative Federalism

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	\$8,002	\$6,812	\$5,724	-\$1,088
Total Budget Authority	\$8,002	\$6,812	\$5,724	-\$1,088
Total Workyears	34.6	25.5	13.7	-11.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Project Description:

The United States engages with international partners to address global sources of pollution that directly impact American air, water, land, oceans, food crops, and supply chains. This engagement is not about expanding global bureaucracy; it is about protecting American communities and industries from foreign pollution that undermines our environmental standards and economic competitiveness. Just as the U.S. holds itself to high environmental standards, other nations must do the same to prevent unfair trade practices and environmental harms that spill across borders and to ensure a level playing field for U.S. businesses. Healthy ecosystems and clean environments are the foundation for strong public health, economic growth, and job creation. By promoting U.S. environmental leadership abroad, we safeguard American interests, support innovation, and ensure that global environmental policy does not come at the expense of U.S. workers or sovereignty.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.2, *Cooperative Federalism*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue targeted bilateral and multilateral engagement to prevent transboundary pollution that directly affects U.S. air, water, and soil quality. This includes:

- Promoting the adoption of U.S. performance standards internationally.
- Providing technical expertise to reduce foreign pollution that impacts U.S. communities.
- Reinforcing the Administration's policy agenda via strategic international partnerships.
- Advancing U.S. interests, positions, and policies in multilateral and regional environmental fora and international trade and governance initiatives.

Critical Minerals

The United States is dependent upon strategic adversaries, most notably, the People's Republic of China (PRC), for many of its critical minerals and materials. Mineral deposits in the United States

and allied countries are increasingly vulnerable to unstable commodity prices, fueled by PRC facilities in countries with lower environmental and human health standards. There are United States government efforts to ensure the United States can maintain sufficient production of, and reliable, enhanced access to critical minerals that are essential to our defense industrial base, energy security, and advanced technologies/manufacturing.

EPA and other agencies will lead U.S. government efforts to advance international alignment to U.S. standards on critical minerals and promote the recovery of critical minerals through environmentally sound recycling.

Chemicals and Waste Cooperation

EPA will continue to advance U.S. interests by reducing global contaminants that threaten American citizens. Since seventy percent of the mercury deposited in the U.S. comes from global sources,⁸⁴ both domestic efforts and international cooperation are important to address mercury pollution. EPA will continue to work with international partners and key countries to fully implement obligations under the Minamata Convention on Mercury to protect the U.S. population from mercury emissions originating in other countries, including from artisanal and small-scale gold mining. In FY 2027, EPA will play a pivotal role for the United States in advancing international agreement among the countries that are party to the Convention by advancing U.S. practices that reduce or eliminate the use of mercury and encourage the uptake of effective standards by other countries.

Since 2022, nations have been engaged in negotiations for a new global agreement on plastic pollution. The most significant issue in negotiations is the scope of the agreement. Specifically, whether it should include commitments on “upstream” aspects of plastic production, such as production caps, banning certain chemicals, additives, and polymers, or only “downstream” aspects, such as waste management, recycling, and product design to facilitate downstream measures. Given the potential scope of the agreement and the continued negotiations on the agreement, EPA has significant equities and provides leading technical and negotiating expertise to the policy development on international plastic pollution. EPA will continue to support Administration engagement through the close of the negotiation process.

EPA also will continue to lead work with other Arctic nations to reduce pollution in the U.S. Arctic. Areas of cooperation in FY 2027 include: sharing proven strategies on U.S. alternatives to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS)-based firefighting foams in commercial and military Arctic airports and firefighting facilities, as well as natural gas and oil sectors. Not only are the alternatives effective, but they also reduce environmental contamination in Alaska and other Arctic communities and are more protective of human health, providing safer and effective alternatives to firefighters and first responders. Cooperative efforts to advance sound management of solid waste and best practices for our Alaskan Arctic communities will continue through demonstration, pilot action, and training. EPA will work with interagency partners to develop additional interventions to reduce other sources of pollution in our native and local Arctic villages.

⁸⁴ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/international-cooperation/minamata-convention-mercury> and www.mercuryconvention.org.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$1,362.0) This change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$2,950.0 / -11.8 FTE) This reduction aligns program funding with core statutory requirements, recognizes efficiencies, empowers EPA implementing partners through cooperative federalism, and deprioritizes international actions that do not align with Administration priorities.
- (+\$500.0) This increase will create a U.S.-led public-private partnership network to advance critical mineral recovery and recycling. This work could expand the use of AI and digital tools, promote circular economy practices, and reduce pollution from critical mineral recycling operations. This work will both protect U.S. communities from international sources of pollution and help secure U.S. critical mineral supply chains.

Statutory Authority:

In conjunction with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) § 102(2)(F); Clean Air Act § 103(a); Clean Water Act § 104(a)(1)-(2); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) § 1442(a)(1); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) § 8001(a)(1); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) §§ 17(d), 20(a); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) §10(a); Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA) § 203(a)(1); E.O. 13547; E.O. 13689.

Trade and Governance

Program Area: International Programs

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$4,682</i>	<i>\$4,108</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$4,108</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$4,682	\$4,108	\$0	-\$4,108
Total Workyears	15.0	9.7	0.0	-9.7

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA's Trade and Governance Program is proposed for elimination to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses on EPA's core mission and advances Goal 3/Objective 3.2, *Cooperative Federalism*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources and FTE are proposed for elimination for this program in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$4,108.0 / -9.7 FTE) This program is proposed for elimination to deconstruct wasteful spending, reduce unnecessary burden on EPA partners and the regulated community in order to unleash American energy and economic growth, and refocus EPA on its mission.

Statutory Authority:

EPA has some statutory obligations under U.S. free trade agreements, including the US-Canada-Mexico Agreement. These obligations would shift to the EPM International Sources of Pollution Program.

In conjunction with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) § 102(2)(F); Clean Air Act § 103(a); Clean Water Act § 104(a)(1)-(2); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) § 1442(a)(1); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) § 8001(a)(1); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) §§ 17(d), 20(a); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) §10(a); Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA) § 203(a)(1); E.O. 12915; E.O. 13141; E.O. 13277.

US Mexico Border

Program Area: International Programs

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

Objective(s): Cooperative Federalism

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	\$2,623	\$2,640	\$3,234	\$594
Total Budget Authority	\$2,623	\$2,640	\$3,234	\$594
Total Workyears	11.3	8.2	11.9	3.7

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA's U.S.-Mexico Border Program reflects the Administration's commitment to protecting American communities from transboundary pollution originating in Mexico. EPA's leadership advances environmental accountability by pressing Mexico to address longstanding pollution issues that directly impact U.S. citizens. This work reinforces the Administration's priorities of safeguarding public health, defending national interests, and ensuring that foreign governments uphold their responsibilities under bilateral agreements. It complements efforts under the water infrastructure program of the San Diego/Tijuana River watershed, Imperial Valley/Mexicali region, Nogales, Arizona, and the Rio Grande in Texas.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.2, *Cooperative Federalism*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

EPA and Mexico's Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) will implement the Border 2035 framework to continue addressing environmental threats along the southern border. The proposed increase to the grants portion of this program will ensure EPA and our regional, state, local, and Tribal partners are well-positioned to tackle transboundary pollution at the border effectively, since waste, smog, and contaminated water do not recognize international boundaries. The International and Tribal Affairs Program, Region 6, and Region 9 will champion cooperative federalism by working with local and state governments, U.S. Tribes, and border communities to ensure projects reflect local priorities, streamline permitting processes, and deliver measurable results. Border Program projects leverage partnerships, jobs, and infrastructure that benefit American communities first to keep our side of the border safe, clean, and healthy.

FY 2027 Planned Activities to provide clean air, land, and water for every U.S. citizen in the southern border:

Air Pollution

In FY 2027, EPA will continue its commitment to reducing air pollution in the U.S.-Mexico Border region. Building on the success of Border 2020 and 2025, EPA will:

- Improve emissions inventories to better characterize international transport.
- Support air monitoring networks.
- Increase public awareness of health impacts.
- Strengthen coordination among governments for binational air quality planning.
- Press Mexican authorities to improve environmental compliance.

These efforts directly support American public health and uphold the Clean Air Act's standards in border communities.

Water Management

In FY 2027, EPA will prioritize efforts to improve wastewater management in Mexico, primarily in the Tijuana River Watershed. Under Chapter 24 of the United States-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement (USMCA), EPA coordinates with Mexico and federal, state, and local entities to cooperate to address matters of mutual interest, including high-priority infrastructure projects that reduce transboundary pollution. Projects will focus on:

- Preventing marine litter at the source.
- Improving solid waste systems and public education.
- Capturing litter with river booms in known hotspots.
- Enhancing spill notification protocols and water quality transparency.

These actions ensure that American communities are not burdened by foreign waste and that U.S. watersheds remain safe and clean.

Sustainable Materials Management

In FY 2027, EPA will advance sustainable materials management demonstration projects to prevent waste and recover materials, such as plastic, e-waste, and scrap tires. Through public-private partnership programs and infrastructure investments, EPA will:

- Reduce illegal dumping and landfill fires.
- Maximize material recovery.
- Promote environmentally sound disposal practices.
- Build institutional capacity for resource efficiency.

These efforts mitigate costly cleanups and support economic growth through responsible waste management.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

EPA and Mexico will continue joint efforts to strengthen environmental emergency preparedness. FY 2027 activities include:

- Training emergency responders.
- Improving binational notifications.
- Updating Sister City contingency plans.
- Conducting tabletop exercises to test and refine local emergency protocols.
- Updating the U.S.-Mexico Joint Contingency Plan in both Spanish and English.

This work ensures that American communities are prepared, protected, and equipped to respond to environmental emergencies originating across the border.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$794.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$888.0 / +3.7 FTE) This program change increases EPA's capacity to address environmental threats along the U.S.-Mexico Border as required under the statutes enumerated in this document. This aligns with the objectives of advancing cooperative federalism and ensuring clean air, water and land for every American.
- (+\$500.0) This proposed grant funding increase will allow EPA to increase the number of border program activities by approximately 50 percent annually compared to what was accomplished in the Border 2025 program. It also will allow the scope and size of projects to expand to meet current needs, especially as it relates to water infrastructure.

Statutory Authority:

In conjunction with the 1983 Agreement between the United States of America and the Mexican United States on Cooperation for the Protection and Improvement of the Environment in the Border Area (La Paz Agreement) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) §102(2)(I); Clean Air Act §103; Clean Water Act §104; Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) §1442; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) § 8001(a)(1); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) §20(a) & Appropriations Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-74)17(d); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) § 10(a) & P.L. 106-74; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA) § 203; Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001.

IT/ Data Management/ Security

Information Security

Program Area: IT / Data Management / Security
 Goal: Make America the AI Capital of the World
 Objective(s): Efficient Systems

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	\$8,624	\$8,584	\$13,974	\$5,390
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,430	\$921	\$5,082	\$4,161
Total Budget Authority	\$10,054	\$9,505	\$19,056	\$9,551
Total Workyears	10.5	10.8	12.3	1.5

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA’s Information Security and Privacy Program protects agency assets and personnel from cybersecurity threats. Digital information is a valuable national resource and a strategic asset that enables EPA to fulfill its mission to protect human health and the environment. Information protection is accomplished by strengthening the Agency’s information security and privacy posture, elevating EPA staff knowledge of information security and privacy awareness, maintaining agency information security and privacy directives, increasing adoption of information security and privacy practices, and optimizing processes to reduce the burden of compliance.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 4/Objective 4.2, *Efficient Systems* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, this program and Information Technology Security Governance will be maturing continuous monitoring functions which include the Continuous Authorization to Operate (c-ATO) or “Ongoing Authorization,” a foundational activity supporting Enterprise Risk Management. The capabilities are designed to continuously monitor systems to address real-time threats. System controls are constantly evaluated and tested to identify vulnerabilities which allow the Agency to make risk-based decisions quickly and confidently engage in remediation efforts to minimize ongoing exposures. A component of this effort includes investment in the Enterprise Governance, Risk, and Compliance (GRC) tool with machine-readable authorization capabilities. The Agency will continue to strengthen Personally Identifiable Information (PII) protection via the National Privacy Program, automate workflows, and enhance data labeling with Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) collaboration.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to leverage the Agency’s Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA) Roadmap and the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency’s (CISA) Zero Trust Maturity model.

Work includes tracking and prioritizing maturity in High Value Asset Systems, maintaining full visibility over agency assets, implementing zero trust capabilities, addressing identified security gaps, and evolving centralized data analytic environments. Proper permissions for a given user's needs are a critical component of ZTA, and coding for more granular control over the network environment is an information security priority. The Agency also will remain focused on ensuring that all devices in EPA's environment are compliant with information security requirements prior to accessing network resources. EPA will continue to leverage capabilities through the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) Program. In addition to protecting EPA information assets, CDM will help the Agency identify and respond to federal-wide cybersecurity threats and incidents more quickly and efficiently.

Enterprise Security Operations - Incident Response Capability

EPA will continue to invest in providing a centralized, integrated, and coordinated cybersecurity incident response through its Computer Security Incident Response Capability, defending against unauthorized activity within agency computer networks. This includes providing threat awareness, cyber network defense infrastructure, cybersecurity tool engineering, vulnerability and risk assessments, threat intelligence processing, threat hunting, and penetration testing capabilities. EPA will continue leveraging the Department of Homeland Security's Vulnerability Disclosure Program (VDP) and the "Bug Bounty" Program, which provides vetted cybersecurity researchers to identify vulnerabilities and awards bounties for high-risk findings.

Human Capital

Agency staff are the first line of defense in protecting the information environment, and EPA will continue to make investments to elevate staff knowledge and enhance Cybersecurity and Privacy Awareness through communications, training, tabletop exercises, and phishing simulations, which enable EPA personnel to make good risk-based decisions in their daily work activities. The Agency also has prioritized enhancing agency-specific role-based training to ensure personnel in key cybersecurity roles have a comprehensive understanding of modern and secure IT and cybersecurity requirements, with the skills, knowledge, and capabilities to effectively support EPA's cybersecurity posture.

Artificial Intelligence

The Agency will augment investments in securing mission activities from risks posed by leading edge technologies such as Generative AI, Robotic Process Automation (RPA), and Quantum Computing. These investments in the implementation of the necessary controls to allow use of leading-edge technologies within the environment and prevent malicious actors from leveraging these technologies to disrupt business operations will help to ensure that agency personnel can perform their core mission activities efficiently and securely.

Technology Ecosystems

EPA is continuing efforts to mature the Agency's Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management Controls. This work includes coordinating across the Agency with personnel from information technology, information security, and procurement functional areas to maintain policies and obtain the necessary tools to address these critical security requirements. EPA will update standards, procedures, and criteria to harden and secure software development environments and investigate the addition of automated tools to secure the development environment.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in thousands)

- (-\$1,304.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$6,694.0 / +1.5 FTE) This program change increases EPA's capacity to implement critical cybersecurity solutions, including the ability to ingest machine readable authorization artifacts, increasing the speed of implementing cloud solutions and minimizing burden in leveraging security capabilities related to information systems.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute); Cybersecurity Act of 2015; Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA); Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA); Government Management Reform Act (GMRA); Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA).

IT / Data Management

Program Area: IT / Data Management / Security
 Goal: Make America the AI Capital of the World
 Objective(s): Efficient Systems

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$84,894</i>	<i>\$85,590</i>	<i>\$79,854</i>	<i>-\$5,736</i>
Science & Technology	\$3,018	\$2,890	\$2,841	-\$49
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$18,646	\$18,035	\$19,078	\$1,043
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Budget Authority	\$106,558	\$106,515	\$101,773	-\$4,742
Total Workyears	448.9	428.2	458.8	30.6

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities. Total workyears in FY 2027 include 172.0 FTE to support IT/Data Management working capital fund (WCF) services, an increase of 7.2 FTE.

Program Project Description:

EPA’s IT/Data Management (IT/DM) Program supports the maintenance of EPA’s Information Technology (IT) and Information Management (IT/IM) services that enable citizens, regulated facilities, states, and other entities to interact with EPA electronically to access, analyze and understand, and share environmental data on-demand. This program is proposed for reduction as a result of increased effectiveness of agency operations and reduced duplicative and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission and advances core statutory work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 4/Objective 4.2, *Efficient Systems* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the Agency will fund a Centralized Target Architecture to consolidate decentralized systems to help reduce IT expenditures, enhance data quality, and improve interoperability while streamlining interactions with states, Tribes, and localities.

In line with Executive Order (EO) 14320: *Promoting the Export of the American AI Technology Stack*,⁸⁵ EPA is developing robust AI capabilities that propel the United States to the forefront of global AI leadership, while ensuring operational efficiency. Activities in this program will focus on transforming EPA's internal operations through automation and the integration of AI technologies, in support of EO 14179: *Removing Barriers to American Leadership in Artificial*

⁸⁵ For more information, see: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/07/promoting-the-export-of-the-american-ai-technology-stack/>.

Intelligence.⁸⁶ EPA will continue modernizing its workflows, transitioning from paper-based systems to agile digital solutions. In support of EO 14318: *Accelerating Federal Permitting of Data Center Infrastructure*,⁸⁷ EPA will prioritize the rapid and efficient buildout of AI data centers and infrastructure via the development of two national digitization centers which will streamline electronic records scheduling. These efforts will build upon continual development and refinement of AI use cases and initiatives which have high operational impact and improve the accuracy and speed of environmental assessments, optimize resource allocation, and develop modern solutions to environmental issues. Efforts to evaluate the implementation and outcomes of automation and AI initiatives will support EPA's Learning Agenda and will enable the Agency to monitor and report on the extent to which these efforts are being strategically leveraged to improve EPA processes and capabilities.

The FY 2027 Budget includes resources for Agency contributions to the General Services Administration (GSA) in support of the Technology Transformation Services (TTS) reimbursable program. Adoption of GSA's Technology Transformation services apply modern methodologies and technologies to improve services, making them more accessible, efficient, and effective as required by statute and OMB policy.

In FY 2027, EPA will further strengthen its IT acquisition review process as part of the implementation of Federal Common Baseline Controls for the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) and in support of EO 14240: *Eliminating Waste and Saving Taxpayer Dollars by Consolidating Procurement*.⁸⁸ FITARA ensures Agency IT plans are cost-effective and well-designed, drive EPA long-term performance goals, and follow best practices.

The Agency also will continue implementing the 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (P.L. 115-336),⁸⁹ which includes modernization of internal and public-facing websites, as well as digitization of paper forms and non-digital services. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to maintain and manage its core IT/DM services, including the Geospatial Information Program, Information Collection Requests, the National Library Program, EPA's Docket Center, and the National Records Program.

Other key initiatives include:

- Continuing to implement EPA's Controlled Unclassified Information Program, standardizing, simplifying, and improving information management and IT practices to facilitate the sharing of important sensitive data internally, with key external stakeholders, and with the public, meeting federal standards.
- Increasing the use of registries and improving registry quality by modernizing from custom built solutions to cost-efficient commercial off-the-shelf tools with expanded capabilities. Registries are shared data services in which common data is managed centrally but shared

⁸⁶ For more information, see: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/01/31/2025-02172/removing-barriers-to-american-leadership-in-artificial-intelligence>.

⁸⁷ For more information, see: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/07/accelerating-federal-permitting-of-data-center-infrastructure/>.

⁸⁸ For more information, see: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/03/25/2025-05197/eliminating-waste-and-saving-taxpayer-dollars-by-consolidating-procurement>.

⁸⁹ For additional information, see: <https://www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ336/PLAW-115publ336.pdf>.

broadly to improve data quality, enable integration and interoperability of data across program silos, and facilitate discovery of EPA information.

- Continuing to upgrade web infrastructure to meet statutory and security requirements.
- Continuing to support the capabilities of GeoPlatform, a shared enterprise technology for geospatial information and analysis, allowing EPA to support environmental decisions and share information with state, Tribal, and local partners during emergency response operations.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$6,682.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$946.0 / +17.0 FTE) This program change is a net increase due to a reduction in contracting resources and an increase in FTE to enhance transparency, oversight, and accountability by bringing critical AI expertise, records digitization efforts, and registry quality improvement functions back in-house. The program change also includes an investment to fund a Centralized Target Architecture to consolidate decentralized systems to help reduce IT expenditures, enhance data quality, and improve interoperability while streamlining interactions with states, Tribes, and localities.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute); Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act; Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA); Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA); Government Management Reform Act (GMRA); Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA); Rehabilitation Act of 1973 § 508; Geospatial Data Act of 2018; 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (P.L. 115-336); Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (PL 115-435); 44 USC §3507; Open, Public, Electronic, and Necessary Government Data Act.

Legal/ Science/ Regulatory/ Economic Review

Administrative Law

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

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

Objective(s): Incentivized Investment

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	\$5,366	\$5,905	\$4,988	-\$917
Total Budget Authority	\$5,366	\$5,905	\$4,988	-\$917
Total Workyears	22.4	20.7	23.1	2.4

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

This program supports the Administrative Law Judges (ALJ) Division and the Environmental Appeals Board (EAB) Division, independent divisions housed within EPA’s Office of Civil Rights and Adjudication.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.1, *Incentivized Investment*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the ALJ will continue to convene formal adjudication hearings as required by many of the below statutes. As the Agency reviews Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) registrations and makes determinations on certain claims against the Superfund under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) into FY 2027, the ALJ also will support adjudication of these time-sensitive matters. In FY 2027, the EAB will continue to efficiently and fairly adjudicate enforcement and permit appeals under all statutes as well as petitions for reimbursement under CERCLA, and time sensitive FIFRA proceedings.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,410.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$493.0 / +2.4 FTE) This program change is an increase to align with the Administration’s priority to guarantee the regulated community the right to due process of the law.

Statutory Authority:

Administrative Procedure Act (APA); Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Clean Water Act (CWA); Clean Air Act (CAA); Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA); Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA); Mercury-Containing and Rechargeable Battery Management Act (MCRBMA); the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships (APPS); Oil Pollution Act (OPA); American Innovation and Manufacturing Act (AIM Act); Alternative Dispute Resolution Act (ADRA); Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA); Magnusen-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA).

Alternative Dispute Resolution

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$474</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$585	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Budget Authority	\$1,059	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Workyears	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Program provides facilitation, mediation, public involvement, training, and consensus building advice and support for the Agency.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2027, the ADR Program is proposed for elimination as the Agency returns to its core statutory requirements. All statutory work will be accomplished in Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review programs or other applicable programs.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Administrative Dispute Resolution Act (ADRA) of 1996; Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1996; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute).

Civil Rights Program

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

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

Objective(s): Compliance and Enforcement

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$10,772</i>	<i>\$10,449</i>	<i>\$9,557</i>	<i>-\$892</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$10,772	\$10,449	\$9,557	-\$892
Total Workyears	55.4	47.1	46.5	-0.6

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total workyears in FY 2027 include 0.0 FTE in Civil Rights working capital fund (WCF) services, a decrease of 0.2 FTE.

Program Project Description:

The Civil Rights Program enforces federal civil rights laws that require equal employment opportunity for EPA employees and applicants seeking employment at EPA as well as laws that prohibit discrimination by recipients of federal financial assistance. The Civil Rights Program is proposed for reduction to reduce inefficiencies. This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission and advances federal responsibilities in a more cost-efficient manner.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.5, *Compliance and Enforcement*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Program ensures merit system principles are followed, so no employee or applicant is discriminated against thereby providing the EPA with the most qualified staff to contribute to EPA’s mission. The EEO Program seeks to avoid disruptions to the workplace that result from discrimination, harassment, and retaliation complaints by proactively addressing these issues.

The EEO Program is responsible for addressing informal complaints; providing counseling or alternative dispute resolution to resolve complaints; accepting/dismissing complaints; investigating complaints; providing employees and the Agency with a report of investigation; issuing Final Agency Decisions or forwarding materials to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) should the complainant elect a hearing before an EEOC Administrative Judge instead of a Final Agency Decision; monitoring settlement agreements and decisions finding discrimination; and processing accommodation requests based on disability, pregnancy, and sincerely held religious beliefs. Continued funding, training, and compliance with EEO regulations allows EPA to assert an affirmative defense against EEO complaints filed against it.

The External Civil Rights (ECR) Program helps to ensure clean air, water and land for all Americans. The ECR Program plans to improve efficiencies and streamline compliance with applicable federal nondiscrimination laws by recipients of and applicants for EPA financial assistance.

Office of Civil Rights and Adjudication

OCRA strategic plans include specific goals, implementation steps, and benchmarks that will serve as internal performance measures to ensure accountabilities for all its functions. In FY 2025, OCRA made improvements in the timeliness of completing Final Agency Decisions. It also innovated the processing of reasonable accommodation requests for people with disabilities due to the unprecedented number of requests it received following changes to federal policies. In FY 2027, OCRA will continue to advance its emphasis on process improvement, technology resources, and strategic human capital planning, and employee accountability through performance appraisals, awards, and other employment actions.

In FY 2027, the Civil Rights Program will dedicate most of its financial resources to the processing of discrimination complaints, to ensure prompt, effective, and efficient development of critical and required reports, and to enhance the accommodations process. It will do so by continuing to ensure compliance through development of strategic policy and training, and by engaging with critical EPA partners.

In FY 2027, the EEO Program will focus its work supporting core EEO statutory and regulatory requirements as follows:

- Enhance the efficiency of collateral-duty EEO counselors through training.
- Evaluate methods implemented to improve the timeliness of Final Agency Decisions, with a goal of reducing the time it takes to complete Final Agency Decisions.
- Transition and support the statutory requirements of the Alternative Dispute Resolution Program to provide facilitation, mediation, and conflict resolution services to efficiently reach final agreements throughout EPA Regions and Program Offices, as applicable.
- Work with EEO Officers, Program Management Officers, and the Office of Finance and Administration and other EPA stakeholders to improve the process for developing the annual Management Directive 715 report.
- Oversee EPA's proactive programs to combat discrimination consistent with EPA's legal obligations under EEO laws and regulations.
- Provide effective training and tools for managers in carrying out their EEO responsibilities.
- Evaluate and revise, as necessary accommodation processes and templates to improve the timeliness, efficiency, and consistency of communications and to continue to ensure EPA does not release sensitive personally identifiable information.
- Deliver disability, pregnancy, and religious accommodations training for employees and supervisors.
- Enhance customer service and communication through feedback and engagement with users.

In FY 2027, the ECR program will focus its work supporting core statutory and regulatory requirements as follows:

- Advance cooperative federalism and cross-agency partnership, by providing guidance, training, and technical assistance to EPA applicants and recipients and other internal and external stakeholders.
- Conduct pre-and post-award reviews to ensure applicant and recipient compliance through review of regulatory requirements and the provision of technical assistance.
- Undertake timely and effective complaint investigations and/or resolutions to ensure compliance with applicable federal nondiscrimination laws.
- Update and refine processes and guidance, such as the case resolution manual, to ensure alignment with EPA priorities.
- Collaborate with EPA offices to ensure EPA complies with access policies and procedures consistent with federal law, Executive Orders, and EPA policies.
- Provide transparency by affirmatively delivering information and case-related documents to the public through an online complaint docket.
- Engage in federal interagency collaboration and coordination on complaints, compliance reviews, and policy guidance to enforce federal civil rights laws consistent with law, Executive Orders, and EPA policies and priorities.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$803.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$89.0 / -0.4 FTE) This program is proposed for reduction to align with Administration priorities, to unleash American energy and economic growth. These adjustments will enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in a more cost-efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

The Equal Pay Act of 1963; Title VI and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA) of 1967; Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972; § 13 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972; §§ 501, 504, 505, and 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; the Age Discrimination Act of 1975; the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act (GINA) of 2008; the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act (PWFA) of 2022. Administrative Dispute Resolution Act (ADRA) of 1996; Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1996; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Integrated Environmental Strategies

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

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

Objective(s): Incentivized Investment

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$14,752</i>	<i>\$6,763</i>	<i>\$7,821</i>	<i>\$1,058</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$14,752	\$6,763	\$7,821	\$1,058
Total Workyears	59.1	20.8	14.4	-6.4

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Integrated Environmental Strategies (IES) Program advances the Agency’s mission of protecting human health and the environment while promoting economic growth from the national level to the community level.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.1, *Incentivized Investment*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Permit Streamlining

This program demonstrates new approaches to streamline and reduce unnecessary burdens and to help communities meet their environmental and economic needs. As part of EPA’s *FY 2026 – FY 2030 Learning Agenda*, EPA will examine the extent to which EPA grant programs achieve their intended environmental and human health outcomes while being good stewards of tax dollars. Findings will inform the Agency’s ability to monitor, report, and improve on those outcomes. In FY 2027, this program will focus on permit streamlining, with the goal of developing permitting technology standards.

Updating Permitting Technology for the 21st Century

On April 15, 2025, President Trump issued a Presidential Memorandum (PM) on Updating Permitting Technology for the 21st Century.⁹⁰ The memorandum directed the White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) to establish and lead an interagency Permitting Innovation Center that will design and test prototype tools that could be implemented pursuant to the Permitting Technology Action Plan for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) reviews and other environmental permits and authorizations. On April 30, 2025, CEQ announced the establishment of a Permitting Innovation Center that will coordinate implementation of the PM, develop the Permitting Technology Action Plan (PTAP) and oversee agency implementation of

⁹⁰ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/updating-permitting-technology-for-the-21st-century/>.

the PTAP.⁹¹ The Center's work will support the Agency's ability to maximize the use of technology in environmental review and permitting processes for infrastructure projects. The objective of the Center is to develop a software system capable of tracking the permitting process including case management systems, application submission and tracking portals, automation of application and review processes, data exchange between agency systems, and acceleration of complex reviews. 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 NEPA. EPA will play a critical part in advancing the latest cutting-edge permitting software.

In addition, in FY 2027, the IES Program will focus its resources to accelerate permitting activities compatible with 21st Century technology (i.e., AI/automation). The IES Program will maximize the use of technology in environmental reviews for infrastructure projects. EPA will prepare and support the transition of EPA's major permitting programs into the 21st Century with automation and AI while strengthening engagement and coordination with coregulating partners to use AI/automation to enhance permit quality, timelines, and integrity.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$1,058.0 / -6.4 FTE) This net program change refocuses resources to advance permit automation and energy activities to drive economic growth in tandem with environmental protection. This change endeavors to deconstruct wasteful spending, reduce unnecessary burden on EPA partners and the regulated community in order to unleash American energy and economic growth, and refocus EPA on its mission.

Statutory Authority:

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

⁹¹ For additional information, please visit: https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Memorandum-CEO-Establishment-of-Permitting-Innovation-Center_4.30.2025.pdf.

Legal Advice: Environmental Program

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	\$60,697	\$54,477	\$52,554	-\$1,923
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$4,140	\$608	\$593	-\$15
Total Budget Authority	\$64,837	\$55,085	\$53,147	-\$1,938
Total Workyears	269.2	215.8	269.4	53.6

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total workyears in FY 2027 include 5.5 FTE funded by TSCA fees and 22.0 FTE to support Legal Advice working capital fund (WCF) services, an increase of 16.2 FTE.

Program Project Description:

The Legal Advice: Environmental Program provides legal counseling and litigation support for core environmental programs. This program provides legal representation, legal counseling, and legal support for all Agency activities directed at achieving EPA's core mission to protect human health and the environment.

The program provides legal counsel on nearly every major action the Agency takes. This includes playing a central role in all statutory and regulatory interpretation, advice, creation, and implementation for new and existing rules, petitions and emergency responses, and policies under EPA's environmental authority. When an agency action is challenged in court, the program, in coordination with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), defends the action or provides support and legal counsel and ensures adherence to court orders and mandates.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.3, *Organizational Excellence*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The program plays a central role in supporting the Administrator's top priorities by providing a legal framework to enable EPA's initiatives to move forward effectively, lawfully, and sustainably. In FY 2027, the program will continue to provide legal support to ensure implementation of environmental laws in line with the Administration's goals. Additionally, in FY 2027, the program will continue to manage voluminous federal court litigation. The program has managed hundreds of litigation matters in federal court, including over 120 new cases filed in FY 2025 alone. These cases involve, among other things, challenges to major rulemaking decisions, permitting decisions, and pesticide registration actions.

The program provides legal counsel on Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) new and existing chemical risk determinations, designing effective legal strategies for defending these decisions or reconsidering them, as appropriate, including challenges to the TSCA section 6 risk management rules for asbestos, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, and the Framework rule for TSCA section 6 risk evaluations. In FY 2027, the program will continue to provide legal counseling for these different rulemakings or other decisions under TSCA, as well as providing counseling in support of decisions arising under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), the Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), and the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Program.

In FY 2027, the program will provide legal support to DOJ in high profile litigation. For reference, the program advised on three Clean Air Act (CAA) cases argued before the Supreme Court. These cases presented questions pertaining to proper venue in the context of good neighboring State Implementation Plans (*Oklahoma v. EPA*); small refinery exemptions from the Renewable Fuel Standards (*EPA v. Calumet*); and Article III standing in the context of waivers of preemption for California’s motor vehicle standards (*Diamond Alternative Energy v. EPA*). The program also provides and will continue to provide legal support and counseling on: EPA rulemakings to revise regulations affecting the oil, gas, and power plant sectors to promote energy production; actions to approve State Implementation Plans that promote cooperative federalism; actions making New Source Review (NSR) permitting requirements more efficient; and actions revising greenhouse gas standards for the automotive sector, providing greater flexibility to auto manufacturers and supporting American auto jobs.

In FY 2027, the program will continue to provide counseling on deregulatory actions, including the development of expedited “good cause” rulemakings consistent with Executive Order (EO) 14219: *Ensuring Lawful Governance and Implementing The President's "Department Of Government Efficiency" Deregulatory Initiative*.⁹² The program counsels on other transition-related administrative matters, including: EO 14192: *Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation* and EO 14270: *Zero-Based Regulatory Budgeting to Unleash American Energy*;⁹³ delay of effective dates, or administrative stays of published EPA rules; extension of public comment periods for regulations pursuant to the Presidential Memorandum “*Regulatory Freeze Pending Review*”;⁹⁴ and “sunsetting” of multiple Federal Advisory Committees consistent with Agency and Administration priorities. The program also co-leads efforts to leverage and integrate Artificial Intelligence into Agency rulemaking efforts. The program advises on Agency-specific implications and considerations related to the America First Trade Policy and advises on the Agency’s complementary efforts to restore American energy dominance.

In FY 2027, the program, together with DOJ, will represent EPA in court challenges to Agency actions and inactions. The program’s work supports EPA priorities, including cooperative federalism and cross-agency partnerships with agencies such as DOJ, the Department of the Army, and the Army Corps of Engineers.

⁹² For additional information, please see: [EO 14219](#).

⁹³ For additional information, please see: [EO 14192](#).

⁹⁴ For additional information, please see: [Federal Register: Regulatory Freeze Pending Review](#).

The Agency requests an investment of \$7.8 million and 36.4 FTE to support the program's rise in statutory and regulatory work, ensuring and maintaining the highest level of service and effectively meeting growing challenges and advancing the Administration's priorities. This increased workload is expected in FY 2027 in several areas including: a new program under the recently enacted "Good Samaritan" legislation; major changes to flagship solid waste rules; a new federal permitting apparatus for Coal Combustion Residuals; fuel and mobile source matters under the CAA; a backlog of pending FIFRA registration decisions and TSCA new chemical approvals; TSCA risk evaluations and risk management rules for existing chemicals; and numerous Endangered Species Act biological evaluations supporting FIFRA pesticide registration review decisions. In addition, the proposed increase may permit the program to reengage on issues which it no longer has the capability to cover due to decreased staffing resources such as legal counseling related to state implementation plans (SIPs) and air permits.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$9,799.0) This net change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$7,876.0 / +36.4 FTE) This program change is an increase which aligns resources to focus on counseling and legal advice on the highest Agency priorities and on litigation support to help ensure that human health and the environment are protected.

Statutory Authority:

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

Legal Advice: Support Program

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$17,677</i>	<i>\$15,286</i>	<i>\$17,665</i>	<i>\$2,379</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$17,677	\$15,286	\$17,665	\$2,379
Total Workyears	75.6	58.7	77.1	18.4

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total workyears in FY 2027 include 3.5 FTE funded by TSCA fees and 0.2 FTE to support Legal Advice working capital fund (WCF) services, an increase of 0.6 FTE.

Program Project Description:

The Legal Advice: Support Program provides legal support for EPA's highest operational priorities. This program provides legal counsel to ensure the Agency complies with laws and policies governing its operations. The program provides legal representational services, legal counseling, and legal support for a wide variety of essential operations, including providing legal counseling and support on employment, appropriations, intellectual property, national security, grants, contracts, and information law-related matters.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.3, *Organizational Excellence*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the program will continue to provide legal counsel to reinforce EPA's commitment to efficient, accountable, and transparent government principles that align directly with the Administrator's priorities. The program also will defend the Agency in complex litigations, many involving large sums of appropriated funds. These cases require expert legal counsel and representation to safeguard taxpayer dollars, uphold the law, and ensure fair outcomes that withstand judicial scrutiny. The program will continue to experience increased demand for legal counsel and litigation support in FY 2027. In particular, counsel on contracts, grants, appropriations, information, and employment matters is anticipated to increase. In FY 2027, the program also will continue to work closely with the Department of Justice (DOJ) on cases in these program areas, including litigation relating to the Agency's termination or pause in hundreds of grants worth billions of taxpayer dollars. The program's counsel empowers EPA to operate more efficiently, reduce bureaucratic delays, and coordinate more effectively with federal, state, and local partners.

In FY 2027, the program will continue to provide legal counsel to assist the Agency to provide technical assistance to Congress on appropriations in response to emergencies, such as hurricanes,

wildfires, and other natural and environmental disasters. The program also will work collaboratively with EPA programs, EPA regions, and DOJ in all aspects of its work, including litigation and administrative claims processes.

Additionally, in FY 2027, the program will provide legal counsel to the Agency regarding artificial intelligence (AI), including appropriate use of AI systems by federal employees, AI use case inventory reporting, and development of Agency guidance and policies consistent with AI executive orders and OMB memoranda. This will include legal counsel on the rollout of Agency AI tools like Chat Tool and a pilot project using AI tools in Agency rulemaking. Additionally, the program will provide critical counseling on litigation hold management, including a major project to reduce Agency litigation risk by ensuring non-responsive custodians acknowledge pending litigation holds. The program also will continue to review and process Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, FOIA appeals, and Touhy requests; fee waiver applications; and applications for expedited processing. Through application of lean management techniques and methods and by applying new technologies, including AI as appropriate, EPA will continue to improve FOIA processing efficiency. The Agency will continue to reduce the backlog of overdue FOIA requests that has built up over many years due to the increased complexity and volume of electronic records required to be searched, collected, and reviewed.

Finally, in FY 2027, the program will continue to provide legal counsel on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Confidential Business Information (CBI) issues. The program will continue to develop streamlining measures to more quickly process a large influx of periodic reports than previously possible and keep its backlog of TSCA CBI reviews to a minimum. Additionally, the program will review technology transfer agreements related to research with external partners, respond to patent actions, and review employee reports of inventions. This work furthers the Agency's mission, aids in cross-agency partnerships, and generates licensing revenue for the Agency's research centers.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,848.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$4,227.0 / +17.8 FTE) This program change is an increase to align resources to focus on high priority FOIA cases and provide legal counseling and support for EPA's operations.

Statutory Authority:

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

Regional Science and Technology

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	\$798	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Budget Authority	\$798	\$0	\$0	\$0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA’s Regional Science and Technology (RS&T) program provides regional support to Agency programs, including the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Clean Water Act (CWA); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Clean Air Act (CAA); and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) programs. The RS&T Program supports laboratory analysis and mobile laboratory services to provide scientific data on environmental pollutants and conditions for Agency decision-makers.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

This program has been discontinued in the FY 2026 Enacted Budget, and no resources are proposed for this program in FY 2027. All applicable statutory work under the Clean Air Act will be accomplished in other programs within the Legal/Science/Regulatory/Economic Review Program Area.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Clean Water Act (CWA); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Clean Air Act (CAA); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); Pollution Prevention Act (PPA); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

Goal: Bring Back and Protect American Auto Jobs

Objective(s): Smart Regulations

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$17,475</i>	<i>\$16,482</i>	<i>\$16,887</i>	<i>\$405</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$17,475	\$16,482	\$16,887	\$405
Total Workyears	74.2	65.7	71.2	5.5

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities. Total work years in FY 2027 include 0.0 FTE in Regulatory/Economic, Management and Analysis working capital fund (WCF) services, a decrease of 0.3 FTE.

Program Project Description:

The Regulatory/Economic, Management and Analysis Program is responsible for reviewing the Agency’s regulations to ensure that they are developed in accordance with the governing statutes, executive orders, and Agency commitments and are based on sound technical, economic, and policy assumptions. Further, the program ensures consistent and appropriate economic analysis of regulatory actions, conducts analyses of regulatory and non-regulatory approaches, and considers interactions between regulations across different environmental media.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 5/Objective 5.2, *Smart Regulations*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

This program assists the Administrator and senior agency staff in implementing new regulatory policy priorities, including Executive Order (EO) 14154, *Unleashing American Energy*,⁹⁵ EO 14192, *Unleashing Prosperity through Deregulation*, EO 14219, *Ensuring Lawful Governance and Implementing the President’s “Department of Government Efficiency” Deregulatory Initiative*,⁹⁶ and the President’s memorandum on Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis.⁹⁷ This program also assists the Administrator and other senior agency leaders in implementing regulatory policy priorities.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue its efforts to assess and review the costs and benefits to businesses, jobs, communities, government entities, and the broader economy associated with economically significant regulatory action to maximize the net benefits of policies protecting human health and

⁹⁵ For more information, please see: <https://public-inspection.federalregister.gov/2025-01956.pdf>.

⁹⁶ For more information, please see: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/02/25/2025-03138/ensuring-lawful-governance-and-implementing-the-presidents-department-of-government-efficiency>.

⁹⁷ For more information, please see: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/delivering-emergency-price-relief-for-american-families-and-defeating-the-cost-of-living-crisis/>.

the environment. EPA will collect data and build models to assess regulatory proposals and their impact on costs, benefits, and economic performance. On March 12, 2025, the Administrator announced the Agency would undertake 31 deregulatory actions to advance the President's executive orders and *Powering the Great American Comeback Initiative*. Activities include:

- Continue to develop and deploy EPA's economy-wide model for analyzing the economic, distributional, and macroeconomic impacts of environmental regulatory actions as the costs savings or costs ripple through the broader economy. EPA will continue to update the model consistently with recommendations from EPA's Science Advisory Board, deploy the model in regulatory analysis where appropriate, and advance the development of open-source data resources to support transparent analysis.
- Continue to manage EPA's implementation of EOs, including development and management of the annual regulatory budget, analyzing potential areas of cost savings, ensuring EPA continues to meet or exceed the goal of repealing 10 regulations for each new regulation issued, pursuant to EO 14192.
- Provide analysis, technical assistance, and review for economic analyses prepared by EPA to ensure compliance with statutory and related requirements, such as OMB Circular A-4 on Regulatory Analysis and EO 12866. Provide the Administrator and the public with high-quality analyses of the costs, benefits, and impacts on jobs, businesses, and communities to inform decision-making and ensure transparency about the consequences of regulation.⁹⁸
- Provide updates to EPA's *Guidelines for Preparing Economic Analyses* including a companion handbook, model, and data for analyzing regulatory impacts on domestic competitiveness and the costs of shifting production and jobs overseas. The guidelines help ensure EPA's analyses provide a complete and consistent accounting of the economic benefits, costs, and impacts of regulatory actions consistent with best economic methods.
- Assess the effect of environmental regulations or deregulation on the cost of living for American households. Develop open-source data, economic models, and guidance to support EPA analyses that provide decision makers with evidence on household budget impacts.
- Conduct more detailed employment analysis of regulatory actions (both the direct and indirect employment impacts) to identify options consistent with current policy goals, including developing data and models to help evaluate the impacts of regulatory job displacement and the benefits of avoiding those effects.
- Continuing development and reach deployment of a modeling platform capable of assessing the benefits of national regulations that affect water quality. This effort will allow EPA to conduct required regulatory analysis consistent with the best available data and evidence in a more consistent, transparent, and cost-effective manner.
- Continue to develop EPA's semiannual unified Regulatory Agenda, while ensuring EPA complies with requirements under EO 14192, and manage EPA's compliance with the Congressional Review Act.⁹⁹
- Manage EPA's internal Action Development Process and expand and upgrade regulatory planning and tracking tools to facilitate timely decisions and coordination across programs.

⁹⁸ For more information, please see: [Guidelines for Preparing Economic Analyses, 3rd Edition | US EPA](#).

⁹⁹ For more information on the Congressional Review Act, please see: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-104publ121/pdf/PLAW-104publ121.pdf>.

- Serve as EPA’s liaison with the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs within OMB.
- Serve as EPA’s liaison with the Office of the Federal Register by reviewing, editing, and submitting documents for publication so that the public, states, other agencies, and Congress are informed about EPA’s regulatory activities in a timely manner.
- Support EPA’s Chief Statistical Officer, who will provide technical support for projects under EPA’s statutorily required Learning Agenda, evaluation plan, and capacity assessment; design statistically-sound policy analyses and evaluations; and provide technical assistance for EPA’s statistical activities.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,002.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$1,407.0 / +5.8 FTE) This program increases resources to implement deregulatory policy priorities and to assess, review, and improve the Agency's regulations and underlying economic tools.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute).

Science Advisory Board

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

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

Objective(s): Cooperative Federalism

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	\$3,186	\$3,192	\$3,935	\$743
Total Budget Authority	\$3,186	\$3,192	\$3,935	\$743
Total Workyears	13.8	13.5	17.3	3.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

Congress established EPA’s Science Advisory Board (SAB) in 1978, under the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Act, to advise the Administrator on a wide range of highly visible and important scientific matters. The Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) was established in 1977, under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, to provide independent advice to the EPA Administrator on the technical bases for EPA’s National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The SAB and the CASAC, both statutorily mandated Federal Advisory Committees, draw from a balanced range of non-EPA scientists and technical specialists from academia, state and Tribal agencies, independent research institutions, and industry. The program provides management and technical support to these advisory committees. The Committees provide EPA’s Administrator independent advice and objective scientific peer review on the technical aspects of environmental issues as well as the science used to establish criteria, standards, regulations, and research planning, as requested.¹⁰⁰

On March 12, 2025, the Administrator announced the EPA would be reconstituting the SAB and (CASAC). The SAB and CASAC are critical to ensuring that the Agency receives scientific advice consistent with its legal obligations to advance EPA’s core mission of protecting human health and the environment. Membership on the SAB and CASAC typically includes experts from Tribal and state government, academia, and industry. The scientific advice provided by the SAB and CASAC also may benefit and/or impact state government and other federal agency partners.

Maintaining a public facing website allows the Agency to receive nominations, a vehicle to ensure public transparency, share peer review topics for CASAC and SAB which include a review of assessments, Agency decisions, scientific data, and various National Ambient Air Quality Standards under the Science Assessment and Integrated Review Plans and receive public comments. In FY 2025, the Science Advisory Board Staff Office (SABSO) organized an officewide initiative to improve Special Government Employee (SGE) efficiency and effectiveness through standardized training materials for its peer reviewers. These actions are

¹⁰⁰ For more information, please see: <http://www.epa.gov/sab/> and <http://www.epa.gov/casac/>.

intended to reduce bottlenecks, promote efficiency, and improve the timeliness, and overall effectiveness of the SGEs and will be put in place in FY 2026 with the reinstatement of the new Board and Committee.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.2, *Cooperative Federalism* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

FY 2027 resource levels are an opportunity for EPA’s SAB to reprioritize activities after resetting the Board and focus on meeting peer review needs which meet minimum standards for a successful independent review. In FY 2027, the program will continue federally mandated CASAC reviews of assessments, health and ecological criteria for primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards, and other programmatic requests from the Administrator. The CASAC expects to conduct two such NAAQS reviews in FY 2027. The SAB also anticipates six reviews of supporting science associated with Agency’s intentions for proposed rulemakings in FY 2026, completing the reviews for final decisions as made by EPA’s Administrator or program in FY 2027. For FY 2027, the SAB and CASAC will continue focusing on efficiency, increasing transparency and public participation, and expects to complete nine advisory reports.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$193.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$936.0 / +3.8 FTE) This program increases the Science Advisory Board Program to support conducting peer reviews, and the logistical and website support provided to help the SAB and CASAC adhere to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

Statutory Authority:

Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act (ERDDAA); Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA); Clean Air Act (CAA); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

Operations and Administration

Acquisition Management

Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$32,376</i>	<i>\$30,077</i>	<i>\$31,551</i>	<i>\$1,474</i>
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$200	\$161	\$132	-\$29
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$27,810	\$15,207	\$23,285	\$8,078
Total Budget Authority	\$60,386	\$45,445	\$54,968	\$9,523
Total Workyears	285.0	245.7	281.8	36.1

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA’s Acquisition Management Program supports the Agency’s contract activities, which cover planning, awarding, and administering contracts for the Agency. This program will realize savings as EPA forecasts improvements in acquisition management which will allow EPA to maintain existing program services while focusing resources on core mission and statutory work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.3, *Organizational Excellence*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The Acquisition Management Program plays a critical role in advancing the Agency’s mission while aligning operations with Executive Orders (EO) 14240: *Eliminating Waste and Saving Taxpayer Dollars by Consolidating Procurement*¹⁰¹ and EO 14222: *Implementing the President’s “Department of Government Efficiency” Cost Efficiency Initiative*.¹⁰² Operations will focus on improving acquisition lifecycle management, promoting fiscal responsibility, and increasing operational efficiencies across all procurement activities. The program supports cost-efficient procurement activity to advance core agency mission priorities.

In FY 2027, EPA will prioritize implementation of the President’s Made in America (MIA) agenda¹⁰³ and laws, including full deployment of its enhanced Market Research Services Application. The Market Research Services Application (also called the Market Research Application) will become the Agency’s central market research repository and Buy American

¹⁰¹ For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/03/25/2025-05197/eliminating-waste-and-saving-taxpayer-dollars-by-consolidating-procurement>.

¹⁰² For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/03/03/2025-03527/implementing-the-presidents-department-of-government-efficiency-cost-efficiency-initiative>.

¹⁰³ For more information, see <https://www.madeinamerica.gov/>.

Act/Build America Buy American (BAA and BABA) waiver tracking system. The application supports EPA Made in America (MIA) requirements and EPA’s focus on increased efficiency, as well as improves EPA’s alignment with the federal MIA Office (MIAO) goal to introduce a federal MIA research and waiver tracking system. The application has not been implemented but is currently being developed with an anticipated agency-wide availability by end of 3rd Quarter FY 2026. This market intelligence driving platform, supported by real-time data entry will automate market research documentation processes; create EPA market intelligence readily available to the Agency acquisition and Build America, Buy America (BABA) financial assistance agreements workforce; help procurement teams identify American-made goods that meet domestic content thresholds to support American economy-building and minimize waiver use; and provide consistent demand signals to industry for critical items.

Acquisition Modernization Initiatives

In FY 2027, EPA will leverage available expanded functionalities to the Agency’s contract writing system to help develop requirements, streamline solicitations, manage vendor evaluation, conduct best value assessment, promote data integrity and reporting. Additionally, EPA will explore the potential of artificial intelligence to strengthen the following initiatives:

Policy Reformation and Simplification

In line with EO 14275: “*Restoring Common Sense to Federal Procurement*,”¹⁰⁴ 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.

Strengthening Acquisition Planning

EPA will enhance acquisition planning, emphasizing early engagement with program offices using modern visualization tools. In addition, EPA will ensure procurement requirements align with mission critical priorities, are cost-effective and reduce redundancy. Moreover, the program will advance acquisition planning, resulting in reduced procurement lead-times, more competitive and compliant awards, and greater support of initiatives outlined in current Executive Orders.

Contract Closeout Unliquidated Obligation Reduction Initiative

EPA will prioritize the timely closeout of expired contracts by centralizing contract closeout to support financial stewardship of taxpayer resources. Proper closeout procedures ensure that all obligations under the contract and relevant regulations have been met, minimizing the risk of legal disputes. EPA will implement timely closeout procedures for each contract period resulting in the release of unused funds prior to funds expiration.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

¹⁰⁴ For more information, see: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/04/18/2025-06839/restoring-common-sense-to-federal-procurement>.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,472.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to annual payroll increases, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$2,946.0 / +16.5 FTE) This program change is a increase to reflect efficiencies gained through adoption of common-sense improvements to the federal acquisition process and contract consolidation efforts. This program is proposed for reduction in alignment with Administration priorities to use taxpayer dollars efficiently and to eliminate the use of wasteful spending.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute).

Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance

Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$86,699</i>	<i>\$88,792</i>	<i>\$80,475</i>	<i>-\$8,317</i>
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$593	\$464	\$439	-\$25
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$32,084	\$20,724	\$21,993	\$1,269
Total Budget Authority	\$119,376	\$109,980	\$102,907	-\$7,073
Total Workyears	456.4	423.0	379.6	-43.4

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total workyears in FY 2027 include 0.0 FTE in Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance working capital fund (WCF) services, a decrease of 41.6 FTE.

Program Project Description:

This program directly contributes to the efficiency and effectiveness of EPA's operations and strengthens the integrity of these operations. The Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance Program supports integrated planning, budgeting, financial management, performance measurement, operational process improvement, evidence-building, risk assessments, reporting, and financial systems to ensure effective stewardship of resources. Functions include financial payment and support services; general and specialized fiscal and accounting services; strategic planning and accountability for environmental, fiscal, and managerial results; executing an Enterprise Risk Management Program to support effective and efficient mission delivery and decision-making; providing policy, systems, training, reports, and oversight essential for EPA's financial operations; managing the agencywide Working Capital Fund; and managing the Agency's annual budget and performance process.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.3, *Organizational Excellence*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The program will ensure that all EPA programs are fiscally responsible and reflect a high level of management integrity. This program provides support for EPA's financial services and will efficiently and consistently deliver nationwide results. EPA will maintain key planning, budgeting, performance measurement, risk assessment, and financial management activities. The program will sustain operations and maintenance of core Agency financial management systems: Compass, PeoplePlus (Time and Attendance), Budget Formulation System (including Performance Module), and related financial reporting systems. The program will modernize, standardize, and streamline internal business processes and use additional federal and/or internal shared services to support the Administrator's priorities.

During FY 2027, the program will implement the draft *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan* which serves as a blueprint to implement EPA's *Powering the Great American Comeback* initiative emphasizing both cross-agency partnerships and work with state and federal partners. EPA will develop and implement quantitative performance goals as well as a focused program of evidence-building and evaluation to improve results. As part of EPA's *FY 2026-2030 Learning Agenda*,¹⁰⁵ EPA will examine the extent to which EPA grant programs achieve environmental and human health outcomes while being good stewards of tax dollars. Findings will inform the Agency's ability to monitor, report, and improve on those outcomes.

In FY 2027, EPA will set policies and procedures to support offices and regions to develop process improvements for problem-solving. As part of this work, the program will provide leadership in data tracking, analysis, and problem-solving to support EPA's permitting reforms. For example, the program facilitated a continuous improvement project to reduce the time it takes for the Agency to issue Class VI well permits and standardize EPA's Class VI permitting process across regions and is continuing to support ongoing efforts.

In FY 2027, the program will leverage the Agency financial data to further align with the Administration's priority under Executive Order 14179, *Removing Barriers to American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence*;¹⁰⁶ and the Office of Management and Budget Memorandums M-25-21 Accelerating Federal Use of AI through Innovation, Governance, and Public Trust and M-25-22 Driving Efficient Acquisition of Artificial Intelligence in Government.^{107,108} The Agency, through responsible and effective use of artificial intelligence (AI) in financial management, will ensure strong stewardship of taxpayer dollars as it increases data transparency and accountability. The program will continue implementing its Data Strategy that builds on the foundation necessary for successful AI adoption across Agency partners. Within the Data Strategy, the Metadata Management Plan will enable AI to effectively locate and utilize data. The program will continue to leverage Agency tools to connect EPA's financial system with the Enterprise Data Catalog, providing the data foundation needed for AI.

In FY 2027, the program will carefully build on its AI and automation strategy to guide the use of AI and automation in a responsible and effective manner as it incorporates AI and Automation in daily operations. The effort includes increasing data literacy for all program staff, enhancing technical skills, and leveraging best practices by partnering with other Federal agencies. The effort includes piloting AI in key financial areas to ensure resources are utilized appropriately. By improving financial data quality, accessibility, and governance, the program is creating a foundation where AI can thrive and provide essential data to support the mission.

¹⁰⁵ For more information please see: [FY 2026-2030 Learning Agenda](#).

¹⁰⁶ For more information please see: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/removing-barriers-to-american-leadership-in-artificial-intelligence/>.

¹⁰⁷ For more information please see: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/M-25-21-Accelerating-Federal-Use-of-AI-through-Innovation-Governance-and-Public-Trust.pdf>.

¹⁰⁸ For more information please see: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/M-25-22-Driving-Efficient-Acquisition-of-Artificial-Intelligence-in-Government.pdf>.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to support Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) requirements in accordance with EPA's Implementation Plan.¹⁰⁹ The Chief Information Officer will continue to be engaged throughout the budget planning process to ensure that IT needs are properly planned and resourced.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$11,163.0) This net change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefit costs.
- (+\$2,846.0 / -7.0 FTE) This net program change reflects an investment to expand and improve the functionality of essential core financial, budget and payroll systems at EPA, move existing applications into the cloud, and advance AI and machine learning to further efficiencies. This investment is offset by a decrease, to balance work efficiencies across the Agency and to use taxpayer dollars responsibly.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified as Title 5 App.) (EPA's organic statute).

¹⁰⁹ For more information please see: <http://www.epa.gov/open/fitara-implementation-plan-and-chief-information-officer-assignment-plan>.

Facilities Infrastructure and Operations

Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	\$281,585	\$258,274	\$252,262	-\$6,012
Science & Technology	\$68,981	\$64,714	\$60,311	-\$4,403
Building and Facilities	\$7,147	\$34,000	\$28,900	-\$5,100
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$457	\$764	\$627	-\$137
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$275	\$676	\$555	-\$121
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$65,886	\$66,713	\$61,868	-\$4,845
Total Budget Authority	\$424,331	\$425,141	\$404,523	-\$20,618
Total Workyears	295.1	256.2	308.0	51.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total workyears in FY 2027 include 3.1 FTE in Facilities Infrastructure and Operations working capital fund (WCF) services, an increase of 2.7 FTE.

Program Project Description:

This program will realize savings as EPA anticipates improvements in workforce efficiency and facilities consolidation, allowing for a reduction in resources needed to maintain agency facilities. Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) resources in the Facilities Infrastructure and Operations Program fund the Agency’s rent, utilities, and security.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.3, *Organizational Excellence*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to invest in the reconfiguration of EPA’s workspaces, enabling the Agency to release office space and avoid long-term rent costs, consistent with Public Law 114-287, the *Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016*. In compliance with Executive Order (EO) 14274: *Restoring Common Sense to Federal Office Space Management*,¹¹⁰ as well as EO 14210: *Implementing the President’s “Department of Government Efficiency” Workforce Optimization Initiative*.¹¹¹

¹¹⁰ For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/04/18/2025-06838/restoring-common-sense-to-federal-office-space-management>.

¹¹¹ For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/02/14/2025-02762/implementing-the-presidents-department-of-government-efficiency-workforce-optimization-initiative>.

EPA is working to reduce office, laboratory and warehouse space. This has the potential to provide an avoidance of approximately \$19 million in rent, utilities, and security across all appropriations in FY 2027. This will help offset EPA's escalating rent and security costs and reduce taxpayer burden. The Agency is working to vacate its Houston regional laboratory and consolidate into the Ada, OK facility for an annual rent savings of \$3.5 million and space reduction of 41,126 square feet. EPA employees will remain in the current region. The Agency also is aggressively pursuing footprint reductions in its most expensive leased facilities. Due to persistent issues with the current Region 4 Headquarters and insufficient space at the Los Angeles facility, the Agency has begun the process to secure new leases in both locations. For FY 2027, the Agency is estimating \$140 million for rent, \$8.6 million for utilities, and \$30.7 million for security in the EPM appropriation. EPA uses a standard methodology to ensure that rent charging appropriately reflects planned and enacted resources at the appropriation level.

In FY 2027, the Agency will support optimization of office and laboratory space to right-size the Agency's footprint while supporting activities necessary for lab consolidation, retrofitting of laboratories with technologies and AI automation, and releasing of excess office space in high-cost areas. These investments along with ongoing activities will decrease the growth of long-term rent costs, reduce its footprint, and create a more efficient, collaborative, and technologically sophisticated workplace. As an approved example, the Agency will relinquish space in Region 2 (New York) to reduce occupancy in a high-cost market while maintaining mission delivery. This approach also will be applied in other high-cost leasing areas, aligned to lease cycles and contingent on Agency leadership decisions. In FY 2025, the percentage of space utilized at the GSA goal of 150 square feet per person at EPA owned and leased facilities was 38 percent. Investments in space optimization will advance EPA's goal of a higher space utilization rate and improve the use of EPA's workspaces.

EPA will continue to manage lease and occupancy agreements with GSA, maintain EPA facilities, fleet, and equipment, and fund costs associated with utilities and building security needs. EPA also will track capital equipment and meet Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and applicable environmental regulatory obligations and provide safety, health and environmental management (SHEM) support training to headquarters and field staff (e.g., SHEM managers, industrial hygienists, radiation safety officers, and on-Scene Coordinators). In addition, the Agency will continue to utilize GSA's Managed Service Office, *USAccess*, and Enterprise Physical Access Control System (ePACS) programs. *USAccess* provides standardized HSPD-12 approved Personal Identity Verification (PIV) cards and ePACS provides centralized access control of EPA facilities, including restricted and secure areas.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$3,348.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.

- (-\$14,251.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the recalculation of transit subsidy, rent, utilities, and security.
- (+\$11,587.0 / +45.4 FTE) This program change is an investment to enhance transparency, oversight and public accountability by bringing critical facility management and operations activities back in-house. This program change also supports optimization of office and laboratory space.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Property and Administration Services Act (FPAS); Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute).

Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management

Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$32,274</i>	<i>\$30,263</i>	<i>\$26,596</i>	<i>-\$3,667</i>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$4,880	\$2,730	\$2,834	\$104
Total Budget Authority	\$37,154	\$32,993	\$29,430	-\$3,563
Total Workyears	161.1	140.6	145.4	4.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

Environmental Program and Management (EPM) resources in the Financial Assistance Grants and Interagency Agreement (IA) Management Program support the management of grants and IAs, and suspension and debarment activities. This program reflects proposed savings as EPA increases efficiencies of Agency operations.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.3, *Organizational Excellence*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to implement activities to achieve efficiencies while enhancing quality and accountability. EPA will continue implementing the indirect cost requirements in 2 CFR Part 200,¹¹² *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, to close loopholes, decrease complexity, and increase transparency. In addition, the Agency will prioritize implementation of the President's Made in America agenda and Made in America laws.¹¹³ EPA will use all tools available, consistent with law, to maximize the use of goods, products, and materials produced in the United States, minimize the use of waivers, and provide clear and consistent demand signals to industry on federal demand for critical items.

EPA will continue to focus on reducing the administrative burden on EPA and grants recipients and on improving grants management procedures by: 1) streamlining EPA's grants management policies through a new comprehensive framework to guide policy development, implementation, compliance, and review; 2) developing the FY 2026-2030 Grants Management Plan that aligns with Administration priorities; and 3) using a risk-based method of pre- and post-award monitoring for grants to more effectively ensure compliance with financial and administrative management

¹¹² For more information, see <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-2/subtitle-A/chapter-II/part-200>.

¹¹³ For more information, see <https://www.madeinamerica.gov/>.

requirements. All efforts to improve the grant making process will be completed in accordance with Executive Order (EO) 14332: *Improving Oversight of Federal Grantmaking* and other future executive orders on grants management.¹¹⁴

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to implement EO 14240: *Eliminating Waste and Saving Taxpayer Dollars by Consolidating Procurement* including the potential transfer of common spend procurements, such as Information Technology contracts, to the General Services Administration (GSA) through interagency assisted acquisition agreements.¹¹⁵ Leveraging GSA-managed assisted acquisition for common goods and services will enable the Agency to focus more effectively on its core mission.

The Agency will continue to make use of discretionary debarments and suspensions as well as statutory disqualifications under the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act to protect the government's business interests. In FY 2027, EPA will focus suspension and debarment activity on the most egregious violations. Congress and federal courts have long recognized federal agencies' inherent authority and obligation to exclude non-responsible parties from eligibility to receive government contracts and non-procurement awards (for example: grants, cooperative agreements, loans, and loan guarantees). Several recent federal statutes, GAO reports, and OMB directives require that federal agencies administer effective suspension and debarment programs to protect the public's interest and the integrity of federal programs.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$5,732.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to annual payroll increases, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$2,065.0 / +8.2 FTE) This program change is an increase to implement Executive Order 14240: *Eliminating Waste and Saving Taxpayer Dollars by Consolidating Procurement* and to transitioning 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.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute); Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act; Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act § 2455.

¹¹⁴ For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/08/12/2025-15344/improving-oversight-of-federal-grantmaking>.

¹¹⁵ Executive Order 14240: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/03/eliminating-waste-and-saving-taxpayer-dollars-by-consolidating-procurement/>.

Human Resources Management

Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$54,584</i>	<i>\$50,137</i>	<i>\$41,820</i>	<i>-\$8,317</i>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$8,238	\$6,820	\$6,230	-\$590
Total Budget Authority	\$62,821	\$56,957	\$48,050	-\$8,907
Total Workyears	272.0	210.4	214.7	4.3

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities. Total workyears in FY 2027 include 2.0 FTE to support Human Resources Management working capital fund (WCF) services, a decrease of 0.5 FTE.

Program Project Description:

This program will realize savings as EPA anticipates improvements in workforce planning, accountability, and efficiency while promoting fiscal responsibility and focusing on essential agency functions. Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) resources for the Human Resources (HR) Management Program support Human Capital (HC) activities throughout EPA.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.3, *Organizational Excellence*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The activities supported by EPA's HR Management Program contribute to effective workforce planning and management. EPA continues to ensure employees have the right skills to successfully achieve the Agency's core mission today and in the future, as well as to ensure efficiency and accountability of the federal workforce. This program promotes government efficiency and collaboration between our federal, state, and local partners.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue implementing workforce restructuring efforts in line with Executive Order (EO) 14217: *Commencing the Reduction of the Federal Bureaucracy*¹¹⁶ and EO 14210: *Implementing the President's Department of Government Efficiency Workforce Optimization Initiative*¹¹⁷ by eliminating non-essential functions and implementing hiring restrictions. Following on initiatives carried out in FY 2025, such as eliminating the centrally funded paid internship program, EPA will continue implementing workforce reshaping initiatives in FY 2027 to align organizational structure with statutory, regulatory, mission critical functions.

¹¹⁶ For more information see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/02/25/2025-03133/commencing-the-reduction-of-the-federal-bureaucracy>.

¹¹⁷ For more information see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/02/14/2025-02762/implementing-the-presidents-department-of-government-efficiency-workforce-optimization-initiative>.

In addition, to support efforts to increase federal accountability and efficiency, EPA also will continue implementing EO 14171: *Restoring Accountability to Policy-Influencing Positions within the Federal Workforce*¹¹⁸ by evaluating all its policy-influencing positions and revamping performance standards for the entirety of the workforce to align with the Agency’s core mission. EPA also will seek to eliminate preferences based on immutable characteristics, reinforcing civil rights laws to promote merit-based opportunities and individual achievement by enforcing EO 14173: *Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity*.¹¹⁹ In addition, in order to enforce management decisions for the labor force, EPA will continue implementing EO 14251: *Exclusions from Federal Labor-Management Relations Programs*.¹²⁰ The Agency will enhance the federal hiring process by focusing on merit, efficiency, and dedication to constitutional values, while eliminating factors such as race, sex, or religion in hiring decisions by implementing EO 14148: *Reforming the Federal Hiring Process and Restoring Merit to Government Service*.¹²¹

In accordance with OMB/OPM Memo, RE: Creating “Federal HR 2.0” by consolidating Core Human Capital Management (HCM) Across the Federal Government, dated December 10, 2025, the federal government will migrate to a single, modern Core HCM system. EPA will migrate to OPM’s HCM by FY 2027 as part of the initial phase. EPA will continue to maintain and operate critical HR systems and data analytics related to Mission Critical Occupations, attrition, and other important human capital data. These tools are critical and provide data visualizations and easy-to-understand information about the current workforce, assisting EPA with OPM reporting, workforce planning, succession management by identifying workforce gaps due to anticipated retirements and attrition trends, and the development of strategic staffing plans.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (dollars in thousands)

- (-\$6,341.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to annual payroll increases, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$418.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the recalculation of agencywide programs, such as workers compensation and childcare subsidy.
- (+\$3,495.0) This program change is an investment to migrate to a single, modern core human capital management system across the federal government. This investment will

¹¹⁸ For more information see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/02/25/2025-03133/commencing-the-reduction-of-the-federal-bureaucracy>.

¹¹⁹ For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/01/31/2025-02097/ending-illegal-discrimination-and-restoring-merit-based-opportunity>.

¹²⁰ For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/04/03/2025-05836/exclusions-from-federal-labor-management-relations-programs>.

¹²¹ For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/01/30/2025-02094/reforming-the-federal-hiring-process-and-restoring-merit-to-government-service>.

consolidate and coordinate human resource services to create efficiencies, enhance quality, and reduce redundancies.

- (-\$5,053.0 / -0.1 FTE) This program change is a decrease to reflect a reduced need for human resource management activity resulting from efficiency gains agencywide. This program is proposed for reduction in alignment with Administration priorities to use taxpayer dollars efficiently and to eliminate the use of wasteful spending.

Statutory Authority:

Title 5 of the U.S.C.; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute).

Workforce Reshaping

Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$2,000</i>	<i>\$2,000</i>
Science & Technology	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000
Total Budget Authority	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$3,000

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

This program provides resources to support organizational restructuring efforts throughout the Agency. To help achieve its mission, EPA will develop, review, and analyze mission requirements and implement options to effectively align and redistribute the Agency’s workforce based on program priorities, resource reallocation, and technological advances.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.3, *Organizational Excellence*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will examine its statutory functions and processes to eliminate inefficiencies and streamline the Agency’s processes. Primary criteria will include effectiveness and accountability, as EPA is focused on greater value and real results. These analyses may create a need to continue to reshape the workforce, including reducing FTE and restructuring EPA’s office locations. The Agency might need to offer voluntary early retirement authority (VERA), and potentially relocation expenses, as part of the workforce reshaping effort. This program will directly support efforts directed by Executive Order (EO) 14210: *Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency" Workforce Optimization Initiative*¹²² and supports achievement of all five pillars of EPA’s *Powering the Great American Comeback* initiative.

In FY 2025, EPA executed seven mission critical reorganizations, improving scientific and administrative capacity. In FY 2025, EPA also implemented Presidential memorandum *Return to In-Person Work*. In FY 2026, EPA will continue workforce restructuring consistent with EO 14217: *Commencing the Reduction of the Federal Bureaucracy* and EO 14210: *Implementing the President’s Department of Government Efficiency Workforce Optimization Initiative*, eliminating non-essential functions, instituting hiring restrictions, and further aligning scientific capabilities with national programs. In FY 2027, EPA will assess opportunities to relocate work to maximize

¹²² For more information, see <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/02/implementing-the-presidents-department-of-government-efficiency-workforce-optimization-initiative/>.

efficiency and mission effectiveness. This comprehensive realignment will be implemented through a multi-year plan.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$2,000.0) This program change is an increase to implement the Workforce Reshaping Program to align the Agency's organizational structure with core statutory requirements and strategic goals, while recognizing needed efficiencies.

Statutory Authority:

Title 5 of the U.S.C.; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute).

Pesticides Licensing

Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk

Program Area: Pesticides Licensing

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

Objective(s): Chemicals in the Environment

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$63,622</i>	<i>\$60,220</i>	<i>\$62,383</i>	<i>\$2,163</i>
Science & Technology	\$2,969	\$2,712	\$2,422	-\$290
Total Budget Authority	\$66,591	\$62,932	\$64,805	\$1,873
Total Workyears	380.6	373.9	405.7	31.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total program work years in FY 2027 include 126.0 FTE funded by the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund.

Program Project Description:

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)¹²³ and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA) and the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2022 (PRIA-5),¹²⁴ EPA is charged with protecting people from the health risks that pesticide use can pose. FIFRA requires EPA to register pesticide products before they are marketed for use in the United States.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.4, *Chemicals in the Environment*, and Goal 3/Objective 3.1, *Incentivized Investment*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Pesticide Review and Registration

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to review and register new pesticides, new uses for existing pesticides, and other registration requests in accordance with statutory requirements, making sure exposure to infants and children is reflected in the human health risk assessments supporting these regulatory determinations. Many assessments also address potential exposure to pregnant women. In addition, EPA will evaluate pesticides that already are in the market against current scientific standards for human health. Under the FQPA, EPA is statutorily required to ensure that its regulatory decisions are protective of children's health and other vulnerable subpopulations. EPA, in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture (USDA), also will work to ensure that minor use registrations receive appropriate support and that needs are met for reduced risk pesticides for minor use crops. EPA also will assist farmers and other pesticide users in learning about new, safer products and methods of using existing products through workshops, demonstrations, small grants,

¹²³ For additional information on FIFRA, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-federal-insecticide-fungicide-and-rodenticide-act>.

¹²⁴ On December 29, 2022, Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2022 (PRIA-5) was signed into law, which reauthorizes PRIA for 5 years through fiscal year 2027 and updates the fee collection provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

and materials on websites and in print. In FY 2027, EPA also will continue to emphasize the registration of reduced risk pesticides, including biopesticides, to provide farmers and other pesticide users with new, safer alternatives.

As mandated by statute, the goal of the registration review process is to review pesticide registrations every 15 years to determine whether they continue to meet the FIFRA standard for registration.¹²⁵ For pesticides registered before October 1, 2007, EPA is required to make registration review decisions by October 1, 2026. EPA will focus its FY 2027 resources on completing decisions for cases with 15-year due dates in FY 2027 and beyond.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue the IT data transformation of the pesticide programs management systems. Expanding the capabilities of the existing systems will streamline processes and increase transparency by converting paper-based processes into electronic processes and corresponding workflows for the Pesticide Program's regulated entities. EPA would improve permit efficiency by automating manual workflow processes and utilizing artificial intelligence (AI) to put data into the hands of EPA scientists, growers, and states. Increased funding for automating manual works processes will support the Agency's goal of reducing PRIA actions from the backlog. In FY 2025, EPA completed 54% of actions in the backlog. In FY 2027, EPA has a target of completing 60% of actions in the backlog.

Protecting Workers from On-the-Job Pesticide Risks

Protecting pesticide applicators, handlers, and agricultural workers from the potential effects of pesticides is an important role of the Pesticide Program. Pesticide handlers in a number of sectors may be exposed to pesticides when they prepare pesticides for use, such as by mixing a concentration with water or loading and applying the pesticide. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to support the implementation of the Agricultural Worker Protection Standard (WPS)¹²⁶ and the Certification of Pesticide Applicators (CPA)¹²⁷ rules through guidance development, education and outreach, and grant programs.

As outlined in PRIA-5, EPA selected grantees in FY 2025. In FY 2027, EPA will manage the grant program to further support the implementation of the WPS, protect farm workers and their families from pesticide exposure, and support healthcare providers in the recognition and management of pesticide-related illnesses.

PRIA-5 also amended FIFRA to require bilingual labeling on end-use pesticide products for those parts of the label where translation exists in EPA's Spanish Translation Guide¹²⁸ and provides a schedule for incremental implementation by registrants based on pesticide type and acute toxicity categories. In FY 2027, EPA will continue the implementation of these bilingual labeling requirements.

¹²⁵ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration>.

¹²⁶ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/agricultural-worker-protection-standard-wps>.

¹²⁷ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/revised-certification-standards-pesticide-applicators>.

¹²⁸ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-labels/spanish-translation-guide-pesticide-labeling>.

Public Health Antimicrobials and Pandemic Preparedness

In FY 2027, the Pesticide Program will continue to maintain EPA's registered disinfectant lists. There are currently 13 disinfectant lists, lists A, B, G, H, J - Q & S, with different target public health microorganisms. In FY 2025, OCSPP completed participation as a co-lead for the PPDC (Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee) Emerging Pathogens Implementation Committee. The committee provided recommendations and proposed revisions to EPA's Emerging Viral Pathogen's guidance. In FY 2026, EPA may implement appropriate recommendations from the Committee.

In FY 2027, the Pesticide Program will continue to work on policy and method updates that will expand the range of public health antimicrobial products available.

Reducing Animal Testing

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to use its guiding principles on data needs¹²⁹ to ensure that it has sufficient information to support strong regulatory decisions to protect human health, while reducing and, in some cases, eliminating unnecessary animal testing. EPA's Hazard and Science Policy Council (HASPOC) plays an important role in the implementation of the vision of the 2007 National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on toxicity testing in the 21st Century—which recommended moving toward smarter testing strategies by waiving human health toxicity studies that do not provide useful information. Since its inception, HASPOC has waived hundreds of studies resulting in the saving of tens of thousands of animals and tens of millions of dollars without compromising the integrity of science supporting EPA's regulatory decision-making for pesticides. There are additional efforts to waive and reduce required animal testing through the Chemistry and Acute Toxicology Science Advisory Council (CATSAC), guidance for selection of number of treatments for fish bioconcentration data requirements, and additional retrospective analyses of fish acute and reproductive avian studies.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$1,935.0) This net change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the recalculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, due to annual payroll increases, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$228.0) This net program change focuses on the modernization of the pesticides incident database and IT data transformation.
- (-13.2 FTE) The FTE reduction is for adjustments that are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

¹²⁹ Additional information on reducing animal testing may be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/new-epa-guidance-testing-pesticides-will-reduce-animal-testing>.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) § 408.

Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk

Program Area: Pesticides Licensing

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

Objective(s): Chemicals in the Environment

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$46,685</i>	<i>\$49,337</i>	<i>\$44,844</i>	<i>-\$4,493</i>
Science & Technology	\$1,960	\$2,395	\$2,599	\$204
Total Budget Authority	\$48,645	\$51,732	\$47,443	-\$4,289
Total Workyears	296.6	246.7	261.5	14.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total program work years in FY 2027 includes 85.0 FTE funded by the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund.

Program Project Description:

The goal of this program, authorized under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA) and the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2022 (PRIA-5), as well as the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FDCA), is to protect human health and the environment from the potential of unreasonable adverse effects posed by pesticide use. To achieve this goal, EPA evaluates risks and benefits before the initial registration of each pesticide and for each new use for registered pesticides.¹³⁰ PRIA established specific decision review periods for EPA to review and make decisions on various pesticide actions with the intent of ensuring timely review of these actions. EPA also re-evaluates each pesticide every 15 years through EPA's Pesticide Registration Review Program. In addition to FIFRA responsibilities, the Agency has distinct obligations under the Endangered Species Act (ESA),¹³¹ which include ensuring that pesticide regulatory decisions will not destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat or jeopardize 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) (jointly, "the Services").

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.4, *Chemicals in the Environment* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Protection of Endangered Species

EPA is responsible for complying with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and for ensuring that federally endangered and threatened species are not jeopardized or their designated critical habitat

¹³⁰ FIFRA requires EPA to register a pesticide if, among other things, the product "also will not generally cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment" when used in accordance with labeling and common practices.

¹³¹ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/endangered-species>.

destroyed or adversely modified from exposure when it registers pesticides. This presents a great challenge given that there are approximately 1,200 active ingredients in more than 17,000 pesticide products. Endangered species evaluations are complex, national in scope, and involve comprehensive evaluations that consider risk to over 1,700 listed species and 800 designated critical habitats in the U.S. with diverse biological attributes, habitat requirements, and geographic ranges.

EPA has been developing strategies that will make the ESA consultation process more efficient when EPA consults with the Services on FIFRA actions. One such strategy is the ‘insecticide strategy’ released in April 2025.¹³² The insecticide strategy describes a framework for FIFRA actions to reduce pesticide exposure to federally listed invertebrates (e.g., insects, mussels) and listed species that depend on invertebrates for food or pollination. EPA finalized a similar strategy for herbicides (herbicide strategy) and rodenticides (pesticides intended to control rodents such as rats and mice). EPA anticipates it will be incorporating these strategies into relevant pesticide evaluations (i.e., herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, and rodenticides) in FY 2027 and develop tools to help facilitate efficiencies when incorporating the strategies into its actions.

EPA also plans to continue working with stakeholders to improve transparency and to obtain additional feedback on its ESA-related activities. EPA released a process, that can be used by EPA as well as non-governmental organizations, to create pesticide use limitation areas (PULAs) that are included in the Bulletins Live! Two (BLT)¹³³ system that EPA uses to communicate where pesticide mitigations apply. EPA is planning to only use refined maps to create PULAs.

Pesticides Registration and Pesticide Registration Review

Through digital transformation, including moving from individual servers to the cloud, updating apps and data across multiple systems, utilizing automation and AI to improve workflow and digital labels will assist with reducing the pesticide backlog. The backlog includes any actions not completed from the previous fiscal year(s) and its review exceeds the statutory timeframe. There are 226 different PRIA categories¹³⁴ that relate to new active ingredients, uses, products, and other actions with statutory time frames ranging from 1-36 months. PRIA action completions include favorable (e.g., approval) and unfavorable (e.g., rejection) actions. In FY 2025, EPA completed 54% of PRIA actions (687 of 1,274) completed from the backlog at the beginning of the fiscal year. In FY 2027, EPA will complete 60% PRIA actions from the backlog at the beginning of the fiscal year. Some of the continuous improvement and process improvement projects that will assist with reducing the backlog are continuing to work with Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to improve timing of ESA reviews, and implement items identified in PRIA-5 required 3rd party audit of work processes.

Through the Pesticide Registration Review Program, EPA reviews each registered pesticide at least every 15 years to determine whether it still meets the FIFRA standard for registration and to ensure that pesticides already in the marketplace do not pose unreasonable adverse health effects on people or the environment based on current science standards. As part of registration review, EPA also ensures that each registered pesticide meets the requirements as outlined in the

¹³² For more information, please see: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2025-04/insecticide-strategy-final_0.pdf.

¹³³ <https://www.epa.gov/endangered-species/bulletins-live-two-blt-tutorial>.

¹³⁴ <https://www.epa.gov/pria-fees/fy-2025-2026-fee-schedule-registration-applications>.

Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA). The mitigation strategies to protect non-target taxa, including endangered species, were implemented in registration review in FY 2025. EPA completed four final decisions for conventional pesticides, and all four final decisions met the FIFRA, ESA, and FFDCA requirements for registration review. For pesticides registered before October 1, 2007, EPA is required to make registration review decisions by October 1, 2026. EPA will focus its FY 2027 resources on completing decisions for cases with 15-year due dates in FY 2026 and beyond. Regarding the 799 registration review cases due by October 1, 2026, through FY 2025 Q4, there were 733 cases for which draft risk assessments were completed or not needed, and 639 final or interim decisions completed.

Assessing the Risks Pesticides Pose to the Environment

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to conduct ecological risk assessments¹³⁵ to determine what risks are posed by each pesticide to plants, animals, and ecosystems that are not the targets of the pesticide and whether changes are necessary to protect these resources.¹³⁶ In FY 2027, EPA will continue to examine all toxicity and environmental fate data submitted with each new pesticide registration application to determine what potential risks the new active ingredient may pose to the environment.

Ensuring Proper Pesticide Use through Labeling

In FY 2027, as part of its FIFRA obligations, EPA will continue to review and approve, as appropriate, pesticide labeling to indicate what uses are approved for use and to ensure that the pesticide is used at the specified application rates and according to the methods and timing approved.

Reducing Animal Testing

In FY 2027, EPA will continue its efforts to promote the use of alternative methods to animal toxicity testing for characterizing the effects of pesticide active ingredients on terrestrial and aquatic vertebrates. Additionally, through stakeholder discussions and participation in intergovernmental working groups, the Agency will work to identify opportunities to reduce the use of animals in ecological hazard testing.

Pollinator Protection

Bees and other pollinators play a critical role in ensuring the production of food. USDA is leading the federal government's effort to understand the causes of declining pollinator health and identify actions that will improve pollinator health. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to apply the best available science and risk management methods to reduce potential exposures to pollinators from pesticides.¹³⁷

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

¹³⁵ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/factsheet-ecological-risk-assessment-pesticides>.

¹³⁶ Additional information may be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/overview-risk-assessment-pesticide-program>.

¹³⁷ Additional actions EPA is taking to protect pollinators from pesticides can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection>.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$86.0) This net change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to annual payroll increases, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$4,579.0 / -18.7 FTE) This program change is a reduction for decreased capacity reflecting the workload associated with protecting the environment from pesticide risks.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA); Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability

Program Area: Pesticides Licensing

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

Objective(s): Chemicals in the Environment

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	\$5,987	\$5,215	\$5,885	\$670
Science & Technology	\$647	\$993	\$671	-\$322
Total Budget Authority	\$6,634	\$6,208	\$6,556	\$348
Total Workyears	26.9	27.0	45.0	18.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total program work years in FY 2027 include 10.5 FTE funded by the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund.

Program Project Description:

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) § 408 statutory authorities, this program seeks to realize the value of pesticides that can be used safely to yield many benefits, such as killing viruses and bacteria in America’s hospitals. These benefits also include guarding the Nation’s abundant food supply, protecting the public from disease-carrying pests, and protecting the environment from the introduction of invasive species from other parts of the world.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.1, *Incentivized Investment* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Meeting Agriculture’s Need for Safe, Effective Pest Control Products

With the passage of the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA), Congress acknowledged the importance of and need for “reduced-risk pesticides” and supported expedited agency review to help these pesticides reach the market sooner and replace other pesticides of higher risk.¹³⁸ In FY 2027, EPA will continue to support and develop procedures and guidelines for expedited review of applications for registration or amendments for reduced risk pesticides. EPA incentivizes this project area by reducing the review service fee and decision time periods for evaluating these actions. EPA expects to receive and review approximately five to seven reduced risk pesticide applications in FY 2027.

¹³⁸ The law defines a reduced risk pesticide as one that “may reasonably be expected to accomplish one or more of the following: (1) reduces pesticide risks to human health; (2) reduces pesticide risks to non-target organisms; (3) reduces the potential for contamination of valued, environmental resources, or (4) broadens adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or makes it more effective.”

Registration of Generic Pesticides

FIFRA authorizes EPA to register products that are identical to or substantially similar to already registered products (also known as “me too products”). Applicants for these products may rely on, or cite, data already submitted by another registrant. The introduction of these new products into the market can cause price reductions resulting from new competition and broader access to products, benefitting farmers and consumers. EPA is focused on reducing the backlog of actions through improved business processes.

Review and Registration

During FY 2027, EPA will continue to review and register new pesticides and new uses for existing pesticides and act on other registration requests in accordance with FIFRA and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act standards, and track these completions with respect to Pesticide Registration Improvement Act timeframes. Some of these actions will be for reduced-risk conventional pesticides and biopesticides, which, once registered and used by consumers, will increase societal benefits, including for infants and children as well as susceptible subpopulations. Working together with the affected communities, through IPM and related activities, the Agency plans to accelerate the adoption of lower-risk products.

During FY 2027, the Agency will continue to make progress on meeting its Endangered Species Act (ESA) obligations for registration and registration review. EPA will continue to only register new conventional active ingredients under conditions that are compliant with ESA. EPA will continue to improve protections to non-target species, including federally threatened and endangered (listed) species, earlier in the process through pesticide registration and registration review activities and other FIFRA actions. The Agency also will include protections for listed species impacted by use of conventional herbicides, insecticides, and rodenticides and ensure protections across conventional outdoor pesticides for some of the most vulnerable listed species as it implements its final mitigation strategies for herbicides, insecticides, and rodenticides and its vulnerable species action plan into applicable registration and registration review actions.

The Agency’s work to harmonize pesticide tolerance levels with its top trade partners will reduce international trade barriers. For FY 2027, EPA will undertake regulatory decisions on several new chemicals with food uses. For each of these evaluations, EPA will consider whether there are existing Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) set by trade partners and whether tolerance harmonization will be a component of a portion of these decisions. Also, during FY 2027, EPA will continue rulemaking and implementation efforts to improve its crop group system which provides the regulatory definitions for crops which are in inter-state and international commerce. Phase VI of this rulemaking project was completed in September 2022. The next steps for additional crop group expansion will continue in 2026 and 2027 and will include a focus on harmonizing with Codex crop groups to further facilitate international trade.

Emergency, Quarantine, and Crisis Exemptions

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to prioritize emergency exemptions under FIFRA Section 18, which authorizes EPA to allow an unregistered use of a pesticide for a limited time in the event of an emergency, such as a severe pest infestation, public health emergency, or invasive pest species quarantine. The economic benefit of the Section 18 Program to growers is the avoidance of losses incurred in the absence of pesticides exempted under FIFRA’s emergency exemption provisions.

In addition, exemptions serve as important public health controls to avert pests that may cause significant risk to human health. In FY 2023, 2024, and 2025, the Agency received 39, 43, and 34 requests for emergency uses, respectively. Although the number of emergency exemption submissions EPA receives each year cannot be precisely predicted, EPA estimates it may receive approximately 45 requests in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$457.0) This net change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the recalculation of base workforce costs due to annual payroll increases, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$1,127.0 / +7.4 FTE) This program change increases capacity to the workload associated with supporting the enhancement of pesticides registration processes for the program. Additional FTE will support the Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention Program's continued efforts to protect human health and the environment.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) § 408.

Science Policy and Biotechnology

Program Area: Pesticides Licensing

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$1,249</i>	<i>\$603</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$603</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$1,249	\$603	\$0	-\$603
Total Workyears	4.6	4.6	0.0	-4.6

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Science Policy and Biotechnology Program is proposed for elimination in FY 2027 to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. The Science Policy and Biotechnology Program provided scientific and policy expertise supporting independent, external scientific peer review of matters related to pesticides and toxic substances, including biotechnology. The Program primarily supported two federal advisory committees: the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Scientific Advisory Panel (FIFRA SAP) and the Science Advisory Committee on Chemicals (SACC). This change focuses on EPA's core mission and advances core statutory work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources and FTE are proposed for elimination for this program in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$603.0 / -4.6 FTE) This program is proposed for elimination to decrease wasteful spending and refocus EPA on its mission. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act (FFDCA), §408; Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA).

Protecting Estuaries and Wetlands

National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways

Program Area: Protecting Estuaries and Wetlands

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$35,930</i>	<i>\$40,000</i>	<i>\$31,855</i>	<i>-\$8,145</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$35,930	\$40,000	\$31,855	-\$8,145
Total Workyears	35.3	30.5	30.8	0.3

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The local National Estuary Programs (NEPs) work to restore the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of estuaries of national significance and coastal watersheds by protecting and restoring water quality, habitat, and living resources.¹³⁹ The NEP marks its 40th anniversary in 2027. The NEP/Coastal Waterways Programs leverage and collaborate with other Clean Water Act (CWA) programs to efficiently work toward achieving CWA goals. The Nonpoint Source Program provides technical assistance and oversight to states, Tribes, and territories to implement their Section 319 grant projects and support projects to reduce nonpoint source pollution that impacts water quality in estuaries and coastal waterways.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will:

- Provide Clean Water Act Section 320 grants for the 28 NEPs. This is a highly leveraged program with projects that address coastal, estuarine, and inland freshwater ecosystem needs. In 2024, the NEPs leveraged an average of \$15 dollars for every dollar received from the EPA. Non-grant funding for this program will enable EPA to support and manage core programmatic activities, including providing technical support for the implementation of each NEP's Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan, conducting regular program evaluations of individual NEPs and addressing findings, collecting and analyzing annual data from the NEPs, sharing lessons learned among the 28 NEPs, performing oversight of the NEPs and the CWA Section 320 grant funds, and designating new NEPs dependent on appropriations. The NEPs have restored or protected over two million acres since 2006.

¹³⁹ For more information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/nep>.

- Provide technical assistance to support local NEPs to address priority issues such as nutrient management, habitat protection and restoration, water quality, infrastructure, and marine litter reduction. Local NEPs engage and educate stakeholders and students and implement collaborative projects with regional, state, Tribal, and local partners. These projects include, but are not limited to, the restoration and recovery of submerged aquatic vegetation, dunes, shellfish, and fish, as well as the protection of wetlands and the reduction of nutrient and harmful algal blooms.
- Provide technical assistance and oversight to state, Tribal, and territorial efforts as they meet the requirements of the CWA Section 319. EPA will provide technical assistance and oversight for ongoing CWA Section 319(h) grants.
- Implemented \$1.0 million for the competitive NEP Coastal Watersheds Grant Program (CWA Section 320 (g)(4)) to address urgent and challenging environmental issues.

EPA continues to work with states, Tribes, trust territories, local NEPs, and federal agencies to implement the National Aquatic Resource Survey (NARS) and assess the condition of coastal/estuarine waters. In FY 2025, EPA, states, Tribes, and trust territories completed the field sampling work for the 2025 National Coastal Condition Assessment. Laboratory processing and quality assurance will be completed in FY 2026. EPA will share data with its partners and the public, conduct data analysis, and develop an updated National Coastal Condition Assessment web report and data dashboard in FY 2027.

EPA, as the federal chair of the Gulf Hypoxia Task Force, will work with other Task Force member federal agencies and twelve member states to continue the implementation of the 2008 Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan. This activity complements other coordination and implementation resources in the Geographic Program: Gulf of America and Surface Water Protection Program. A key goal of the Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan is to improve water quality in the Mississippi River Basin and reduce the size of the hypoxic zone in the Gulf of America by implementing existing and innovative approaches to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus pollution in the Basin and the Gulf.

EPA will continue to work with states, territories, Tribes, and other partners to identify impaired waters in coastal watersheds and support states and territories to develop and implement total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for listed impaired waterbodies, as required by CWA Section 303(d). TMDLs focus on clearly defined environmental goals and establish a pollutant budget, which is then implemented through local, state, and federal watershed plans and programs to restore waters. Further, EPA will support states, territories, and Tribes to develop other restoration approaches and plans for the protection of unimpaired or high-quality waters in coastal watersheds. In addition, EPA will continue to support tools and applications (e.g., the Watershed Academy, How's My Waterway, and Restoration and Protection Screening (RPS)) that educate the public and help states, territories, Tribes, and others efficiently prioritize coastal waters for restoration and protection.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,683.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$6,462.0) This net program change aligns program funding with core statutory requirements, recognizes needed efficiencies, and empowers EPA implementing partners through cooperative federalism. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.
- (+0.3 FTE) This increase will provide additional FTE to focus on supporting national estuaries across the country.

Statutory Authority:

2021 Protect and Restore America's Estuaries Act; 1990 Great Lakes Critical Programs Act of the Clean Water Act; Great Lakes Legacy Reauthorization Act of 2008; Clean Water Act; Estuaries and Clean Waters Act of 2000; Protection and Restoration Act of 1990; North American Wetlands Conservation Act; Water Resources Development Act; 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement; 1987 Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances; 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty; Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act of 2006; Marine Plastic Pollution Research and Control Act of 1987, Save our Seas 2.0 Act, and the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 1451 note).

Wetlands

Program Area: Protecting Estuaries and Wetlands
 Goal: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American
 Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$19,996</i>	<i>\$20,884</i>	<i>\$20,415</i>	<i>-\$469</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$19,996	\$20,884	\$20,415	-\$469
Total Workyears	107.4	102.7	114.0	11.3

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

America's wetlands are a precious resource. They not only act as natural filtration systems, but they also protect homeowners and businesses from flood damage and erosion. Additionally, wetlands support local economic and recreational activities, such as hunting, fisheries, and tourism.

EPA's Wetlands Protection Program works to protect these natural services through two primary mechanisms: 1) the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 regulatory program and 2) the state and Tribal wetland programs. Major activities of the Wetlands Protection Program include timely and efficient review of CWA Section 404 permit applications submitted to the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) or authorized states; engaging and partnering with USACE, states, and other stakeholders to develop stream and wetland assessment tools, and improve compensatory mitigation effectiveness and availability of credits for improved permit decision timeframes; providing technical assistance to state and Tribal wetlands and other aquatic resource protection and restoration programs, including CWA Section 404 Program assumption and Section 401 water quality certification; and providing technical assistance to the public on wetlands management and legal requirements.

Working with federal, Tribal, state, and local partners, EPA will strive to ensure an efficient and effective approach to wetlands and other aquatic resource protection, restoration, and permitting. To achieve this goal, the Agency will continue its collaborative relationship with USACE in the CWA Section 404 permitting program and Civil Works Program.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

CWA Section 404

Section 404 of the CWA is an established program to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands. The USACE is responsible for managing the day-to-day permit processes nationwide under CWA Section 404.¹⁴⁰ EPA engages in the CWA Section 404 permit process to ensure compliance with the CWA Section 404(b)(1) guidelines as the permitting authority formulates their proposed permits. EPA will efficiently perform its CWA permitting responsibilities to support new infrastructure and energy projects to ensure that companies can invest in this Nation. Through efficient permitting practices, EPA will ensure it does not become an unnecessary hindrance to economic development also while ensuring environmental protection.

In 2008, EPA and USACE issued a final rule governing compensatory mitigation for activities authorized by the CWA Section 404 and associated losses of aquatic resources. The regulation prescribes a review and approval process for the consistent and transparent establishment and management of mitigation banks and an in-lieu of fees program to provide more efficient permit delivery. EPA and USACE will continue to work together to evaluate the effectiveness of the compensatory mitigation program, provide training and technical resources to regulators and the public, and consider further enhancements to the program in preparation for the 20th anniversary of the Compensatory Mitigation Rule in 2028.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to support stream and wetland assessment methods, regional crediting protocols for compensatory mitigation, and provide technical assistance to regulators to improve the efficiency and environmental outcomes of federal and state agency review to enhance cooperative federalism. In addition, EPA will continue to improve efficiencies in federal CWA Section 404 permitting to help with reducing potential costs and delays; increasing consistency and predictability; reducing uncertainty for landowners; and improving protection of public health and the environment.

EPA also will advance cooperative federalism by continuing to carry out its responsibilities as a member of the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council authorized under the Resources and Ecosystem Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States (RESTORE) Act, and as a Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) Trustee for the Deepwater Horizon oil spill under the Oil Pollution Act (OPA). Under CWA Section 404, the RESTORE Act, and OPA, EPA's responsibilities include timely, environmentally sound, and compliant implementation of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review and associated permitting. Under NRDA, EPA is a cooperating or leading federal agency for NEPA on all Deepwater Horizon Trustee Implementation Group restoration plans and ensures the appropriate level of NEPA analysis is integrated into those referenced restoration plans. EPA's RESTORE responsibilities include NEPA analysis for projects that the Council assigns to EPA. As an NRDA Trustee, EPA undertakes mandatory independent third-party financial audits every three years to ensure accountability regarding the use of funds provided under a 2016 consent decree.¹⁴¹ EPA

¹⁴⁰ Currently, two states, Michigan and New Jersey, are actively implementing assumed CWA Section 404 permit programs. CWA Section 404(g) gives states and Tribes the option of assuming, or taking over, the permitting responsibility and administration of the CWA Section 404 permit program for certain waters.

¹⁴¹ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/deepwaterhorizon>.

has completed three audits with no significant findings. The most recent audit was initiated in FY 2024 and concluded in FY 2025.¹⁴²

Assisting State and Tribal Wetlands and Aquatic Resource Programs

EPA will continue to aid states and Tribes interested in assuming the administration of the CWA Section 404 Program. In addition, EPA will advance cooperative federalism by continuing its technical assistance to support states and Tribes as they build their wetlands and aquatic resource programs to monitor, protect, and restore wetlands and other aquatic resources.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$2,215.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to annual payroll increases, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$1,746.0 / +11.3 FTE) This increase of resources and FTE supports the implementation of the Clean Water Act to protect and restore wetlands and other aquatic resources.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act § 404, § 104(b)(3).

¹⁴² For more information, please see: <https://www.fws.gov/doiddata/dwh-ar-documents/1703/DWH-ARZ013259.pdf>.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

RCRA: Corrective Action

Program Area: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
 Goal: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American
 Objective(s): Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	\$37,342	\$35,695	\$24,531	-\$11,164
Total Budget Authority	\$37,342	\$35,695	\$24,531	-\$11,164
Total Workyears	163.3	144.4	136.7	-7.7

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

Under EPA's Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Hazardous Waste Cleanup (Corrective Action) Program, EPA and authorized states oversee the cleanup of contaminated facilities subject to RCRA requirements by the responsible parties.^{143,144} In areas where states and territories do not have authorization for the Hazardous Waste Cleanup Program, EPA directly implements the program.

The program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA's core mission and advances core statutory work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.3, *Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the program will focus its resources on working with states to return the responsibility for funding local environmental efforts and programs to state and local entities. EPA will focus on core statutory requirements, recognizing needed efficiencies, and empowering states as EPA's implementing partners through cooperative federalism. Emphasis will be placed on ensuring that resources are accomplishing direct environmental remediation or impacts. EPA will work with states to continue the cleanup of 3,977 priority contaminated facilities on the current Corrective Action Progress Track, which includes highly contaminated and technically challenging sites. In FY 2025, EPA approved 74 RCRA facilities as ready for anticipated use, bringing the total number of RCRA facilities ready for anticipated use to 2,127 out of 3,977 on the FY 2025 Corrective Action Progress Track. As of the end of FY 2025, 45 percent of these facilities have completed

¹⁴³ Additional information about EPA's RCRA Hazardous Waste Cleanup Program is available at: <https://www.epa.gov/hw/hazardous-waste-cleanups>.

¹⁴⁴ State implementation of the Hazardous Waste Cleanup Program is currently funded through the STAG Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants Program, which the FY 2026 President's Budget proposes to eliminate, and matching state contributions.

final and permanent cleanups, leaving approximately 2,000 facilities still needing oversight and technical support to reach final facility-wide cleanup objectives. Additionally, the Corrective Action Progress Track is a subset of a larger group of facilities with potential corrective action obligations under RCRA. The program's goals are to control human exposures, control migration of contaminated groundwater, complete final cleanups for the Corrective Action Progress Track facilities, and continue to identify, assess, and clean up additional priority facilities.

In FY 2027, EPA will:

- Focus on implementing the program in states that are not authorized for the RCRA Hazardous Waste Cleanup Program, as well as in Tribal lands.
- Support states in the areas of site characterization, sampling, remedy selection, remedy construction, reaching final cleanup goals, long-term stewardship for cleanups with contamination remaining in place, cleanup optimization tools, and other techniques to speed up and improve cleanups.
- Coordinate with states to develop their own RCRA data management system as EPA transitions efforts to state and local programs and shifts from a national RCRA Info system.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$4,807.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$6,357.0 / -7.7 FTE) This program change aligns resources with core statutory requirements and strategic goals, recognizes the need for efficiencies, and empowers EPA implementing partners through cooperative federalism by prioritizing resources for those facilities that present the highest risk to human health and the environment. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its federal responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) §§ 3004, 3005, 8001.

RCRA: Waste Management

Program Area: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
 Goal: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American
 Objective(s): Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$66,714</i>	<i>\$67,571</i>	<i>\$39,510</i>	<i>-\$28,061</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$66,714	\$67,571	\$39,510	-\$28,061
Total Workyears	285.5	245.8	196.2	-49.6

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.
 Total workyears in FY 2027 include 15.0 FTE funded by e-Manifest fees.

Program Project Description:

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Waste Management Program plays a role in establishing and updating standards for analytical test methods, maintaining updated permits, and assuring proper closure and post-closure controls for hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. The program oversees the management of hazardous waste under RCRA Subtitle C and Subtitle D. The program also conducts work pertaining to marine litter and the international movement of hazardous waste.

The 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 core statutory work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.3, *Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2025, EPA and authorized state permitting programs issued RCRA initial hazardous waste permits and permit renewals to 121 facilities. In FY 2027, the RCRA Waste Management Program will work with states to return the responsibility for funding local environmental efforts and programs to state and local entities. EPA will focus on core statutory requirements, recognize needed efficiencies, and empower states as EPA’s implementing partners through cooperative federalism. Emphasis will be placed on ensuring that resources are accomplishing direct environmental remediation or impact. In FY 2027, the RCRA Waste Management Program will:

- Perform statutorily mandated work to review and approve Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) cleanup, storage, and disposal activities to reduce exposures, particularly in sensitive areas like schools and public spaces.
- Directly implement the RCRA program in unauthorized states and on Tribal lands, as well as other unauthorized portions of state RCRA programs, issue and update permits,

including the continuation to improve permitting processes, and provide technical hazardous waste management assistance to Tribes to encourage sustainable practices and reduce exposure to toxins.

- Provide technical assistance to EPA regions, states, and Tribes regarding the development and implementation of solid waste programs [e.g., the RCRA hazardous waste generator, transporter, treatment, storage, and disposal regulations and implementing guidance; the Waste Import Export Tracking System (WIETS)].
- Manage the hazardous waste import/export notice and consent process. EPA will continue to implement the WIETS improvements and upgrades in order to make shipping hazardous waste across borders more efficient. Managing hazardous waste imports and exports is a federal responsibility, non-delegable to states.
- Provide technical and implementation assistance, oversight, and support to facilities that generate, treat, store, recycle, and dispose of hazardous waste.
- Provide technical assistance to states in issuing permits more quickly.
- Take action, as necessary, to ensure protective management of coal combustion residuals (CCR). EPA promulgated regulations specifying management and disposal practices to ensure people and ecosystems are protected and will continue to work with stakeholders as it develops and implements regulations through technical assistance and guidance.
- Implement applicable provisions of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act,¹⁴⁵ which enables states to submit for EPA approval state CCR permit programs. EPA will work with state partners to review and make determinations on state programs. EPA will implement a permit program for CCR disposal facilities on Tribal lands as well as participating states.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$5,412.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$22,649.0 / -49.6 FTE) EPA will prioritize resources for those facilities that present the highest risk to human health and the environment and align the Program with core statutory requirements and goals and objectives in the draft *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*. This program change recognizes the need for efficiencies and will empower EPA's implementing partners through cooperative federalism (i.e., Strategic Goal 3). These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its federal responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

¹⁴⁵ For more information, please refer to: <https://www.epa.gov/dwcapacity/water-infrastructure-improvements-nation-act-wiin-act-grant-programs>.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) §§ 3002, 3004, 3005, 3017; Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) § 6. Save our Seas 2.0, 2020, Pub. L. 116-224; Good Samaritan Remediation of Hardrock Mines Act of 2024, Pub. L. 118-155.

RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling

Program Area: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

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

Objective(s): Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$10,642</i>	<i>\$9,632</i>	<i>\$4,193</i>	<i>-\$5,439</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$10,642	\$9,632	\$4,193	-\$5,439
Total Workyears	41.9	32.6	4.8	-27.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Waste Minimization and Recycling Program provides national leadership on direction and approaches to recycling and food waste management, partners with the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Food and Drug Administration to prevent food waste. The program also works with international organizations to manage recycling and reduce waste associated with large sporting events, works with stakeholders to implement solutions to help protect human health and the environment through improved materials management, and gathers and provides scientific information and data.

The program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission and advances core statutory work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.3, *Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will work with states to return the responsibility for funding local environmental efforts and programs to state and local entities. The Agency will focus on core statutory requirements, recognize needed efficiencies, and empower states as EPA’s implementing partners through cooperative federalism. Emphasis will be placed on ensuring that resources are accomplishing direct environmental impacts. EPA will work to improve the U.S. recycling system and prevent food loss and food waste by implementing the following actions:

- Administer two grant programs:
 - Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling grant program for state, local, and Tribal governments to build or enhance recycling capacity and infrastructure around the country. The grant program will support pilot programs and infrastructure in communities seeking to enhance their capacity to recover and recycle materials.

- Recycling Education and Outreach grant program to support local governments and/or non-governmental organizations in developing, implementing, and evaluating effective informational campaigns that educate the public about food waste and organics management. This grant program will fund research that provides a framework for effective food waste reduction methods and support composting markets.
- Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling and Recycling Education and Outreach grants will continue to be supported by Agency staff; EPA anticipates Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act funding to be fully obligated by the end of FY 2026.
- Finalize a new methodology for measuring solid waste through various management pathways, including recycling, composting, and anaerobic digestion.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$1,094.0) This change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$6,533.0 / -27.8 FTE) This program change aligns resources with core statutory requirements and strategic goals, recognizes the need for efficiencies, and empowers EPA implementing partners through cooperative federalism. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its federal responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Pub. L. 117-58; Save our Seas 2.0, 2020, Pub. L. 116-224.

Toxics Risk Review and Prevention

Endocrine Disruptors

Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention
 Goal: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American
 Objective(s): Chemicals in the Environment

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	\$6,658	\$7,614	\$4,715	-\$2,899
Total Budget Authority	\$6,658	\$7,614	\$4,715	-\$2,899
Total Workyears	7.9	7.6	4.8	-2.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP) was established to screen pesticide chemicals for effects in humans like those produced by a naturally occurring estrogen. As described in the FFDCA (as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA)) and the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), EPA also has authority to screen for endocrine effects beyond estrogen and to screen chemicals beyond pesticides, in humans and wildlife. This program will increase the effectiveness and efficiency of Agency operations by investing to more expeditiously screen pesticide chemicals for potential endocrine effects; incorporating screening within existing pesticide regulatory processes (rather than as a separate step); developing guidance for other types of pesticide chemicals, for which the law requires screening; and integrating critical EPA research efforts on endocrine disruptors into the screening program. This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission of protecting human health and the environment: it advances efficiencies for core statutory work, consistent with the law and EPA’s legal settlement obligations, to identify and protect against endocrine disrupting effects which can alter brain development, reduce fertility, and cause a wide range of other adverse health outcomes.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program supports Goal 1/Objective 1.4, *Chemicals in the Environment*, and Goal 3/Objective 3.1, *Incentivized Investment*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The EDSP is committed to providing sound science to support efficient and robust regulatory decisions that meet EPA’s legal obligations under FFDCA, FIFRA, and other statutory authorities.

In FY 2027, consistent with the implementation strategies announced in the EDSP Near-Term Strategies for Implementation in October 2023,¹⁴⁶ EPA will continue to ensure that new, conventional pesticide active ingredients have adequate data to address endocrine effects in humans and will phase any additional human endocrine data needs for existing chemicals into the registration review process. The EDSP screening and testing framework explicitly includes

¹⁴⁶ For more information, please see: <https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPP-2023-0474-0005>.

evaluations on vulnerable subpopulations such as differences among life stages including pregnancy, infancy, and early childhood.

Secure and predictable funding is necessary to support staff and contractor time for endocrine data reviews and chemical decisions; develop and improve outdated information technology systems; develop guidance and strategies to screen other types of chemicals, consistent with EPA's legal mandate and discretionary authorities; conduct high-throughput screening of large groups of chemicals to support prioritization and targeted testing; and ensure that EPA is using the best available science to support its decisions.

While continuing to meet statutory obligations, EPA is actively developing and implementing efficiencies for this program. For example, imposing the full EDSP Tier 1 battery for all 10,000+ substances in the EDSP Universe of Chemicals would cost the regulated community more than \$10 billion, in addition to EPA resources for staff to manage the regulatory infrastructure to order and review the tests.¹⁴⁷ Given the current national and international laboratory testing capacity, it would take many years to complete and involve the sacrifice of many millions of animals if approaches are not improved. To address these issues, in FY 2027, the Agency will:

- Continue implementing a multi-year plan for the EDSP for pesticide active ingredients and inserts, focusing first on conventional pesticide active ingredients;
- Make chemical-specific decisions on whether the Agency has enough data through Tier 2 testing or other scientifically relevant information to issue FFDCAs for potential human endocrine effects such that Tier 1 data are not required, consistent with the policy that EPA announced in October 2023;
- Provide expert peer review to evaluate pesticide chemicals for potential exemption from endocrine data requirements, as authorized under FFDCAs § 408(p)(4);
- Integrate and advance critical projects within EPA's research programs that will optimize available endocrine screening and testing methods and increase scientific confidence in HT approaches, which will support a more efficient, refined, and integrated approach to EDSP chemical screening and assessment;
- Build upon achievements in EPA's research programs to develop and validate new models to continue HT screening on pesticide substances that were not part of the *ToxCast* chemical sets, considering the priority groupings that were announced in October 2023; and
- Continue research to develop and refine methods to evaluate endocrine effects in wildlife.

To achieve and amplify scientific advances necessary to accomplish Administration priorities, the EDSP will continue to collaborate with relevant bodies and international partners, such as the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods (ICCVAM), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and bilateral partners. These partnerships maximize the efficiency of EPA's resources and promote adoption of internationally harmonized test methods, particularly high throughput, or computational approaches, for evaluating the potential endocrine effects of chemicals. EPA represents the U.S. as either the lead or a participant in OECD and other international projects involving pesticide regulation and the

¹⁴⁷ <https://www.epa.gov/endocrine-disruption/universe-chemicals-potential-endocrine-disruptor-screening-and-testing>.

improvement of assay systems, including the development of both animal and non-animal screening and testing methods.

Consistent with recommendations in the 2021 OIG report,¹⁴⁸ the October 2023 release of the EDSP Near-Term Strategies for Implementation represents the new strategic plan for the program. EPA has established both short-term and long-term performance measures in support of this strategic plan. As a short-term measure, EPA will track and communicate the status of EDSP-related DCIs. As a long-term measure, EPA is tracking and will report the completion of FFDCA Section 408(p) human health decisions (both completions and exemptions) for both new active ingredients and Registration Review cases. EPA intends to regularly update the public on implementation progress, including these measures, via the EPA website and other outreach.

The FY 2027 budget request supports more efficient screening of pesticide chemicals for endocrine effects and helps the EDSP program focus on statutory obligations.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$85.0) This net change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to annual payroll increases, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and changes to benefits cost.
- (-\$2,814.0 / -2.8 FTE) This program is proposed for reduction to decrease wasteful spending and refocus EPA on its mission. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), § 408(p); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), §1457.

¹⁴⁸ <https://www.epa.gov/office-inspector-general/report-epas-endocrine-disruptor-screening-program-has-made-limited>.

Pollution Prevention Program

Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$12,768</i>	<i>\$5,351</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$5,351</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$12,768	\$5,351	\$0	-\$5,351
Total Workyears	51.5	40.9	0.0	-40.9

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Pollution Prevention (P2) Program is proposed for elimination in FY 2027 to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. The P2 Program seeks to help businesses and others with developing and implementing source reduction practices before pollution is created. The program includes a counterpart P2 Categorical Grants Program in the State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) account that also is proposed for elimination.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources and FTE are proposed for elimination for this program in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$5,351.0 / -40.9 FTE) This program is proposed for elimination to decrease wasteful spending and refocus EPA on its mission. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction

Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention

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

Objective(s): Chemicals in the Environment

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$89,826</i>	<i>\$87,476</i>	<i>\$74,141</i>	<i>-\$13,335</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$89,826	\$87,476	\$74,141	-\$13,335
Total Workyears	305.2	371.0	340.7	-30.3

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total program workyears in FY 2027 include 51.6 FTE funded by TSCA fees. TSCA Service Fees and associated FTE are not included in the budget formulation nor in the Explanations of Change. TSCA fee collections are dependent on full funding of the program.

Program Project Description:

This program is proposed for reduction to increase the efficiency of EPA operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. With significant responsibilities under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), the Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program ensures the safety of chemicals in or entering commerce and addresses unreasonable risks posed by chemicals to human health and the environment.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.4, *Chemicals in the Environment*, and Goal 3/Objective 3.1, *Incentivized Investment*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to emphasize adherence to statutory requirements and deadlines, including pre-market review of new chemicals, evaluation and management of the risks posed by existing chemicals, chemical data development and collection, review of Confidential Business Information (CBI) claims, and other statutory requirements. In FY 2027, work in this program includes:

New Chemical Reviews

- Conducting risk assessments for approximately 400 new chemical notices and exemption submissions and managing the unreasonable risks associated with these chemicals which helps to spur innovation and allow for the manufacture of newer chemical substances while ensuring protection of human health and the environment.
- Reducing the new chemical backlogs for Premanufacture Notices (PMNs) and Exemption Submissions by ensuring more timely case discussion meetings on newly submitted PMNs. EPA is reducing the number of days from receipt of a valid submission to case discussion meeting—a critical milestone in the risk assessment process for PMNs—demonstrating progress towards meeting the 90-day statutory deadline for a complete PMN review. In FY

2024, 167 valid PMNs were submitted and 165 of those progressed to the case discussion meeting by September 30, 2025, at an average of 196 calendar days. In FY 2025, 152 valid PMNs were submitted. At the end of FY 2025, there were 442 notices and 121 applications for exemptions from the full PMN review process. In FY 2027, EPA is planning for an additional 10% reduction in the number of days to the case discussion meeting. Resources will be used to support new models and tools and IT infrastructure improvements and maintenance to achieve this goal.

- Reducing the time to publish proposed and final significant new use rulemakings by an additional 10% compared to FY 2026 to ensure timely downstream distribution in the value chain for new chemicals.
- Increasing transparency by making information generated in the review of TSCA Section 5 notices available to the public and ensuring maintenance and timely release of updates to the TSCA Inventory of chemical substances which identifies chemicals in U.S. commerce.
- Supporting the development and application of new approach methodology (NAM) to reduce the use of animals for testing requirements.

Information Technology and Data Tools Infrastructure Improvements

- Enhancing the TSCA Chemical Information System to reduce manual handling of data, to increase internal EPA access to data relevant to chemical assessments, and to expedite review of chemicals.
- Aligning EPA with the international regulatory community's standard approaches to capture, store, maintain, and exchange data on chemical substances. In concert with other efforts to modernize EPA's chemical data management infrastructure, to deliver more efficient searching, collating, managing, and integrating chemical data, resulting in significant time and cost savings for industry and other stakeholders.
- Expanding the use of artificial intelligence in EPA's systematic review process for existing chemical risk evaluations, which will reduce costs while increasing the speed of review and the consistency of results from this foundational work.
- Maintaining the functionality of ChemView, continuing to increase transparency, and expanding the information ChemView makes available to the public, including newly completed chemical assessments, worker protection information, and other new data reported to EPA under TSCA.
- Continuing TSCA CBI LAN network, Central Data Exchange (CDX), and Chemical Information System stabilization and modernization efforts.
- Establishing systems and information technology (IT) capabilities to begin implementation of the TSCA CBI Sunset Program starting in June 2026.

Existing Chemical Prioritization, Risk Evaluation, and Risk Management

- Implementing statutory requirements to prioritize, evaluate, and address the unreasonable risks of existing chemicals; and maintaining the pipeline of chemicals to be prioritized for future risk evaluation, consistent with TSCA's requirement.
- Completing existing chemical risk evaluations – both EPA-initiated and those requested by manufacturers consistent with statutory deadlines.
- Promulgating risk management actions under TSCA Section 6(a) to address unreasonable risks and engaging in implementation activities associated with these final actions, including development of compliance guides and outreach to impacted entities.

- Completing chemical risk evaluations for the remaining High Priority Substances; and TSCA existing chemical risk evaluations currently under the consent decree through February 12, 2027. EPA is under a consent decree to complete by December 2026 all 20 existing chemical risk evaluations that were designated as high priority in December 2019.

Collection/Development of Chemical Information

- Implementing, as appropriate, data gathering requirements to obtain data needed for chemicals undergoing TSCA Section 6 prioritization and risk evaluations or other chemicals of concern.
- Utilizing test orders and data collection to fill critical data needs for existing chemical risk evaluation and risk management activities.
- Systematically collecting, reviewing, and synthesizing data for existing chemical risk evaluations in a transparent manner that leverages new technology to improve the efficiency and quality of this process.
- In FY 2027, EPA will conduct activities to help stakeholders prepare for the 2028 Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) cycle with reporting occurring every four years.
- Improving the transparency and efficiency of EPA's chemical data collection efforts, such as those for TSCA Section 8(e) data, CDR data, and TSCA Section 4 test data.
- Maintaining and updating the statutorily required TSCA Inventory under Section 8(b).

Confidential Business Information (CBI)

- Reviewing and making determinations on CBI claims contained in TSCA submissions; making certain non-CBI information available to stakeholders; and publishing identifiers for each chemical substance for which a confidentiality claim for specific chemical identity is approved.
- Continuing efforts to provide notice and collect extension requests for expiring CBI claims as required per TSCA Section 14(e).

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Support

- Continuing to support EPA priorities on reducing PFAS contamination, including implementing a PFAS testing strategy to seek scientific information informed by hazard characteristics and exposure pathways; and prioritizing risk-based reviews of new and existing PFAS.
- Making use of PFAS information submitted pursuant to EPA TSCA Section 8(a)(7) PFAS Data Reporting rule expected to be published in FY 2026.

Other Activities

- *TSCA Citizen Petitions.* Continuing to meet the requirements of TSCA Section 21 to grant or deny citizen petitions for the issuance, amendment, or repeal of certain actions (rules and orders) promulgated under specific components of TSCA Sections 4, 5, 6, and 8.
- *Formaldehyde Standards for Composite Wood Products.* Continuing to implement regulations under the TSCA Title VI Formaldehyde Standards for Composite Wood Products Act (Public Law 111-199), which established national emission standards for formaldehyde in new composite wood products.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$7,149.0) This net change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$6,186.0 / -61.2 FTE) This reduction recognizes the need to reduce spending and achieve TSCA program efficiencies.

Statutory Authority:

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program

Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$12,815</i>	<i>\$12,512</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$12,512</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$12,815	\$12,512	\$0	-\$12,512
Total Workyears	53.1	49.5	0.0	-49.5

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Lead Risk Reduction Program is proposed for elimination in FY 2027 to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. The Lead Risk Reduction Program contributes to the goal of reducing lead exposure. This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission and work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources and FTE are proposed for elimination for this program in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$12,512.0 / -49.5 FTE) This program change proposes to eliminate the Lead Risk Reduction Program to deconstruct wasteful spending, reduce unnecessary burden on EPA partners and the regulated community in order to unleash American energy and economic growth, and refocus EPA on its mission. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.* – Sections 401-412.

Underground Storage Tanks (LUST/UST)

LUST / UST

Program Area: Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)
Goal: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American
Objective(s): Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention

(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
<i>Environmental Programs & Management</i>	<i>\$11,507</i>	<i>\$11,126</i>	<i>\$6,710</i>	<i>-\$4,416</i>
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$10,104	\$9,591	\$12,500	\$2,909
Total Budget Authority	\$21,611	\$20,717	\$19,210	-\$1,507
Total Workyears	90.7	78.0	66.2	-11.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) resources in the Leaking Underground Storage Tanks / Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST) Program help prevent releases of petroleum from USTs by providing states and Tribes with technical assistance and guidance and by funding work that assists states and Tribes.¹⁴⁹ This funding supports direct implementation of UST programs in Tribal lands.

The program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA's core mission and advances core statutory work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.3, *Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the program will:

- Implement a targeted UST Tribal program, including inspections, enforcement, compliance assistance, and data management.
- Continue to coordinate with and support state UST prevention programs, fostering cooperative federalism and cross-agency partnerships.
- Provide technical assistance, compliance help, and expert consultation to state, Tribal, and other stakeholders on both policy and technical matters. This support strives to strengthen EPA's network of federal, state, Tribal, and local partners (specifically communities and people living and working near UST sites) and assists with implementation of the UST regulations.

¹⁴⁹ States as referenced here also include the District of Columbia and five territories as described in the definition of state in the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,722.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$2,694.0 / -10.8 FTE) This program change reflects a decreased need for state grant oversight due to the proposed elimination of the LUST Prevention and the Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks programs. Additionally, this change aligns program funding with core statutory requirements and strategic goals, while empowering EPA's partners at the state, Tribal, and local level through cooperative federalism.

Statutory Authority:

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act §§ 8001, 9001-9011, and 9013.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Table of Contents – Inspector General

Resource Summary Table	360
Program Projects in IG.....	360
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations.....	361
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations.....	362

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

**APPROPRIATION: Inspector General
Resource Summary Table
(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
Inspector General				
Budget Authority	\$42,721	\$43,250	\$37,768	-\$5,482
Total Workyears	181.7	227.5	217.4	-10.1

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

Bill Language: Office of Inspector General

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$37,768,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028.

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

Program Project	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
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$42,721	\$43,250	\$37,768	-\$5,482
TOTAL IG	\$42,721	\$43,250	\$37,768	-\$5,482

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

Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations

Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations

Program Area: Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
<i>Inspector General</i>	<i>\$42,721</i>	<i>\$43,250</i>	<i>\$37,768</i>	<i>-\$5,482</i>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$10,038	\$11,328	\$11,328	\$0
Total Budget Authority	\$52,759	\$54,578	\$49,096	-\$5,482
Total Workyears	222.7	270.0	259.9	-10.1

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

Created pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, 5 U.S.C. §§ 401–424,¹ the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Inspector General, or OIG, is an independent office that receives a separate appropriation within the EPA’s budget. The mission of the OIG is to drive change by fighting fraud, promoting ethical conduct, and recommending improvement in the environmental space. To this end, the OIG conducts and supervises independent audits, evaluations, inspections, and investigations while reviewing existing and proposed legislation and regulations relating to the programs and operations of EPA and the U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, or CSB, as applicable. The OIG further provides leadership and coordination related to oversight functions, including the OIG Hotline and whistleblower resources; makes evidence-based policy recommendations; and works to prevent and detect waste, fraud, and abuse in Agency, grantee, and contractor operations of the Agency’s programs.

Audits: The OIG Office of Audit, or OA, is responsible for conducting financial and performance audits of EPA’s and the CSB’s programs and operations. The OA complies with generally accepted government auditing standards, as applicable based upon the work performed. The OA conducts performance audits to assess the economy, efficiency, internal control, and compliance of EPA business operations and programs. In addition, the OA conducts a minimum of ten statutorily mandated² audits each year, including financial audits of EPA’s and the CSB’s financial statements as required by the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, as well as audits of EPA’s and the CSB’s information security practices as required by the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014.

¹ For additional information, please refer to: [5 U.S.C. §§ 401–424](#).

² Statute citations for mandated audits include: Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, 31 U.S.C. § 3521(e); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. § 136a-1(k)(10); Pesticide Registration Improvement Act, 7 U.S.C. § 136w-8(i)(3); Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2625(b)(3)(D)(iii); Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act, 42 U.S.C. § 6939g(d)(3)(B); 31 U.S.C. § 3353(a); 31 U.S.C. § 3353(a); U.S.C. § 3555(b)(1); Charge Card Abuse Prevention Act of 2012, 41 U.S.C. 1909(c)-(d); 44 U.S.C. § 3555(b)(1).

Investigation: The OIG Office of Investigations, or OI, is the oversight component responsible for investigating allegations of fraud, waste, and abuse related to EPA and CSB programs and operations, including those funded by the American Rescue Plan Act and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. Pursuant to the Inspector General Act, 5 U.S.C. § 406(f), OI special agents have statutory law enforcement authority to conduct criminal investigations, including carrying a firearm; making an arrest without a warrant while engaged in official duties or as expressly authorized by the attorney general for any offense against the United States committed in the presence of the agent, as well as for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States; and seeking and executing warrants for arrest, search of premises, or seizure of evidence upon probable cause to believe a violation has been committed. OI special agents are authorized to conduct civil and administrative investigations often done in coordination with the U.S. Department of Justice and other federal and state law enforcement organizations. With a geographical area of responsibility spanning from the Northern Mariana Islands to Maine and Alaska to the U.S. Virgin Islands, the OI leverages a data- and intelligence-driven framework to identify high-impact investigations.

Evaluations and Inspections: The OIG Office of Special Review and Evaluation, or OSRE, is responsible for evaluating and inspecting the effectiveness of EPA's and the CSB's programs. Its oversight projects focus on the efficiency and effectiveness of program operations; promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of EPA's programs; and result in waste avoidance, improvements to Agency procedures and guidance documents, and increased transparency into regulatory, decision-making, and policymaking information. Oversight activities are conducted in compliance with the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency's, or CIGIE, *Quality Standards for Inspection and Evaluation*.

Administrative Investigations: The OIG Administrative Investigations Directorate, or AID, located within OSRE, conducts statutorily mandated civil and administrative investigations, including whistleblower reprisal investigations that are statutorily required under 41 U.S.C. § 4712, as well as allegations of misconduct by senior Agency and CSB employees, contractors, subcontractors, grantees, subgrantees, or personal services contractors. The AID performs special reviews that involve a suspected or alleged violation of law, regulation, or policy, as well as allegations of serious mismanagement. The AID also manages the OIG Hotline, which is statutorily required under the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, and is the OIG's primary method of receiving complaints of fraud, waste, and abuse. Along with select evaluation staff, the AID regularly meets with EPA's scientific integrity personnel, updates coordination procedures between the OIG and EPA's Scientific Integrity Officials, and reviews documents to make EPA aware of all identified allegations of violations of its *Scientific Integrity Policy*.

Data Analytics: The Data Analytics Directorate, or DAD, located within the Office of Data, Analysis, and Technology, or ODAT, leverages advanced analytics to identify key risk areas to EPA or CSB program integrity. DAD automates the acquisition, transformation, and analysis of large and disparate datasets to support audits, evaluations, and investigations. It also provides support for statistical sampling and survey creation for audits and evaluations. DAD's oversight products visualize³ the extent of EPA programs and operations. DAD further supports the OIG's proactive oversight efforts with its data analytical capabilities to generate investigative leads for

³ For additional information, please refer to: <https://www.epa.gov/office-inspector-general>.

agents, AI platforms for machine learning programs to detect potential fraud, and penetration and vulnerability testing for cybersecurity oversight of EPA systems.

OIG Support: The OIG and its oversight programs are supported by the Office of Counsel; the Office of Congressional and Public Affairs; the Office of Data, Analysis, and Technology; and the Office of Mission Support. These offices provide legal, professional, and technical support; support the recruitment, retention, and training of the OIG’s employees; manage public outreach efforts and congressional and public engagements; and inform the public about OIG activities.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

The OIG is statutorily mandated to prepare an annual statement summarizing “the most serious management and performance challenges facing the agency” and to assess the Agency’s progress in addressing those challenges. The OIG also maintains responsibility for 19 significant required recurring reports, audits, and evaluations, including annual financial statement, improper payment, and FISMA audits, and for work requested by Congress or resulting from an OIG Hotline contact.

In FY 2027, the OIG will continue addressing EPA’s and the CSB’s top management challenges and stated priorities as well as its oversight of EPA’s implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. FY 2027 resources and activities will focus on implementing cost-saving strategies, such as AI and other business automation tools, to create process improvements. Critical staffing and FTE allocation remain a priority for the OIG to meet its statutory requirements and mission operations. Given the anticipated agencywide reduction in EPA personnel and programs, FY 2027 activities support efficiencies to deliver measurable outcomes.

Audits: The OA’s recommendations often address the efficiency and effectiveness of EPA programs that manage and award significant dollar amounts. In FY 2025, the OA issued 27 audit products. This includes 24 reports and three memos to OMB on the EPA’s and the CSB’s implementation of recommendations related to purchase card and travel card programs and EPA’s purchase charge card violations.

FY 2027 resources would support the OA’s report production, training for staff to enhance audit skills as well as building cybersecurity and AI audit capabilities, contract management and incurred cost audits, and work at EPA regional and delegated state and local levels. Unlike most other OIGs, most of the OA’s statutory work is conducted in-house and now comprises almost half of the audit staff’s direct time. In FY 2027 and beyond, the OA will look at cost-savings strategies such as contracting certain statutorily mandated work. The OA will continue to conduct discretionary oversight of EPA and CSB spending in FY 2027 as well as oversight work in response to congressional requests or hotline contacts, which have historically comprised approximately 10 to 15 percent of the OA’s work. The OA is developing a procedure to systematically analyze EPA and CSB budgets and spending data to identify high-risk programs for audit. Additionally, the OA will continue to streamline audit processes with the use of AI tools.

Investigations: The OI continues to have notable performance results and success. In FY 2025, the OI’s investigations led to criminal charges against 28 subjects and \$3.4 million in criminal

finances and recoveries and \$4 million in civil recoveries.⁴ In FY 2025, the OI initiated 187 investigations into fraud, waste, and abuse based on investigative priorities, including grant and contract fraud, laboratory fraud, and employee and program integrity. The OI issued six reports of investigation to the Agency concerning allegations of employee misconduct, published five management implication reports⁵ highlighting weaknesses and deficiencies in EPA programs and operations, and published a “fraud alert” highlighting a scheme involving the impersonation of EPA employees.⁶

FY 2027 resources would allow OI special agents to attend required law enforcement training to comply with attorney general guidelines and CIGIE’s *Quality Standards of Investigations*. FY 2027 resources also would support business automation tools and systems. The OI requires continued use of a secure cloud-based case management system for specialized devices, which allows for forensic capturing, processing, and review of electronic media. The OI also requires access to law enforcement datasets as well as financial forensic software for complex analysis of financial records and the creation of work products.

In FY 2027, the OI will continue to prioritize its investigations based on their anticipated returns on investment and the impact of the alleged fraud or misconduct on EPA and CSB programs and operations. The OI also must consider the Department of Justice’s prosecutorial priorities and the U.S. Attorneys’ Offices prosecutorial guidelines. An enduring OI priority is the prevention and detection of fraud and public corruption of EPA funding, including cybercrime investigations. The OI seeks to build a cadre of certified Cyber Crime Investigators to address this ever-increasing trend. FY 2027 resources would support investigators acquiring advanced level training in cybersecurity concepts and technologies.

Evaluations and Inspections: FY 2027 resources for evaluations and inspections would allow for continued OSRE reviews of EPA’s program operations and for the issuance of OIG recommendations to improve EPA program effectiveness and efficiency. FY 2027 resources also would support travel for in-person interviews and site visits for evaluations and inspections to enhance the quality of evidence collection and credibility determinations. In FY 2027, OSRE will continue to conduct oversight projects in response to congressionally requested work, emerging environmental emergencies, and hotline contacts. Discretionary oversight will continue to focus on promoting economy and efficiency in the administration of EPA’s programs.

Administrative Investigations: The AID consistently carries a large docket of complex and highly sensitive civil and administrative investigations. These often involve allegations of ethical misconduct and financial conflicts of interest and require rigorous and highly technical investigations. Over the last two years, the number of investigations on the AID’s docket has significantly outnumbered the AID’s ability to complete those investigations in a timely fashion. As of February 18, 2026, 33 percent of the AID’s investigative docket comprised of Agency contractor and grantee reprisal investigations under 41 U.S.C. § 4712. Under this statute, the AID

⁴ [Press Release](#), DOJ, Stantec, Inc. Agrees to Pay \$4M to Resolve Allegations That It Violated the False Claims Act by Submitting False Certifications to the EPA in Grant Applications (July 7, 2025).

⁵ EPA Off. of Inspector Gen., [25-N-0021](#), Management Implication Report: Office of Research and Development Scientific Integrity and Ethics Concerns (2025) and EPA Off. of Inspector Gen., [25-N-0026](#), Management Implication Report: Terms and Conditions Listed Within the EPA’s Subaward Policy (2025).

⁶ EPA Off. of Inspector Gen., [Fraud Alert: Asphalt Sealer Scam](#) (2025).

must conduct mandatory investigations of these reprisal complaints within 180 days after receipt. FY 2027 resources would support the AID consistently meeting the statutory deadline.

The OIG Hotline also continues to experience year-over-year increases in contacts. In FY 2025, the OIG Hotline received 14,504 contacts far surpassing the total contacts received in FY 2024.⁷ The AID expects that hotline contacts will continue to increase through FY 2027, resulting in increased allegations of fraud, ethical misconduct, and whistleblower retaliation. FY 2027 resources would support mission-critical OIG Hotline operations and staffing to meet increased demand, as well as allow for proactive outreach efforts to stakeholders.

Data Analytics: FY 2027 resources would allow DAD to continue to automate data analytical processes. Recently, DAD automated a process to collect, transform, and load the data for a statutory audit, reducing the manual effort by 90 percent. Resources would further support data visualizations and real-time dashboards. DAD created a dashboard that tracks the speed of funding for Inflation Reduction Act programs and alerts auditors and evaluators to potentially unusual spending patterns. Additionally, DAD created a dashboard for the audit team to review key sentences from EPA assessment report, instead of having to review every page for over 1,200 reports and focus on relevant information needed to plan its audit. These dashboards require resources and skilled staff in programming languages to analyze data and create visualizations to display their analysis.

FY 2027 resources would support DAD's proactive oversight initiative and link analysis projects to generate leads to detect fraudulent patterns and behavior in contracting and grant programs. Link analysis software also has the potential to increase the amount of civil and criminal penalties that could be recovered by the OI. The DAD only recently acquired link analysis software and is training staff on how to use it, as it is highly specialized. Resources in FY 2027 also would help create low-code/no-code AI applications and AI retrieval augmented generation applications to make the project planning process more efficient. In FY 2027, DAD will continue oversight support of proactive cybersecurity penetration and vulnerability testing of EPA systems. Access to additional proprietary cloud software, such as software as a service, will allow DAD to run testing models and analyze data.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$3,049.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$2,433.0 / -10.1 FTE) This program change is a decrease to reflect an overall expected workload decrease due to an agencywide reduction in EPA personnel and programs.

⁷ For additional information, please refer to: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2025-11/fall-2025-semiannual-report-to-congress_final_cert.pdf.

Statutory Authority:

The Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, 5 U.S.C. §§ 401–424.

Budget Requests:

The OIG requests the following, provided pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 406(g):

- The aggregate President’s Budget request from the Inspector General for the operations of the OIG is \$49.1 million (\$37.8 million OIG; \$11.3 million Superfund Transfer).
- The portion of the aggregate President’s Budget needed for training is \$750 thousand (\$615 thousand OIG; \$135 thousand Superfund Transfer).
- The portion of the aggregate President’s Budget needed to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency is estimated at \$173 thousand, or 0.40 percent of the FY 2027 budget request.

“I certify as the Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency that the amount I have requested for training satisfies all OIG training needs for FY 2027.”

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Table of Contents – Buildings and Facilities

Resource Summary Table	370
Program Projects in B&F	370
Homeland Security.....	371
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	372
Operations and Administration	374
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	375

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

**APPROPRIATION: Building and Facilities
Resource Summary Table
(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
Building and Facilities				
Budget Authority	\$8,639	\$40,676	\$35,076	-\$5,600
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Bill Language: Buildings and Facilities

For construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities of, or for use by, the Environmental Protection Agency, \$35,076,000, to remain available until expended.

**Program Projects in B&F
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Project	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
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 B&F	\$8,639	\$40,676	\$35,076	-\$5,600

Homeland Security

Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure

Program Area: Homeland Security

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

Objective(s): Cooperative Federalism

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$5,124	\$2,639	\$4,986	\$2,347
Science & Technology	\$436	\$735	\$500	-\$235
<i>Building and Facilities</i>	<i>\$1,492</i>	<i>\$6,676</i>	<i>\$6,176</i>	<i>-\$500</i>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$698	\$1,126	\$915	-\$211
Total Budget Authority	\$7,750	\$11,176	\$12,577	\$1,401
Total Workyears	13.0	13.3	13.3	0.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total workyears in FY 2027 include 13.3 FTE to support Homeland Security Working Capital Fund (WCF) services.

Program Project Description:

The EPA Buildings and Facilities Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure Program will realize savings due to space consolidation plans that reduce the number of occupied facilities, consolidate space within remaining facilities, and reduce square footage, yielding cost savings to the American taxpayer. This program supports the protection of federal employees, contractors, grantees, and private citizens (occupants) who work within or visit EPA facilities nationwide. EPA's buildings are a combination of headquarters and regional offices, program and research laboratories, and support facilities/warehouses. These facilities are either EPA owned/leased or General Services Administration (GSA) owned/leased. This funding ensures federal mandates are met as they relate to physical security and local emergency preparedness for all Agency locations. These funds support the physical security protection equipment and mechanisms required to protect occupants during facility relocation (e.g., moves, new leases, consolidations, etc.), physical equipment upgrades/modernization, or corrective actions required to address security vulnerabilities identified during security assessments.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 2, *Cooperative Federalism*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue the adoption of GSA's Enterprise Physical Access Control System (ePACS) at EPA facilities. ePACS supports the Agency's modernization of its security infrastructure in compliance with *Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12 (HSPD-12)* and

ensures that the Agency is undertaking every effort to enhance safety,¹ security, and efficiency by more effectively controlling access into all EPA-controlled physical space and networks.

In FY 2027, EPA will conduct security projects to ensure protection of occupants and compliance with federal mandates for physical security, including:

- Migrating to ePACS at the Region 2 Edison Laboratory, Edison, NJ; Region 3 Wheeling Field Office, Wheeling, WV; Duluth Environmental Laboratory, Duluth, MN; Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Center, Ada, OK; and Region 2 Guaynabo Field Office, Guaynabo, Puerto Rico.
- Upgrading physical security in response to vulnerabilities identified from previously conducted physical security assessments.
- Continuing to utilize GSA's Managed Service Office program, USAccess. USAccess is a shared services solution that provides EPA with the ability to produce and maintain secure and reliable forms of identification for all EPA employees and contractors, as required per HSPD-12.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$500.0) This program change will reduce physical security funding in anticipation of space consolidation plans that will reduce the number of occupied facilities, consolidate space within remaining facilities, and reduce square footage, yielding cost savings to the American taxpayer.

Statutory Authority:

Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004; Homeland Security Act of 2002; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute).

¹ For additional information, please see: <https://www.dhs.gov/homeland-security-presidential-directive-12>.

Operations and Administration

Facilities Infrastructure and Operations

Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$281,585	\$258,274	\$252,262	-\$6,012
Science & Technology	\$68,981	\$64,714	\$60,311	-\$4,403
<i>Building and Facilities</i>	<i>\$7,147</i>	<i>\$34,000</i>	<i>\$28,900</i>	<i>-\$5,100</i>
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$457	\$764	\$627	-\$137
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$275	\$676	\$555	-\$121
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$65,886	\$66,713	\$61,868	-\$4,845
Total Budget Authority	\$424,331	\$425,141	\$404,523	-\$20,618
Total Workyears	295.1	256.2	308.0	51.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total workyears in FY 2027 include 3.1 FTE in Facilities Infrastructure and Operations working capital fund (WCF) services, an increase of 2.7 FTE.

Program Project Description:

This program is proposed for reduction as EPA anticipates facilities consolidation will allow EPA to reduce resources needed to maintain Agency facilities. EPA's Buildings and Facilities (B&F) appropriation supports the design, construction, repair, and improvement of EPA's federally owned and leased land and structures in accordance with applicable codes and standards.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3, *Organizational Excellence*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In accordance with the Office of Budget and Management (OMB)'s M-25-25 Implementation of the Utilizing Space Efficiently and Improving Technologies Act, and HR 4465, the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016,² the Agency will continue to review its space needs. EPA is implementing a space consolidation plan that will reduce the number of occupied facilities, consolidate space within remaining facilities, and reduce square footage. B&F resources support facility-related construction and the repair and improvement of EPA's aging real estate inventory. This program reduces bureaucratic delays and encourages increased collaboration between our federal, state, and local partners. Through master planning and nationwide efforts to use space more efficiently, EPA identifies B&F projects to be conducted each fiscal year. These projects support the long-term conditions and efficiency of EPA facilities.

² For more information, see <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/4465/text>.

EPA is working to reduce unused office and warehouse space. In FY 2025, EPA consolidated employees out of the Ronald Reagan Building, and into existing space within the Federal Triangle in Washington, D.C. The consolidation reduced the Agency's leased-spaced footprint by approximately 323,000 square feet and lowered annual lease costs by \$18 million as part of the Administration's commitment to being exceptional stewards of tax dollars. In FY 2026, the Agency continues to explore opportunities to reconfigure EPA's workplaces with the goal of reducing long-term rent costs. In FY 2027, EPA will focus on footprint reductions in its most expensive leased facilities. Lease savings from space consolidations will allow the Agency to make upgrades to the existing buildings and enhance buildings for the in-person environment. Each move, even with minimum modifications, requires B&F funding. The Agency expects these consolidations to increase its space utilization rate, which measures the usable square footage per employee against the federal benchmark. The Agency's space utilization rate in FY 2025 was 38 percent, and targets 45 percent in FY 2027.

The FY 2027 request also includes resources for ongoing projects that will provide critical maintenance for aging facilities, including laboratories that are key to ensuring that the Agency has access to safe and functional workspace. Due to persistent issues with the current Region 4 Headquarters and insufficient space at the Los Angeles facility, the Agency has begun to plan the process for both locations. These projects maintain a safe workplace, provide high quality science, support Agency priorities, and advance the Agency's mission. Delaying essential repairs results in the deterioration of EPA's facilities, which increases long-term repair costs and presents safety risks.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue its phased approach to accomplish major B&F projects across the country, including replacement of roofs in Durham, NC and Ann Arbor, MI and several projects that involve the replacement of mechanical systems nearing the end of their useful life, the lab consolidation projects in Athens, Georgia as well as moving the R6 Houston, Texas laboratory to Ada, Oklahoma, further reducing the Agency's laboratory footprint.

Performance Measure Targets

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$5,100.0) This program change reduces facility infrastructure funding in anticipation of space consolidation that will reduce the number of occupied facilities, consolidate space within remaining facilities, and reduce square footage, yielding cost savings to the American taxpayer. This program is proposed for reduction in alignment with Administration priorities to use taxpayer dollars efficiently and to shrink the federal real estate footprint by eliminating unused federal office space.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Property and Administration Services Act (FPAS); Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute).

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Table of Contents – Superfund

Resource Summary Table	381
Program Projects in Superfund	382
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	384
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	385
Compliance	391
Compliance Monitoring	392
Enforcement	394
Criminal Enforcement	395
Environmental Justice	397
Forensics Support	398
Superfund: Enforcement	400
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	403
Homeland Security	405
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	406
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	409
Indoor Air and Radiation	412
Radiation: Protection	413
Information Exchange / Outreach	415
Exchange Network	416
IT/ Data Management/ Security	417
Information Security	418
IT / Data Management	421
Legal/ Science/ Regulatory/ Economic Review	424
Alternative Dispute Resolution	425
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	426
Operations and Administration	429
Acquisition Management	430
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	433
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	436
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	439

Human Resources Management	442
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	445
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	446
Health and Environmental Risk Assessment	448
Research: Sustainable Communities.....	451
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	452
Superfund Cleanup.....	455
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	456
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	459
Superfund: Federal Facilities	461
Superfund: Remedial	464
Superfund Special Accounts	466
Superfund Special Accounts	467
Superfund Tax Receipts.....	472
Superfund Tax Receipts	473

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

**APPROPRIATION: Hazardous Substance Superfund
Resource Summary Table
(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
Hazardous Substance Superfund				
Budget Authority	\$1,784,640	\$282,749	\$290,043	\$7,294
Total Workyears	3,028.8	2,190.3	2,575.9	385.6

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

**Bill Language: Hazardous Substance Superfund
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)**

For necessary expenses to carry out the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), including sections 111(c)(3), (c)(5), (c)(6), and (e)(4) (42 U.S.C. 9611), and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, \$290,043,000, to remain available until expended, consisting of such sums as are available in the Trust Fund on September 30, 2026, and not otherwise appropriated from the Trust Fund, as authorized by section 517(a) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and up to \$290,043,000 as a payment from general revenues to the Hazardous Substance Superfund for purposes as authorized by section 517(b) of SARA: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading may be allocated to other Federal agencies in accordance with section 111(a) of CERCLA: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2027, section 122(b)(3) of CERCLA (42 U.S.C. 9622(b)(3)) shall be applied by inserting before the period at the end: ", including for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft": Provided further, That for fiscal year 2027, the matter preceding the first proviso in section 443(b) of title IV of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Public Law 117–328) shall be applied by inserting before the colon ", including for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft": Provided further, That amounts in the preceding proviso shall continue to be treated as amounts specified in section 103(b) of division A of Public Law 118–5: Provided further, That of the funds ap-proriated under this heading, \$11,328,000 shall be paid to the "Office of Inspector General" appropriation to remain available until September 30, 2028, and \$17,216,000 shall be paid to the "Science and Technology" appropriation to remain available until September 30, 2028.

Program Projects in Superfund
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project	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
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
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

Program Project	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
Operations and Administration				
Acquisition Management	\$27,810	\$15,207	\$23,285	\$8,078
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
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$4,880	\$2,730	\$2,834	\$104
Human Resources Management	\$8,238	\$6,820	\$6,230	-\$590
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 Superfund	\$1,784,640	\$282,749	\$290,043	\$7,294

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

Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations

Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations

Program Area: Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
Inspector General	\$42,721	\$43,250	\$37,768	-\$5,482
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$10,038</i>	<i>\$11,328</i>	<i>\$11,328</i>	<i>\$0</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$52,759	\$54,578	\$49,096	-\$5,482
Total Workyears	222.7	270.0	259.9	-10.1

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

Created pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, 5 U.S.C. §§ 401–424,¹ the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Inspector General, or OIG, is an independent office that receives a separate appropriation within the EPA’s budget. The mission of the OIG is to drive change by fighting fraud, promoting ethical conduct, and recommending improvement in the environmental space. To this end, the OIG conducts and supervises independent audits, evaluations, inspections, and investigations while reviewing existing and proposed legislation and regulations relating to the programs and operations of EPA and the U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, or CSB, including the Superfund program, as applicable. The OIG further provides leadership and coordination related to oversight functions, including the OIG Hotline and whistleblower resources; makes evidence-based policy recommendations; and works to prevent and detect waste, fraud, and abuse in Agency, grantee, and contractor operations of the Agency’s Superfund and other programs.

Audits: The OIG Office of Audit, or OA, is responsible for conducting financial and performance audits of EPA’s and the CSB’s programs and operations including the Superfund program. The OA complies with generally accepted government auditing standards, as applicable based upon the work performed. The OA conducts performance audits to assess the economy, efficiency, internal control, and compliance of EPA business operations and programs. In addition, the OA conducts a minimum of ten statutorily mandated² audits each year, including financial audits of EPA’s and the CSB’s financial statements as required by the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, as well as audits of EPA’s and the CSB’s information security practices as required by the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014.

¹ For additional information, please refer to: [5 U.S.C. §§ 401–424](#).

² Statute citations for mandated audits include: Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, 31 U.S.C. § 3521(e); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. § 136a-1(k)(10); Pesticide Registration Improvement Act, 7 U.S.C. § 136w-8(i)(3); Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2625(b)(3)(D)(iii); Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act, 42 U.S.C. § 6939g(d)(3)(B); 31 U.S.C. § 3353(a); 31 U.S.C. § 3353(a); U.S.C. § 3555(b)(1); Charge Card Abuse Prevention Act of 2012, 41 U.S.C. 1909(c)-(d); 44 U.S.C. § 3555(b)(1)

Investigations: The OIG Office of Investigations, or OI, is the oversight component responsible for investigating allegations of fraud, waste, and abuse related to EPA and CSB programs and operations, including those funded by the American Rescue Plan Act, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and Superfund. Pursuant to the Inspector General Act, 5 U.S.C. § 406(f), OI special agents have statutory law enforcement authority to conduct criminal investigations, including carrying a firearm; making an arrest without a warrant while engaged in official duties or as expressly authorized by the attorney general for any offense against the United States committed in the presence of the agent, as well as for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States; and seeking and executing warrants for arrest, search of premises, or seizure of evidence upon probable cause to believe a violation has been committed. OI special agents are authorized to conduct civil and administrative investigations often done in coordination with the U.S. Department of Justice and with various other federal and state law enforcement organizations. With a geographical area of responsibility spanning from the Northern Mariana Islands to Maine and Alaska to the U.S. Virgin Islands, the OI leverages a data- and intelligence-driven framework to identify high-impact investigations.

Evaluations and Inspections: The OIG Office of Special Review and Evaluation, or OSRE, is responsible for evaluating and inspecting the effectiveness of EPA's and the CSB's programs including the Superfund program. Its oversight projects focus on the efficiency and effectiveness of program operations; promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of EPA's programs; and result in waste avoidance, improvements to Agency procedures and guidance documents, increased transparency into regulatory and other decision-making, and eliminated barriers and improved program outcomes. Oversight activities are conducted in compliance with the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency's, or CIGIE, *Quality Standards for Inspection and Evaluation*. Evaluations and inspections span all EPA regional and program offices, including the Superfund Program, as well as EPA's state, Tribal, and local partners.

Administrative Investigations: The OIG Administrative Investigations Directorate, or AID, located within OSRE, conducts statutorily mandated civil and administrative investigations, including whistleblower reprisal investigations that are statutorily required under 41 U.S.C. § 4712, as well as allegations of misconduct by senior Agency and CSB employees, contractors, subcontractors, grantees, subgrantees, or personal services contractors. The AID performs special reviews that involve a suspected or alleged violation of law, regulation, or policy, as well as allegations of serious mismanagement. The AID also manages the OIG Hotline, which is statutorily required under the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, and is the OIG's primary method of receiving complaints of fraud, waste, and abuse. Along with select evaluation staff, the AID regularly meets with EPA's scientific integrity personnel, updates coordination procedures between the OIG and EPA's Scientific Integrity Officials, and reviews documents to make EPA aware of all identified allegations of violations of its *Scientific Integrity Policy*.

Data Analytics: The Data Analytics Directorate, or DAD, located within the Office of Data, Analysis, and Technology leverages advanced analytics to identify key risk areas to EPA or CSB program integrity. DAD automates the acquisition, transformation, and analysis of large and disparate datasets to support audits, evaluations, and investigations. It also provides support for statistical sampling and survey creation for audits and evaluations. DAD's oversight products

visualize³ the extent of EPA programs and operations. DAD further supports the OIG’s proactive oversight efforts with its data analytical capabilities to generate investigative leads for agents, AI platforms for machine learning programs to detect potential fraud, and penetration and vulnerability testing for cybersecurity oversight of EPA systems.

OIG Support: The OIG and its oversight programs are supported by the Office of Counsel; the Office of Congressional and Public Affairs; the Office of Data, Analysis, and Technology; and the Office of Mission Support. These offices provide legal, professional, and technical support; support the recruitment, retention, and training of the OIG’s employees; manage public outreach efforts and congressional and public engagements; and inform the public about OIG activities.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

The OIG is statutorily mandated to prepare an annual statement summarizing “the most serious management and performance challenges facing the agency” and to assess the Agency’s progress in addressing those challenges. The OIG also maintains responsibility for 19 significant required recurring reports, audits, and evaluations, including annual financial statement, improper payment, and FISMA audits, and for work requested by Congress or resulting from an OIG Hotline contact.

In FY 2027, the OIG will continue to target initiatives addressing the Superfund program and its operations. The OIG also will continue its oversight of EPA’s implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. FY 2027 resources and activities will focus on implementing cost-saving strategies, such as AI and other business automation tools, to create process improvements. FY 2027 activities support efficiencies to deliver measurable outcomes in the Superfund program.

Audits: The OA’s recommendations often address the efficiency and effectiveness of EPA programs that manage and award significant dollar amounts. In FY 2025, the OA issued 27 audit products. This includes 24 reports and three memos to OMB. The OA’s audit of EPA’s FYs 2025 consolidated financial statements found the EPA did not provide accurate information for the Superfund trust fund oversight accrual and the Superfund State Contract accrual. As a result, the EPA misstated its revenue in its FY 2025 financial statements by an absolute value of approximately \$10.5 million, which is a net overstatement of more than \$5.6 million. More than \$824,000 in Superfund appropriations could have otherwise been used for other site cleanup.

FY 2027 resources would enable the OA to complete mandatory, requested, and discretionary oversight of Superfund projects; address environmental emergencies and other important topics in a timely manner; and oversee and inform emerging Agency priorities. FY 2027 resources would also support the OA’s report production, training for staff to enhance audit skills, improve Superfund program knowledge, as well as building cybersecurity and AI audit capabilities, contract management and incurred cost audits, and work at EPA regional and delegated state and local levels. Unlike most other OIGs, most of the OA’s statutory work is conducted in-house and now comprises almost half of the audit staff’s direct time. In FY 2027 and beyond, the OA will look at cost-savings strategies such as contracting certain statutorily mandated work. The OA will continue to conduct discretionary oversight of EPA and CSB spending in FY 2027 as well as oversight work in response to congressional requests or hotline contacts, which have historically

³ For additional information, please refer to: <https://www.epa.gov/office-inspector-general>.

comprised approximately 10 to 15 percent of the OA’s work. The OA is developing a procedure to systematically analyze EPA and CSB budgets and spending data to identify high-risk programs for audit. Additionally, the OA will continue to streamline audit processes with the use of AI tools.

Investigations: The OI continues to have notable performance results and success. In FY 2025, the OI’s investigations led to criminal charges against 28 subjects and \$3.4 million in criminal fines and recoveries and \$4 million in civil recoveries.⁴ In FY 2025, the OI initiated 187 investigations into fraud, waste, and abuse based on investigative priorities, including grant and contract fraud, laboratory fraud, and employee and program integrity. The OI issued six reports of investigation to the Agency concerning allegations of employee misconduct, published five management implication reports⁵ highlighting weaknesses and deficiencies in EPA programs and operations, and published a “fraud alert” highlighting a scheme involving the impersonation of EPA employees.⁶ The OI’s investigations have directly protected the integrity of the EPA’s Superfund Program. In December 2025, the leader and co-defendant in a multi-million-dollar money laundering conspiracy plead guilty in Maryland. The victims included an environmental trust established to oversee the decontamination and deconstruction of a Superfund site.

FY 2027 resources would allow OI special agents to attend required law enforcement training to comply with attorney general guidelines and CIGIE’s *Quality Standards of Investigations*. FY 2027 resources also would support business automation tools and systems. The OI requires continued use of a secure cloud-based case management system for specialized devices, which allows for forensic capturing, processing, and review of electronic media. The OI also requires access to law enforcement datasets and financial forensic software for complex analysis of financial records and the creation of work products.

In FY 2027, the OI will continue to prioritize its investigations based on their anticipated returns on investment and the impact of the alleged fraud or misconduct on EPA and CSB programs and operations. The OI also must consider the Department of Justice’s prosecutorial priorities and the U.S. Attorneys’ Offices prosecutorial guidelines. An enduring OI priority is the prevention and detection of fraud and public corruption of EPA funding, including cybercrime investigations. The OI seeks to build a cadre of certified Cyber Crime Investigators to address this ever-increasing trend. FY 2027 resources would support investigators acquiring advanced level training in cybersecurity concepts and technologies.

Evaluations and Inspections: The OSRE’s FY 2025 Superfund-related work is a three-part series on risks to federal facility Superfund site remedies. The first in the series focused on risks from sea-level rise and increased storm surge.⁷ The report used mapping to identify that 49 of 157 federal facility Superfund sites on the National Priorities List are potentially at risk, with many of these sites being located near population centers and important ecological areas. The unique one-page report and illustrative maps noted that contaminants released from federal facility Superfund

⁴ [Press Release](#), DOJ, Stantec. Inc. Agrees to Pay \$4M to Resolve Allegations That It Violated the False Claims Act by Submitting False Certifications to the EPA in Grant Applications (July 7, 2025).

⁵ EPA Off. of Inspector Gen., [25-N-0021](#), Management Implication Report: Office of Research and Development Scientific Integrity and Ethics Concerns (2025) and EPA Off. of Inspector Gen., [25-N-0026](#), Management Implication Report: Terms and Conditions Listed Within the EPA’s Subaward Policy (2025).

⁶ EPA Off. of Inspector Gen., Fraud Alert: Asphalt Sealer Scam (2025).

⁷ EPA Off. of Inspector Gen., [25-N-0040](#), Evaluation of Risks to Federal Facility Superfund Site Remedies from Sea-Level Rise or Increased Storm Surge (2025).

sites could threaten the health, jobs, and environment of millions of U.S. residents. The next two reports in the series, with anticipated issuances in FY 2026, focus on risks to federal facility Superfund site remedies from wildfires and inland flooding.

FY 2027 resources for evaluations and inspections would allow for continued OSRE reviews of EPA's program operations and for the issuance of OIG recommendations to improve EPA program effectiveness and efficiency. FY 2027 resources also would support travel for in-person interviews and site visits for evaluations and inspections to enhance the quality of evidence collection and credibility determinations.

Administrative Investigations: The AID consistently carries a large docket of complex and highly sensitive civil and administrative investigations. These often involve allegations of ethical misconduct and financial conflicts of interest and require rigorous and highly technical investigations. Over the last two years, the number of investigations on the AID's docket has significantly outnumbered the AID's ability to complete those investigations in a timely fashion. As of February 18, 2026, 33 percent of the AID's investigative docket comprised of Agency contractor and grantee reprisal investigations under 41 U.S.C. § 4712. Under this statute, the AID must conduct mandatory investigations of these reprisal complaints within 180 days after receipt. FY 2027 resources would support the AID consistently meeting the statutory deadline.

The OIG Hotline continues to experience year-over-year increases in contacts, especially as Superfund site work increases and is prioritized by EPA. In FY 2025, the OIG Hotline received 37 contacts related to the superfund program and referred 17 for review. The AID expects that hotline contacts will continue to increase through FY 2027, resulting in increased allegations of fraud, ethical misconduct, and whistleblower retaliation. FY 2027 resources would support mission-critical OIG Hotline operations and staffing to meet increased demand, as well as allow for proactive outreach efforts to stakeholders.

Data Analytics: FY 2027 resources would allow DAD to continue to automate data analytical processes. Recently, DAD automate a process to collect, transform, and load the data for a statutory audit, reducing the manual effort by 90 percent. Resources would further support data visualizations and real-time dashboards. One recent example is a dashboard that extracts and displays only key sentences from EPA Superfund assessment reports. This allows audit staff to review key sentences from reports and focus on relevant information, instead of having to review every page for over 1,200 reports. These dashboards require resources and skilled staff in programming languages to analyze data and create visualizations to display their analysis.

FY 2027 resources would support DAD's proactive oversight initiative and link analysis projects to generate leads to detect fraudulent patterns and behavior in contracting and grant programs. Link analysis software has the potential to increase the amount of civil and criminal penalties that could be recovered by the OI. The DAD recently acquired link analysis software and is training staff on how to use it, as it is highly specialized. Resources in FY 2027 also would help create low-code/no-code AI applications and AI retrieval augmented generation applications to make project planning more efficient. DAD will continue oversight support of proactive cybersecurity penetration and vulnerability testing of EPA systems. Access to additional proprietary cloud software, such as software as a service, will allow DAD to run testing models and analyze data.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

The Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, 5 U.S.C. §§ 401–424.

Budget Requests:

The OIG requests the following, provided pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 406(g):

- The aggregate President’s Budget request from the Inspector General for the operations of the OIG is \$49.1 million (\$37.8 million OIG; \$11.3 million Superfund Transfer).
- The portion of the aggregate President’s Budget needed for training is \$750 thousand (\$615 thousand OIG; \$135 thousand Superfund Transfer).
- The portion of the aggregate President’s Budget needed to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency is estimated at \$173 thousand, or 0.40 percent of the FY 2027 budget request.

“I certify as the Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency that the amount I have requested for training satisfies all OIG training needs for FY 2027.”

Compliance

Compliance Monitoring

Program Area: Compliance

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

Objective(s): Compliance and Enforcement

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$114,685	\$106,498	\$68,469	-\$38,029
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$1,116	\$755	\$605	-\$150
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$1,427</i>	<i>\$817</i>	<i>\$817</i>	<i>\$0</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$117,228	\$108,070	\$69,891	-\$38,179
Total Workyears	476.3	431.7	371.4	-60.3

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

This Superfund Compliance Monitoring Program is proposed for reduction to focus resources on EPA's core mission and advance federal responsibilities in a cost-efficient manner. The program promotes compliance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or "Superfund" law.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 5, *Compliance and Enforcement* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

EPA tracks Superfund-related enforcement activities in the Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS). SEMS is the official repository for site and non-site-specific Superfund data in support of Superfund. SEMS contains information on hazardous waste site assessment and remediation from 1983 to the present. This information, as well as finalized enforcement instruments, are available to the public. Certain noncompliance issues also are tracked in EPA's national enforcement and compliance data systems, the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) and Enforcement Compliance History Online (ECHO). ICIS is EPA's largest mission-focused data system and is a critical infrastructure tool used by the Agency, as well as state, Tribal, local, and territorial governments and the regulated community to track compliance and enforcement of environmental statutes. ICIS data is available to the public via the internet-accessible ECHO system as well as the companion data change notification tool ECHO Notify. Electronic tracking of Superfund enforcement work allows EPA to ensure that its enforcement resources are allocated to address the most significant concerns and facilitates public transparency. The program will streamline and support tracking efforts of CERCLA enforcement activities in SEMS, ICIS, and ECHO.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+0.1 FTE) This program change aligns resources with core statutory requirements recognizes needed efficiencies and returns to core compliance assistance work.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.).

Enforcement

Criminal Enforcement

Program Area: Enforcement

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

Objective(s): Compliance and Enforcement

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$61,791	\$82,995	\$29,789	-\$53,206
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	\$8,878	\$5,483	\$4,100	-\$1,383
Total Budget Authority	\$70,669	\$88,478	\$33,889	-\$54,589
Total Workyears	273.7	258.9	183.7	-75.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Criminal Enforcement Program investigates and helps prosecute criminal violations of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and associated violations of Title 18 of the U.S. Code such as fraud, conspiracy, false statements, and obstruction of justice. EPA's criminal enforcement agents (Special Agents) do this through targeted investigation of criminal conduct, committed by individual and corporate defendants, that threatens human health and the environment.

This 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 the most cost-efficient manner.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 5, *Compliance and Enforcement* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The program will work closely with the Superfund Program across all EPA regions to identify and investigate environmental crimes where a response action is triggered by a release or substantial threat of release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant that presents an imminent and substantial danger to human health or the environment. Investigations will be conducted to ensure responsible parties are identified and that cost recovery for Superfund expenses are considered if the investigation results in a successful prosecution. The program will focus resources on the most egregious cases (e.g., significant human health, environmental, and deterrent impacts, etc.), while balancing overall case load.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$2,629.0) This net change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$1,246.0 / +6.0 FTE) This program change provides support for investigations and criminal prosecutions in its enforcement of CERCLA.

Statutory Authority:

Title 18 of the U.S.C.; 18 U.S.C. § 3063; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Environmental Justice
Program Area: Enforcement

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$44,771	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$6,447</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$51,219	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Workyears	173.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Environmental Justice (EJ) Program has been discontinued to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and focuses resources on EPA’s core mission. This change advances Presidential Executive Order 14151 *Ending Radical and Wasteful Government DEI Programs and Preferencing* and Executive Order 14173, *Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity*.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2027, the EJ Program is proposed for elimination as the Agency returns to its core statutory requirements. All statutory work will be accomplished in enforcement programs or other applicable programs.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute); and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Forensics Support

Program Area: Enforcement

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

Objective(s): Compliance and Enforcement

(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	\$16,927	\$14,895	\$9,903	-\$4,992
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$1,478</i>	<i>\$888</i>	<i>\$1,071</i>	<i>\$183</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$18,405	\$15,783	\$10,974	-\$4,809
Total Workyears	67.5	65.6	58.7	-6.9

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Forensics Support Program provides expert scientific and technical support for criminal and civil environmental enforcement cases, as well as the Agency's compliance efforts. EPA's National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) is an environmental forensic center accredited for both laboratory and field sampling operations that generate environmental data for law enforcement and civil enforcement purposes. These government science and technical services are critical for ensuring that the government possesses high-quality evidence and analysis that can be relied upon in court and agency proceedings.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 5, *Compliance and Enforcement* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The Forensics Support Program provides expert scientific and technical support for EPA's criminal and civil enforcement efforts. NEIC will streamline forensics work related to sampling and analytical services provided to EPA's enforcement programs. NEIC will provide critical support to the enforcement of the Safe Drinking Water Act and other regulations and continue conducting analysis for lead and per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The program maximizes the efficiency and effectiveness of its operations, produces timely and high-quality work products, and identifies and implements further efficiencies in laboratory operations.

The NEIC advances cooperative federalism by providing field and laboratory services to state and federal partners, including on-the-job training on how to conduct process-based inspections and effectively review environmental regulations. NEIC also will continue to support civil and criminal programs through laboratory analysis, method development, toxicology (i.e., expert reports) and statistical support (i.e., site sampling plan development).

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$183.0 / +1.3 FTE) This program change provides forensics support at the NEIC for PFAS investigations as well as technical services for EPA's criminal and civil enforcement programs.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; American Innovation and Manufacturing Act.

Superfund: Enforcement

Program Area: Enforcement

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

Objective(s): Compliance and Enforcement

(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
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$182,769</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$182,769	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Workyears	818.5	650.6	745.3	94.7

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

In FY 2024, the Superfund Enforcement Program was transferred from the annual Superfund appropriation to the Superfund tax receipts. The program's FTE continue to be included in EPA's FTE ceiling. The program protects communities by ensuring prompt site cleanup using an "enforcement first" approach to maximize the participation of responsible parties in performing cleanups, which preserves federal dollars for sites where there are no viable contributing parties. The program obtains potentially responsible parties' (PRP) commitments to perform and/or pay for cleanups through civil judicial and administrative site actions. The program works closely with EPA's Office of Land and Emergency Management and the Department of Justice (DOJ) to combine legal and technical skills to bring enforcement actions, support reuse, and address emerging issues. The program ensures Superfund sites with responsible parties or interested third parties are cleaned up in a timely manner. These efforts result in more site cleanups than would be possible using only government funds, which in turn supports reuse of those sites.

The Superfund Enforcement Program:

- Secures cleanups through orders and settlements from responsible parties and third parties, thereby providing clean air, land, and water for every American and making contaminated properties available for reuse.
- Takes enforcement actions, including negotiating agreements to recover costs from responsible parties, thereby preserving American taxpayer dollars for sites where there are no viable responsible parties.
- Develops cleanup enforcement policies, model documents, and training.
- Issues guidance and tools to clarify potential cleanup liability to support cleanup, reuse, and revitalization of contaminated properties.

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 use of Superfund enforcement tools resulted in cleanup and redevelopment at 239 private party sites.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 5, *Compliance and Enforcement* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Many Superfund sites may be revitalized into economic assets. In FY 2027, EPA will strengthen the Superfund Enforcement Program by complementing work in the Superfund Remedial and Superfund Emergency Response and Removal Programs, providing financial support for DOJ to pursue judicial actions to compel PRP cleanup, and supporting actions in response to lead and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) releases. EPA will continue its work to achieve prompt site cleanups and maximize the participation by PRPs. In addition, EPA will prioritize its efforts on the most significant sites in terms of human health and environmental impact. EPA will use prospective purchaser agreements (PPAs) and liability protections to encourage investment in contaminated sites and return these sites to productive use, which can support critical mineral development, energy projects, artificial intelligence projects, and other national priorities.

EPA may deposit payments received pursuant to settlement agreements with PRPs into site-specific special accounts established for use consistent with settlement agreements for specific sites. These accounts can include both reimbursed payments for past response costs as well as payments received from parties for future site cleanup. Site-specific special accounts provide needed cleanup dollars at many sites that otherwise may not have received funding. In FY 2025, EPA created 27 special accounts and collected \$320.6 million for response work. The Agency disbursed or obligated \$268.4 million from special accounts for response work (including reclassifications).

DOJ's participation in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) cases is statutorily mandated for settlements related to remedial action cleanups, most cost recovery settlements, and all judicial enforcement matters. DOJ's participation also is necessary to enter PPAs. DOJ's support will be sought to negotiate and enter into consent decrees with PRPs to perform remedial actions, to pursue judicial actions to compel PRP cleanup, to pursue judicial actions to recover monies spent on cleaning up contaminated sites, and to negotiate PPAs. EPA provides financial support to DOJ for these activities through an interagency agreement.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to pursue an "enforcement first" and "polluter pays" approach that maximizes PRP participation at Superfund sites by performing enforcement activities such as conducting PRP searches, negotiating site-specific settlements, pursuing insurance and bankruptcy recoveries, and recovering costs through appropriate cashout settlements. These activities ensure that responsible parties conduct or pay for cleanups and preserve federal dollars for sites where there are no viable contributing parties.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+94.7 FTE) This program change reflects an increase in Superfund Tax FTE to maximize the participation of responsible parties in performing or paying for cleanups. This also will provide support for lead and PFAS-related enforcement actions as well as maximize participation by PRPs.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement

Program Area: Enforcement

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

Objective(s): Compliance and Enforcement

(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
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$13,090</i>	<i>\$452</i>	<i>\$1,544</i>	<i>\$1,092</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$13,090	\$452	\$1,544	\$1,092
Total Workyears	48.6	19.7	40.9	21.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

In FY 2024, the Superfund Federal Facilities Enforcement Program was partially transitioned from the annual Superfund appropriation to the Superfund tax receipts. The program's FTE continue to be included in EPA's FTE ceiling. The Superfund Federal Facilities Enforcement Program provides compliance monitoring and enforcement at sites where there is federal ownership or a federal operator, whether full or partial, and the federal owner conducts or is involved in cleanup under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or "Superfund"). After years of service and operation, many federal facilities are contaminated with, among other things, hazardous substances, pollutants, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), solvents, munitions, and radioactive wastes. Enforcement actions and facilitating cleanup promote potential redevelopment of these sites in the future. The program's enforcement against federal facilities ensures that the U.S. government complies with environmental laws and requirements in the same manner and to the same extent as any other regulated entity, as required by law.

Pursuant to CERCLA Section 120, EPA must enter into Interagency Agreements, commonly referred to as Federal Facility Agreements (FFAs), with responsible federal agencies to ensure that the cleanups at their National Priorities List (NPL) sites are protective of public health and the environment.⁸ The program provides enforceable oversight of the investigation and cleanup processes. These FFAs govern cleanups at 175 federal facility Superfund sites, including many of the Nation's largest and most complex cleanup projects. While only 10 percent of the NPL sites are federal facility sites, over 41 percent of the total operable units in the Superfund Program are at federal facilities.⁹ In the Federal Facilities Enforcement and Compliance Program, EPA assesses the compliance of federal facilities with environmental statutes and regulations that work in partnership with federal, state, Tribal, and local agencies. The program encourages compliance,

⁸ For more information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-national-priorities-list-npl>.

⁹ Operable units often comprise discrete areas of a cleanup site, depending on the complexity of the problems associated with the site. These operable units may address geographic areas of a site, specific site problems, or areas where a specific action is required. An example of a typical operable unit could include removal of drums and tanks from the surface of a site.

compels regulated entities to correct and/or mitigate violations, and assesses appropriate penalties for violations.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 5, *Compliance and Enforcement* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the program will continue to act in response to significant contamination from federal facilities. EPA will focus its resources on the highest priority sites, particularly those that may present an imminent and/or substantial endangerment, have human exposure not yet under control, or have the potential for beneficial redevelopment. EPA also will negotiate and amend, as appropriate, FFAs for federal facility sites on the NPL and continue to monitor FFAs for compliance. EPA will expedite cleanup and redevelopment of federal facility sites and will use dispute resolution processes and other approaches to timely resolve formal and informal cleanup disputes. EPA will continue to seek ways to improve its engagement with other federal agencies and state, Tribal, and local governments, emphasizing protective, timely cleanups that address communities' needs.

In FY 2027, EPA will work to address PFAS contamination by analyzing available technical information and, where needed, initiating investigations to support possible enforcement actions under multiple statutory authorities, consistent with the Addressing Exposure to PFAS Contamination National Enforcement and Compliance Initiative.¹⁰ Federal facilities (e.g., Department of Defense military installations and Department of Energy sites) are currently investigating and addressing PFAS contamination at their NPL sites. As federal agencies conduct this work at their federal facility NPL sites, CERCLA requires EPA to oversee the work.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$1,092.0 / +21.2 FTE) This program change reflects an increase in Superfund Tax FTE to ensure that the federal owner of contaminated sites conducts or is involved in Superfund cleanup. This also will provide support for lead and PFAS investigations at Federal Facility sites.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) § 120.

¹⁰ For more information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiative-addressing-exposure-pfas>.

Homeland Security

Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery

Program Area: Homeland Security

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

Objective(s): Cooperative Federalism

(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	\$21,063	\$23,915	\$27,999	\$4,084
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$49,106</i>	<i>\$34,981</i>	<i>\$34,847</i>	<i>-\$134</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$70,168	\$58,896	\$62,846	\$3,950
Total Workyears	119.1	81.6	123.9	42.3

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Program protects the Nation from the effects of an attack with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threat agents. The program deploys the Portable High-Throughput Integrated Identification System (PHILIS), a suite of mobile analytical “all hazards” confirmatory laboratories with specific performance capabilities, to assess the presence of chemical warfare agents in samples during an emergency response. PHILIS deploys rapidly and transmits on-scene analyses of air, soil, and water samples in areas that have experienced a release of contamination ensuring prompt laboratory analysis in the event of an incident. The program also uses the Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology (ASPECT) aircraft, which aids first responders by detecting chemical and radiological contaminants with real-time data delivery. The Trace Atmospheric Gas Analyzer (TAGA) provides responders with real-time monitoring, sampling, and analysis of collected air samples of outdoor air or emissions at contaminated sites and in potentially impacted communities near releases of hazardous substances.

This program conducts interagency workgroups with dedicated training initiatives and exercise opportunities on CBRN preparedness and other response related content. These efforts expand training and exercises for efficiency and effectiveness, tactical assistance for prompt identification of agent breaches and incidents, and mechanisms to enhance communication and safeguard databases storing sensitive data and legacy information. These efforts broaden operational engagement and support when using the Emergency Management Portal (EMP) and WebEOC response systems. Having highly skilled, well-trained, and well-equipped personnel is vital to support multiple incidents and threats involving CBRN substances. Engaging with federal partners (e.g., Department of Homeland Security (DHS)) enables knowledge sharing to determine the best approaches for large-scale incidents and results in highly specialized expertise that advances responsiveness for federal, state, local partners, and industry.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 2, *Cooperative Federalism*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the program will support providing clean air, land, and water to every American while embracing cooperative federalism and cross-agency partnerships through the following activities:

- Develop site characterization, decontamination, waste management, clearance methods, and strategies for priority chemical, biological, and radiological threats. This enables site remediation while reducing time and cost and promotes site reoccupation to ensure clean air, land, and water for every American.
- Develop partnerships, at state and federal levels, to ensure projects are approved by external entities that support continuity in the development of sample collection protocols and analysis methods for the Environmental Sampling & Analytical Methods (ESAM) online tool.¹¹ The ESAM detection and sampling and analysis tool helps external incident response partners and those working in an emergency response field capacity to respond more efficiently to incidents, enabling smooth site to laboratory transition of data and knowledge.
- Conduct research, through the Homeland Security Research Program (HSRP), 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, while reducing time and cost and ensuring safety. This includes testing commercially available technologies to support response and site cleanup capabilities.
- HSRP, in collaboration with program and regional office partners and other federal, state, local, territorial, and Tribal stakeholders, will generate resources, tools, and training to advance capabilities to respond to environmental emergencies.
- HSRP will advance environmental remediation capabilities through updating sampling and analyses procedures, adapting augmented reality tools for training, evaluating drones for application in decontamination, and continuously assessing emerging technologies for environmental clean-up.
- Operate, enhance, and continue to overhaul PHILIS capability. PHILIS units provide the Nation with mobile analytical “all hazards” confirmatory labs (qualitative and quantitative) with the unique capability to analyze chemical threat agents. EPA is modernizing PHILIS (PHILIS 2.0) by replacing the laboratory platforms. The platform replacements will provide greatly improved long-distance mobility, reliability, maintenance and operating costs, and operational uniformity.
- Operate and enhance the ASPECT capability. ASPECT aids first responders by providing wide-area aerial screening level chemical and radiological detection as well as infrared and advanced imagery products with real-time data delivery. EPA is modernizing ASPECT by upgrading chemical sensor technology. This upgrade will replace obsolete systems, improving reliability and decreasing operations and maintenance costs. EPA will continue

¹¹ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/esam>.

to work towards adopting the next generation solution for aerial chemical and radiological detection technology while maintaining the current ASPECT capability.

- Operate, maintain, and upgrade the TAGA mobile laboratory capability. The TAGA provides responders with real-time monitoring as well as sampling and analysis of collected air samples of outdoor air or emissions at contaminated sites and in potentially impacted communities near releases of hazardous substances. The upgrade will provide a new platform for one of the TAGA units, replacing the obsolete mobile platform.
- Participate in trainings and exercises on CBRN preparedness and response topics with key federal response partners on select interagency workgroups. Maintain a highly skilled, well-trained, and well-equipped response workforce (i.e., On-Scene Coordinators) that has the capacity to respond to simultaneous incidents as well as threats involving CBRN substances. Provide knowledge products for and expertise on detection, environmental characterization, decontamination, and waste disposal methods following the release of a CBRN agent.
- Maintain the Environmental Response Laboratory Network (ERLN), a network of accredited public and private laboratories with capabilities to analyze environmental samples for CBRN contaminants, providing EPA emergency responders with access to vetted laboratories with a broad spectrum of analytical laboratory services.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,897.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$1,706.0 / +14.4 FTE) This program change is an increase in resources and FTEs to support the modernization of PHILIS.
- (+\$258.0 / +0.9 FTE) This program change increases homeland security research resources and FTE.
- (-\$201.0) This program change reduces non-payroll resources in the Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Program.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, §§ 104, 105, and 106; Homeland Security Act of 2002.

Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure

Program Area: Homeland Security

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

Objective(s): Cooperative Federalism

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$5,124	\$2,639	\$4,986	\$2,347
Science & Technology	\$436	\$735	\$500	-\$235
Building and Facilities	\$1,492	\$6,676	\$6,176	-\$500
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$698</i>	<i>\$1,126</i>	<i>\$915</i>	<i>-\$211</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$7,750	\$11,176	\$12,577	\$1,401
Total Workyears	13.0	13.3	13.3	0.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total workyears in FY 2027 include 13.3 FTE to support Homeland Security Working Capital Fund (WCF) services.

Program Project Description:

The Superfund Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure Program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations. This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission and advances core statutory work. This program plays an integral role in preparing essential personnel and establishing an effective blueprint for the Agency’s Continuity of Operations (COOP) plans and procedures. Cooperative federalism and cross-agency partnerships are incorporated into the process to promote efficiency and streamline performance for Mission Essential Functions (MEFs) and Primary Mission Essential Functions (PMEFs) administered during an emergency response incident. COOP follows the National Continuity Policy Implementation Plan (NCP/IP) and the National Security Presidential Directive-51/Homeland Security Presidential Directive-20 (NSPD-51/HSPD-20), and other authorities and references which include, but are not limited to, the National Security Act of 1947, 50 U.S.C. § 3042 and the Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-21, *Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience*. These partnerships result in a strong and efficient succession of critical duties in the event of an incident to protect human health and the environment and to ensure clean air, land, and water for every American.

To maintain continuity and effective readiness, the program follows and incorporates the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) Federal Mission Resiliency (FMR) directives and incident response recommendations and practices to complement the current National Continuity Policy, enhance training and exercise materials for FMR concept integration, and strengthen evaluation mechanisms. Aligning internal processes with FEMA’s National Continuity Policy actions ensures that essential functions and resources are in place and pinpoints COOP program challenges and solutions.

To test the sustainability of current COOP plans and procedures, the program uses targeted assessments and inspections. This practice identifies areas for improvement and efficiency. The effort helps safeguard the Nation from unexpected vulnerabilities, threats, and attacks while pursuing approaches to benefit Americans. Cooperative federalism and cross-agency partnerships will be introduced by inviting in-person FEMA personnel for semi-annual assessments of the program's COOP processes. Monthly reviews of the headquarters' COOP program will verify that essential functions are in place, risk management is considered, and various program plans are proposed, tested, and implemented for different scenarios.

This program supports the Administration's goal of protecting human health and the environment and it also ensures continuity of critical operations to protect the American people in the face of disasters that threaten the Nation.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 2, *Cooperative Federalism*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the program will support the Administration's focus on clean air, land, and water for every American, while embracing cooperative federalism and cross-agency partnerships through the following activities:

- Reinforce COOP plans and procedures to protect the human health and environment of the American people.
- Implement advanced conservation methods to clean up hazardous sites and reduce toxic emissions.
- Support economic growth and restoration to impacted families during COOP activation efforts.
- Remain good stewards of tax dollars while ensuring resources continue to advance the mission.
- Develop partnerships, at the state and federal levels, to ensure approved projects will be supported by external entities. These partnerships will restore trust and fulfill the needs of the American people. This project will incorporate monitoring continuity programs across and external to the Agency by focusing on testing, training, and exercises to accelerate general COOP awareness and procedures. In addition, it will streamline COOP processes that safeguard the environment and boost infrastructure that will allow the Nation to thrive.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$211.0) This program change reduces funding for COOP assessments and updates. This reduction seeks to increase the Agency's operational effectiveness and reduce duplicative,

voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change supports EPA's core mission and advances core statutory work.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, §§ 104, 105, 106; Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004; Homeland Security Act of 2002; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute).

Indoor Air and Radiation

Radiation: Protection

Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation

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

Objective(s): Healthy Air Quality

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$9,893	\$9,530	\$2,415	-\$7,115
Science & Technology	\$1,625	\$781	\$1,020	\$239
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	\$2,828	\$2,122	\$2,420	\$298
Total Budget Authority	\$14,346	\$12,433	\$5,855	-\$6,578
Total Workyears	52.0	43.3	24.0	-19.3

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

This program provides radioanalytical laboratory services and field-based technical support for screening and identifying radiological contaminants at Superfund sites. EPA's National Analytical Radiation Environmental Laboratory Division (NARELD) in Montgomery, Alabama, is the only EPA laboratory with in-house world-class radiochemical analytical capability. It performs thousands of radiochemical analyses annually, on a variety of sample matrices (soil, sediment, water, air filters) from sites contaminated with radioactive materials. The high-quality analytical data produced by NARELD informs Agency decisions at Superfund sites across the country. The National Radiation Field Operations Division (NRFOD) in Las Vegas, Nevada, provides field deployable instrumentation and expert staff to respond to radiological emergencies anywhere in the Nation. They also support the Superfund Program by providing field-based technical support, specialized instrumentation, site assessment, and document review, as requested by EPA regions, in support of Superfund site cleanup activities.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1, *Healthy Air Quality* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA's NARELD and NRFOD will continue to provide laboratory analytical and field-based technical support for the characterization and cleanup of Superfund and Federal Facility sites. Their mission is to provide fixed and mobile analytical capability and expertise to inform Agency actions.

Work in this program directly supports protecting communities from hazardous waste and environmental damage, thereby protecting human health and the environment, and contributing to the well-being of communities that may be disproportionately impacted by radioactive releases. In FY 2027, NARELD and NRFOD will continue to provide analytical and field support to manage

and mitigate radioactive releases and exposures. These two organizations provide data evaluation and assessment, document review, and technical support for the characterization and cleanup of Superfund and hazardous waste sites.

NRFOD provides field-based technical support for screening and identifying radiological contaminants at Superfund and non-Superfund sites across the country, including air sampling equipment and expert personnel.

More specifically, these organizations focus on providing technical support and high-quality data to support Agency decisions at sites across the country. They also develop guidance for cleaning up Superfund and other sites that are contaminated with radioactive materials.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$131.0) This change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$134.0) This change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the recalculation of lab utilities.
- (+\$33.0 / +2.7 FTE) This program change reflects an increase in program capacity for activities such as analytical and field support to assess, manage, and mitigate radioactive releases and exposures at contaminated sites.

Statutory Authority:

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

Information Exchange / Outreach

Exchange Network

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$11,554	\$6,378	\$9,017	\$2,639
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$1,411</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$12,965	\$6,378	\$9,017	\$2,639
Total Workyears	18.8	15.1	22.1	7.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Exchange Network Program under the Superfund appropriation was eliminated.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

This program has been discontinued in the FY 2026 Enacted Budget, and no resources are proposed for this program in FY 2027. Work will be conducted in the Environmental Programs and Management Exchange Network account.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA); Clean Air Act (CAA); Clean Water Act (CWA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA); Government Management Reform Act (GMRA); Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA).

IT/ Data Management/ Security

Information Security

Program Area: IT / Data Management / Security
 Goal: Make America the AI Capital of the World
 Objective(s): Efficient Systems

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$8,624	\$8,584	\$13,974	\$5,390
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$1,430</i>	<i>\$921</i>	<i>\$5,082</i>	<i>\$4,161</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$10,054	\$9,505	\$19,056	\$9,551
Total Workyears	10.5	10.8	12.3	1.5

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA’s Information Security and Privacy Program protects Agency assets and personnel from cybersecurity threats. Digital information is a valuable national resource and a strategic asset that enables EPA to fulfill its mission to protect human health and the environment. Information protection is accomplished by strengthening the Agency’s information security and privacy posture, elevating EPA staff knowledge of information security and privacy awareness, maintaining Agency information security and privacy directives, increasing adoption of information security and privacy practices, and optimizing processes to reduce the burden of compliance.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 4/Objective 2, *Efficient Systems*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, this program and Information Technology Security Governance will be maturing continuous monitoring functions which include the Continuous Authorization to Operate (c-ATO) or “Ongoing Authorization,” a foundational activity supporting Enterprise Risk Management. The capabilities are designed to continuously monitor systems to address real-time threats. System controls are constantly evaluated and tested to identify vulnerabilities which allow the Agency to make risk-based decisions quickly and confidently engage in remediation efforts to minimize ongoing exposures. A component of this effort includes investment in the Enterprise Governance, Risk, and Compliance (GRC) tool with machine-readable authorization capabilities. The Agency will continue to strengthen Personally Identifiable Information (PII) protection via the National Privacy Program, automate workflows, and enhance data labeling with Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) collaboration.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to leverage the Agency’s Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA) Roadmap and the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency’s (CISA’s) Zero Trust Maturity model.

Work includes tracking and prioritizing maturity in High Value Asset Systems, maintaining full visibility over Agency assets, implementing zero trust capabilities, addressing identified security gaps, and evolving centralized data analytic environments. Proper permissions for a given user's needs are a critical component of ZTA, and coding for more granular control over the network environment is an information security priority. The Agency also will remain focused on ensuring that all devices in EPA's environment are compliant with information security requirements prior to accessing network resources. EPA will continue to leverage capabilities through the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) Program. In addition to protecting EPA information assets, CDM will help the Agency identify and respond to federal-wide cybersecurity threats and incidents more quickly and efficiently. In FY 2025, the Agency closed 974 Plans of Action and Milestones, which are corrective plans and timeframes established by EPA to address security weaknesses for IT systems and decrease operational risks to the information environment.

Enterprise Security Operations - Incident Response Capability

EPA will continue to invest in providing a centralized, integrated, and coordinated cybersecurity incident response through its Computer Security Incident Response Capability, defending against unauthorized activity within agency computer networks. This includes providing threat awareness, cyber network defense infrastructure, cybersecurity tool engineering, vulnerability and risk assessments, threat intelligence processing, threat hunting, and penetration testing capabilities. EPA will continue leveraging the Department of Homeland Security's Vulnerability Disclosure Program (VDP) and the "Bug Bounty" Program, which provides vetted cybersecurity researchers to identify vulnerabilities and awards bounties for high-risk findings.

Human Capital

Agency staff are the first line of defense in protecting the information environment, and EPA will continue to make investments to elevate staff knowledge and enhance Cybersecurity and Privacy Awareness through communications, training, tabletop exercises, and phishing simulations, which enable EPA personnel to make good risk-based decisions in their daily work activities. The Agency also has prioritized enhancing agency-specific role-based training to ensure personnel in key cybersecurity roles have a comprehensive understanding of modern and secure IT and cybersecurity requirements, with the skills, knowledge, and capabilities to effectively support EPA's cybersecurity posture.

Artificial Intelligence

The Agency will augment investments in securing mission activities from risks posed by leading edge technologies such as Generative AI, Robotic Process Automation (RPA), and Quantum Computing. These investments in the implementation of the necessary controls to allow use of leading-edge technologies within the environment and prevent malicious actors from leveraging these technologies to disrupt business operations will help to ensure that Agency personnel can perform their core mission activities efficiently and securely.

Technology Ecosystems

EPA is continuing efforts to mature the Agency's Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management Controls. This work includes coordinating across the Agency with personnel from information technology, information security, and procurement functional areas to maintain policies and obtain the necessary tools to address these critical security requirements. EPA will update standards,

procedures, and criteria to harden and secure software development environments and investigate the addition of automated tools to secure the development environment.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$4,161.0) This program change increases EPA's capacity to implement critical cybersecurity solutions, including the ability to ingest machine readable authorization artifacts, increasing the speed of implementing cloud solutions and minimizing burden in leveraging security capabilities related to information systems.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute); Cybersecurity Act of 2015; Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA); Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA); Government Management Reform Act (GMRA); Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA).

IT / Data Management

Program Area: IT / Data Management / Security

Goal: Make America the AI Capital of the World

Objective(s): Efficient Systems

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$84,894	\$85,590	\$79,854	-\$5,736
Science & Technology	\$3,018	\$2,890	\$2,841	-\$49
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$18,646</i>	<i>\$18,035</i>	<i>\$19,078</i>	<i>\$1,043</i>
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Budget Authority	\$106,558	\$106,515	\$101,773	-\$4,742
Total Workyears	448.9	428.2	458.8	30.6

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total workyears in FY 2027 include 172.0 FTE to support IT/Data Management working capital fund (WCF) services, an increase of 22.2 FTE.

Program Project Description:

This program supports the maintenance of EPA's Information Technology (IT) and Information Management (IT/IM) services that enable citizens, regulated facilities, states, and other entities to interact with EPA electronically to access, analyze and understand, and share environmental data on-demand. EPA's IT/Data Management (IT/DM) Program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA's core mission and advances core statutory work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 4/Objective 2, *Efficient Systems*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the Agency will look to fund a Centralized Target Architecture to consolidate decentralized systems to help reduce IT expenditures, enhance data quality, and improve interoperability while streamlining interactions with states, Tribes, and localities.

In line with Executive Order (EO) 14320: *Promoting the Export of the American AI Technology Stack*,¹² EPA is developing robust AI capabilities while ensuring operational efficiency. Activities in this program will focus on transforming EPA's internal operations through automation and the integration of AI technologies, in support of EO 14179: *Removing Barriers to American*

¹² For more information, see: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/07/promoting-the-export-of-the-american-ai-technology-stack/>.

Leadership in Artificial Intelligence.¹³ EPA will continue modernizing its workflows, transitioning from paper-based systems to agile digital solutions. In support of EO 14318: *Accelerating Federal Permitting of Data Center Infrastructure*,¹⁴ EPA will prioritize the rapid and efficient buildout of AI data centers and infrastructure via the development of two national digitization centers which will streamline electronic records scheduling.

These efforts will build upon continual development and refinement of AI use cases and initiatives which have high operational impact and improve the accuracy and speed of environmental assessments, optimize resource allocation, and develop modern solutions to environmental issues. Efforts to evaluate the implementation and outcomes of automation and AI initiatives will support EPA's Learning Agenda and will enable the Agency to monitor and report on the extent to which these efforts are being strategically leveraged to improve EPA processes and capabilities.

The FY 2027 Budget includes resources for Agency contributions to the General Services Administration (GSA) in support of the Technology Transformation Services (TTS) reimbursable program. Adoption of GSA's Technology Transformation services apply modern methodologies and technologies to improve services, making them more accessible, efficient, and effective as required by statute and OMB policy.

In FY 2027, EPA will further strengthen its IT acquisition review process as part of the implementation of Federal Common Baseline Controls for the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) and in support of EO 14240: *Eliminating Waste and Saving Taxpayer Dollars by Consolidating Procurement*.¹⁵ FITARA ensures Agency IT plans are cost-effective and well-designed, directly drive EPA long-term performance goals, and follow best practices.

The Agency also will continue implementing the 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (P.L. 115-336),¹⁶ which includes modernization of internal and public-facing websites, as well as digitization of paper forms and non-digital services. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to maintain and manage its core IT/DM services, including the Geospatial Information Program, Information Collection Requests, the National Library Program, EPA's Docket Center, and the National Records Program.

Other key initiatives include:

- Continuing to implement EPA's Controlled Unclassified Information Program, standardizing, simplifying, and improving information management and IT practices to facilitate the sharing of important sensitive data internally, with key external stakeholders, and with the public, meeting federal standards.

¹³ For more information, see: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/01/31/2025-02172/removing-barriers-to-american-leadership-in-artificial-intelligence>.

¹⁴ For more information, see: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/07/accelerating-federal-permitting-of-data-center-infrastructure/>.

¹⁵ For more information, see: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/03/25/2025-05197/eliminating-waste-and-saving-taxpayer-dollars-by-consolidating-procurement>

¹⁶ For additional information, see: <https://www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ336/PLAW-115publ336.pdf>.

- Increasing the use of registries and improving registry quality by modernizing from custom built solutions to cost-efficient commercial off-the-shelf tools with expanded capabilities. Registries are shared data services in which common data is managed centrally but shared broadly to improve data quality, enable integration and interoperability of data across program silos, and facilitate discovery of EPA information.
- Continuing to modernize EPA’s web presence to support internal and external users and provide a clearinghouse for the Agency to communicate initiatives and successes. EPA also will continue to upgrade its web infrastructure to meet statutory and security requirements.
- Continuing to support the capabilities of GeoPlatform, a shared enterprise technology for geospatial information and analysis, allowing EPA to support environmental decisions and share information with state and local partners during emergency response operations.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,353.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$2,396.0 / +4.2 FTE) This program change is a net increase due to a reduction in contracting resources and an increase in FTE to enhance transparency, oversight, and accountability by bringing critical AI expertise, records digitization efforts, and registry quality improvement functions back in-house. The program change also includes an investment to fund a Centralized Target Architecture to consolidate decentralized systems to help reduce IT expenditures, enhance data quality, and improve interoperability while streamlining interactions with states, Tribes, and localities.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute); Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act; Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA); Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA); Government Management Reform Act (GMRA); Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA); Rehabilitation Act of 1973 § 508; Geospatial Data Act of 2018; 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (P.L. 115-336); Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (PL 115-435); 44 USC §3507; Open, Public, Electronic, and Necessary Government Data Act.

Legal/ Science/ Regulatory/ Economic Review

Alternative Dispute Resolution

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$474	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$585</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$1,059	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Workyears	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Program provides facilitation, mediation, public involvement, training, and consensus building advice and support for the Agency.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2027, the ADR Program is proposed for elimination as the Agency returns to its core statutory requirements. All statutory work will be accomplished in Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review programs or other applicable programs.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Administrative Dispute Resolution Act (ADRA) of 1996; Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1996; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Legal Advice: Environmental Program

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$60,697	\$54,477	\$52,554	-\$1,923
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$4,140</i>	<i>\$608</i>	<i>\$593</i>	<i>-\$15</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$64,837	\$55,085	\$53,147	-\$1,938
Total Workyears	269.2	215.8	269.4	53.6

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total workyears in FY 2027 include 5.5 FTE funded by TSCA fees and 22.0 FTE to support Legal Advice working capital fund (WCF) services, an increase of 16.2 FTE.

In FY 2026, this program received Superfund tax resources, including pay for FTE.

Program Project Description:

Legal Advice: Environmental Program provides legal representation, counseling, and support for agency activities taken pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). This funding supports legal counseling activities for the Superfund Program's work to clean up contaminated sites, as well as supporting EPA's state, Tribal, and local partners.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3, *Organizational Excellence*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

By providing expert legal counsel, the program ensures that EPA will fulfill its statutory obligations and that environmental cleanups are lawfully conducted and focused on delivering tangible results for American communities. To this end, the program will continue to advise on the full lifecycle of Superfund cleanups, including emergency response efforts, identifying liable parties and recovering taxpayer dollars, and helping support remedy decisions that restore land and water to safe productive use. This includes defensive litigation regarding EPA's actions in coordination with the Department of Justice (DOJ). These efforts help to ensure every American has access to clean air, land, and water while also relieving American taxpayers of undue financial burden.

In FY 2027, the program will continue to support federal facility cleanups and complex site work by providing strategic legal counsel that facilitates interagency collaboration, respects state and Tribal authorities, and ensures that site decisions withstand judicial scrutiny. This work strengthens cooperative federalism and accelerates progress at some of the Nation's most contaminated sites. Additionally, by reinforcing legal integrity, enabling enforcement, and promoting accountability;

the program helps EPA protect public health, revitalize communities, and return contaminated land to productive use.

In FY 2027, the program will continue to provide legal counsel on EPA's response authority relating to several complex issues. The program provided essential legal counsel on the use of CERCLA to address emergency response situations such as the Tijuana River sewage crisis and Southern California wildfires. The program also provided legal review of CERCLA Action Memoranda related to removal actions that are valued at over \$187 million. In FY 2027, the program will continue to provide legal counsel on CERCLA responses in these areas and for abandoned uranium mines. The program's legal counsel will continue to be instrumental in supporting numerous remedial action legal issues at high-profile sites in FY 2027. These include sites such as the Upper Columbia River, West Lake Landfill, and St. Regis Paper Co. The program will continue to provide legal counseling on complex issues like implementing the Agency's updated guidance on the cleanup of lead in soil at residential sites and addressing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) issues.

Additionally, the program will continue to provide support on litigation matters in FY 2027 and, given several Agency efforts to streamline Superfund policies and response actions, the program expects an increase in related litigation as changes are operationalized.

For reference, examples of this type of support include: working with DOJ on novel and precedent-setting CERCLA litigation matters at private sites, such as *August Mack Environmental, Inc. v. EPA*, No. 1:23-cv-00036-TSK (N.D.W.Va. filed Apr. 19, 2023) (claims against the Superfund by a private contractor) and *United States v. Alden Leeds Inc.*, No. 25-1049 (3rd Cir. filed Jan. 16, 2025) (challenge to the entry of a CERCLA settlement). The program also worked with DOJ and federal entities on litigation involving allegations of CERCLA violations at federal facilities, such as *Greenaction v. United States Department of the Navy*, No. 3:24-cv-03899 (N.D. Cal. filed June 28, 2024) (challenging Navy's response and EPA's oversight activities at a federal National Priorities List "NPL" site); and *California Institute of Technology v. City of Pasadena*, No. 2:23-cv-07681-AB-AJR (C.D. Cal.) (involving a federal facility on the National Priorities List).

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$15.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+1.0 FTE) This program change is an increase to provide legal support and advice for the Superfund Remedial, Emergency Response and Removal, and Enforcement programs. This includes the net-zero shift of 1.1 FTE from Superfund taxes to annual appropriations.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Operations and Administration

Acquisition Management

Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$32,376	\$30,077	\$31,551	\$1,474
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$200	\$161	\$132	-\$29
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$27,810</i>	<i>\$15,207</i>	<i>\$23,285</i>	<i>\$8,078</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$60,386	\$45,445	\$54,968	\$9,523
Total Workyears	285.0	245.7	281.8	36.1

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

In FY 2026, this program received Superfund tax resources, including pay for FTE.

Program Project Description:

EPA’s Acquisition Management Program supports the Agency’s contract activities, which cover planning, awarding, and administering contracts for the Agency. This program will realize savings as EPA forecasts improvements in acquisition management which will allow EPA to maintain existing program services while focusing resources on core mission and statutory work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3, *Organizational Excellence*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The Acquisition Management Program plays a critical role in advancing the Agency’s mission while aligning operations with Executive Orders (EO) 14240: *Eliminating Waste and Saving Taxpayer Dollars by Consolidating Procurement*¹⁷ and EO 14222: *Implementing the President’s “Department of Government Efficiency” Cost Efficiency Initiative*.¹⁸ Operations will focus on improving the acquisition lifecycle management, promoting fiscal responsibility, and increasing operational efficiencies across all procurement activities. The program supports cost-efficient procurement activity to advance core Agency mission priorities.

In FY 2027, EPA will prioritize implementation of the President’s Made in America (MIA) agenda and laws, including full deployment of its enhanced Market Research Services Application. The Market Research Services Application (also called the Market Research Application) will become the Agency’s central market research repository and Buy American Act/Build America Buy

¹⁷ For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/03/25/2025-05197/eliminating-waste-and-saving-taxpayer-dollars-by-consolidating-procurement>.

¹⁸ For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/03/03/2025-03527/implementing-the-presidents-department-of-government-efficiency-cost-efficiency-initiative>.

American (BAA and BABA) waiver tracking system. The application supports EPA Made in America (MIA) requirements and EPA's focus on increased efficiency, as well as improves EPA's alignment with the federal MIA Office (MIAO) goal to introduce a federal MIA research and waiver tracking system. The application has not been implemented but is currently being developed with an anticipated agency-wide availability by end of 3rd Quarter FY 2026. This market intelligence driving platform, supported by real-time data entry will automate market research documentation processes; create EPA market intelligence readily available to the Agency acquisition and Build America, Buy America (BABA) financial assistance agreements workforce; help procurement teams identify American-made goods that meet domestic content thresholds to support American economy-building and minimize waiver use; and provide consistent demand signals to industry for critical items.

Acquisition Modernization Initiatives:

In FY 2027, EPA will leverage available expanded functionalities to the Agency's contract writing system to help develop requirements, streamline solicitations, manage vendor evaluation, conduct best value assessment, promote data integrity and reporting. Additionally, EPA will explore the potential of artificial intelligence to strengthen the following initiatives:

Policy Reformation and Simplification

In line with EO 14275: "*Restoring Common Sense to Federal Procurement*,¹⁹" 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.

Strengthening Acquisition Planning

EPA will enhance acquisition planning, emphasizing early engagement with program offices using modern visualization tools. In addition, EPA will ensure procurement requirements align with mission critical priorities, are cost-effective and reduce redundancy. Moreover, the Program will advance acquisition planning, resulting in reduced procurement lead-times, more competitive and compliant awards, and greater support of initiatives outlined in current Executive Orders.

Contract Closeout Unliquidated Obligation Reduction Initiative

EPA will prioritize the timely closeout of expired contracts by centralizing contract closeout to support financial stewardship of taxpayer resources. Proper closeout procedures ensure that all obligations under the contract and relevant regulations have been met, minimizing the risk of legal disputes. EPA will implement timely closeout procedures for each contract period resulting in the release of unused funds prior to funds expiration.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

¹⁹ For more information, see: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/04/18/2025-06839/restoring-common-sense-to-federal-procurement>.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$254.0) This change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$7,824.0 / +19.6 FTE) This program change is an investment to ensure compliance with EO 14222: *Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency" Cost Efficiency Initiative* bringing additional oversight and accountability to federal procurement actions. This includes the net-zero shift of 65.1 FTE from Superfund taxes to annual appropriations.

Statutory Authority:

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

Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance

Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$86,699	\$88,792	\$80,475	-\$8,317
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$593	\$464	\$439	-\$25
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$32,084</i>	<i>\$20,724</i>	<i>\$21,993</i>	<i>\$1,269</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$119,376	\$109,980	\$102,907	-\$7,073
Total Workyears	456.4	423.0	379.6	-43.4

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total workyears in FY 2027 include 0.0 FTE in Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance working capital fund (WCF) services, a decrease of 41.6 FTE.

In FY 2026, this program received Superfund tax resources, including pay for FTE.

Program Project Description:

The Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance Program provides a full array of financial management support services and systems necessary to pay Superfund bills, recoup cleanup and oversight costs for the Trust Fund. This program also supports integrated planning, budget formulation and execution, financial management, performance and accountability processes, financial cost recovery, and systems to ensure effective stewardship of Superfund resources. EPA is implementing a targeted reduction of program resources to better align with Agency priorities, enhance efficiency and effectiveness, and fortify the integrity of operational processes.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3, *Organizational Excellence*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The program will ensure that all Agency programs are fiscally responsible and reflect a high level of management integrity. This program provides support for the Agency's financial services and will efficiently and consistently deliver nationwide results. EPA will maintain key planning, budgeting, and financial management activities. The program will ensure secure efficient maintenance operations of core agency financial management systems: Compass, PeoplePlus (Time and Attendance), Budget Formulation System, which includes a Performance Module, and related financial reporting systems. The program will continue to review its financial systems for modernization and innovation opportunities to support greater effectiveness of targeting legacy systems for replacement while remaining fiscally responsible. EPA will continue to use dashboards

to support payroll, FTE management, and Government Performance and Results Modernization Act (GPRMA) performance planning and systematic tracking of progress.²⁰

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to modernize and streamline business processes to promote transparency and efficiency. The program will apply Lean principles and leverage input from customer-focused councils, advisory groups, and technical workgroups to continue improving as a high-performance organization. In FY 2025, the Agency implemented 261 process improvements to streamline efficiency, cost effectiveness, and/or business outcomes. In line with promoting Cross-Agency Partnership, EPA will continue to standardize and streamline internal business processes and additional federal and/or internal shared services to include General Service Administration (GSA), when supported by business case analysis.

In FY 2027, the program will continue to focus on core responsibilities in the areas of strategic planning and budget preparation, financial reporting, transaction processing, and Superfund Cost Recovery. The program will continue to implement Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) requirements in accordance with EPA's Implementation Plan.²¹ The Chief Information Officer will continue to be engaged throughout the budget planning process to ensure that IT needs are properly planned and resourced in accordance with FITARA.

In FY 2027, the program will continue to conduct internal control program reviews and use the results to provide evidence of the soundness of EPA's financial management program and identify areas for further improvement to align with cost savings to American taxpayers. Annually, these internal control reviews collect key operational statistical data for the financial management programs to further evaluate financial operations and for management decision-making.

EPA will continue to strive to strengthen programs considered susceptible to improper payment. The Agency will remain vigilant in reducing fraud, waste, and abuse, and strengthening internal controls over improper payments. In addition, as required by the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 (PIIA) (P.L. 116-117),²² and OMB Memorandum *M-21-19 Appendix C*,²³ EPA conducts risk assessments of all its payment streams.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$315.0) This net change is an increase to fixed and other costs due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.

²⁰ For more information please see: <https://www.congress.gov/111/plaws/publ352/PLAW-111publ352.pdf>.

²¹ For more information please see: <http://www.epa.gov/open/fitara-implementation-plan-and-chief-information-officer-assignment-plan>.

²² For more information, please see: <https://www.congress.gov/116/plaws/publ117/PLAW-116publ117.pdf>.

²³ For more information, please see: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/M-21-19.pdf>.

- (+\$954.0 / +5.3 FTE) This investment will advance critical mission support work for the Superfund program to facilitate cleanup and improve efficiencies. This includes the net-zero shift of 67.9 FTE from Superfund taxes to annual appropriations.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified as Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Facilities Infrastructure and Operations

Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$281,585	\$258,274	\$252,262	-\$6,012
Science & Technology	\$68,981	\$64,714	\$60,311	-\$4,403
Building and Facilities	\$7,147	\$34,000	\$28,900	-\$5,100
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$457	\$764	\$627	-\$137
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$275	\$676	\$555	-\$121
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$65,886</i>	<i>\$66,713</i>	<i>\$61,868</i>	<i>-\$4,845</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$424,331	\$425,141	\$404,523	-\$20,618
Total Workyears	295.1	256.2	308.0	51.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total workyears in FY 2027 include 3.1 FTE in Facilities Infrastructure and Operations working capital fund (WCF) services, an increase of 2.7 FTE.

Program Project Description:

Superfund (SF) resources in the Facilities Infrastructure and Operations Program fund the Agency's rent, utilities, and security. This program will realize savings as EPA anticipates improvements in workforce efficiency and facilities consolidation, allowing for a reduction in resources needed to maintain agency facilities.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3, *Organizational Excellence*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to invest in the reconfiguration of EPA's workspaces, enabling the Agency to release office space and avoid long-term rent costs, consistent with Public Law 114-287, the *Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016*. In compliance with Executive Order (EO) 14274: *Restoring Common Sense to Federal Office Space Management*,²⁴ as well as EO 14210: *Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency" Workforce Optimization Initiative*,²⁵ EPA is implementing a space consolidation plan that will reduce the number of occupied facilities, consolidate space within remaining facilities, and reduce square footage.

²⁴ For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/04/18/2025-06838/restoring-common-sense-to-federal-office-space-management>.

²⁵ For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/02/14/2025-02762/implementing-the-presidents-department-of-government-efficiency-workforce-optimization-initiative>.

EPA is working to reduce office, laboratory and warehouse space. This has the potential to provide an avoidance of approximately \$19 million in rent, utilities, and security across all appropriations in FY 2027. This will help offset EPA's escalating rent and security costs and reduce taxpayer burden. The Agency is vacating its Houston regional laboratory and consolidating into the Ada, OK, facility for a rent savings of \$3.5 million and space reduction of 41,126 square feet. The Agency also is aggressively pursuing footprint reductions in its most expensive leased facilities. Due to persistent issues with the current Region 4 Headquarters and insufficient space at the Los Angeles facility, the Agency has begun the process to secure new leases in both locations. For FY 2027, the Agency is requesting \$40 million for rent, \$2.7 million for utilities, and \$10.1 million for security in the SF appropriation. EPA uses a standard methodology to ensure that rent charging appropriately reflects planned and enacted resources at the appropriation level.

In FY 2027, the Agency will support optimization of office and laboratory space to right-size the Agency's footprint while supporting activities necessary for lab consolidation, retrofitting of laboratories with technologies and AI automation, and releasing of excess office space in high-cost areas. These investments along with ongoing activities will decrease the growth of long-term rent costs, reduce its footprint, and create a more efficient, collaborative, and technologically sophisticated workplace. As an approved example, the Agency will relinquish space in Region 2 (New York) to reduce occupancy in a high-cost market while maintaining mission effectiveness. This approach also will be applied in other high-cost leasing areas, aligned to lease cycles and contingent on Agency leadership decisions. In FY 2025, the percentage of space utilized at the Government Services Administration (GSA) goal of 150 square feet per person at EPA owned and leased facilities is 38 percent. Investments in space optimization will advance EPA's goal of a higher space utilization rate, with a goal of 45 percent, and improve the use of EPA's workspaces.

EPA will continue to manage lease and occupancy agreements with GSA, and maintain EPA facilities, fleet, equipment, and fund costs associated with utilities and building security needs. EPA also will track capital equipment and meet Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and applicable environmental regulatory obligations and provide safety, health and environmental management (SHEM) support training to headquarters and field staff (e.g., SHEM managers, industrial hygienists, radiation safety officers, and on-Scene Coordinators). In addition, the Agency will continue to utilize GSA's Managed Service Office, *USAccess*, and Enterprise Physical Access Control System (ePACS) programs. *USAccess* provides standardized HSPD-12 approved Personal Identity Verification (PIV) cards and ePACS provides centralized access control of EPA facilities, including restricted and secure areas.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$893.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a net decrease due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.

- (-\$5,357.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a net decrease due to the recalculation of transit subsidy, rent, utilities, and security.
- (+\$1,405.0 / +3.7 FTE) This program change is an investment in FTE to enhance transparency, oversight, and public accountability by bringing critical facility management and operations activities back in-house. This program change also supports optimization of office and laboratory space.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Property and Administration Services Act (FPAS); Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute).

Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management

Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$32,274	\$30,263	\$26,596	-\$3,667
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$4,880</i>	<i>\$2,730</i>	<i>\$2,834</i>	<i>\$104</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$37,154	\$32,993	\$29,430	-\$3,563
Total Workyears	161.1	140.6	145.4	4.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities. In FY 2026, this program received Superfund tax resources, including pay for FTE.

Program Project Description:

Superfund (SF) resources in the Financial Assistance Grants and Interagency Agreement (IA) Management Program support the management of grants and IAs, and suspension and debarment activities. This program reflects proposed savings as EPA increases efficiencies of Agency operations.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3, *Organizational Excellence*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

EPA will continue to implement activities to achieve efficiencies while enhancing quality and accountability. In FY 2027, EPA will continue implementing the indirect cost requirements in 2 CFR Part 200,²⁶ *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, to close loopholes, decrease complexity, and increase transparency. In addition, the Agency will prioritize implementation of the President's Made in America agenda and Made in America laws.²⁷ EPA will use all tools available, consistent with law, to maximize the use of goods, products, and materials produced in the United States, minimize the use of waivers, and provide clear and consistent demand signals to industry on federal demand for critical items.

EPA will continue to focus on reducing the administrative burden on EPA and grants recipients and on improving grants management procedures by: 1) streamlining EPA's grants management policies by creating a new comprehensive framework to guide policy development, implementation, compliance, and review; 2) developing the FY 2026-2030 Grants Management Plan that aligns with Administration priorities; and 3) using a risk-based method of pre- and post-

²⁶ For more information, see <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-2/subtitle-A/chapter-II/part-200>.

²⁷ For more information, see <https://www.madeinamerica.gov/>.

award monitoring for grants to more effectively ensure compliance with financial and administrative management requirements. All efforts to improve the grant making process will be completed in accordance with Executive Order (EO) 14332: *Improving Oversight of Federal Grantmaking* and other future executive orders on grants management.²⁸

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to implement EO 14240: *Eliminating Waste and Saving Taxpayer Dollars by Consolidating Procurement* including the potential transfer of common spend procurements, such as Information Technology contracts, to the General Services Administration through interagency assisted acquisition agreements.²⁹ Leveraging GSA-managed assisted acquisition for common goods and services will enable the Agency to focus more effectively on its core mission.

The Agency will continue to make use of discretionary debarments and suspensions as well as statutory disqualifications under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) to protect the government's business interests. In FY 2027, EPA will focus suspension and debarment activity on the most egregious violations. Congress and federal courts have long recognized federal agencies' inherent authority and obligation to exclude non-responsible parties from eligibility to receive government contracts and non-procurement awards (for example: grants, cooperative agreements, loans, and loan guarantees). Several recent federal statutes, GAO reports, and OMB directives require that federal agencies administer effective suspension and debarment programs to protect the public's interest and the integrity of federal programs.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$753.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$857.0) This program change is an increase to implement Executive Order 14240: *Eliminating Waste and Saving Taxpayer Dollars by Consolidating Procurement* and to transition Agency contracts to Superfund-related grant and interagency agreements.
- (-3.4 FTE) This program change reduces staff support as EPA improves grant management processes using improved automation and system enhancements and includes the net-zero shift of 8.8 FTE from Superfund taxes to annual appropriations.

²⁸ For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/08/12/2025-15344/improving-oversight-of-federal-grantmaking>.

²⁹ Executive Order 14240: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/03/eliminating-waste-and-saving-taxpayer-dollars-by-consolidating-procurement/>

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute); Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act; Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act § 2455.

Human Resources Management

Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$54,584	\$50,137	\$41,820	-\$8,317
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	\$8,238	\$6,820	\$6,230	-\$590
Total Budget Authority	\$62,821	\$56,957	\$48,050	-\$8,907
Total Workyears	272.0	210.4	214.7	4.3

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities. Total workyears in FY 2027 include 2.0 FTE to support Human Resources Management working capital fund (WCF) services, a decrease of 0.5 FTE.

Program Project Description:

This program will realize savings as EPA anticipates improvements in workforce planning, accountability, and efficiency while promoting fiscal responsibility and focusing on essential agency functions. Superfund (SF) resources for the Human Resources (HR) Management Program support Human Capital (HC) activities throughout EPA.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3, *Organizational Excellence*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The activities supported by EPA's HR Management Program contribute to effective workforce planning and management. EPA continues to ensure employees have the right skills to successfully achieve the Agency's core mission today and, in the future, as well as to ensure efficiency and accountability of the federal workforce. This program promotes government efficiency and collaboration between our federal, state, and local partners.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue implementing workforce restructuring efforts in line with Executive Order (EO) 14217: *Commencing the Reduction of the Federal Bureaucracy*³⁰ and EO 14210: *Implementing the President's Department of Government Efficiency Workforce Optimization Initiative*³¹ by eliminating non-essential functions and implementing hiring restrictions. Following on initiatives carried out in FY 2026, such as eliminating the centrally funded paid internship program, EPA will continue implementing workforce reshaping initiatives in FY 2027 to align organizational structure with statutory, regulatory, mission critical functions.

³⁰ For more information see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/02/25/2025-03133/commencing-the-reduction-of-the-federal-bureaucracy>.

³¹ For more information see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/02/14/2025-02762/implementing-the-presidents-department-of-government-efficiency-workforce-optimization-initiative>.

In addition, to support efforts to increase federal accountability and efficiency, EPA also will continue implementing EO 14171: *Restoring Accountability to Policy-Influencing Positions within the Federal Workforce*³² by evaluating all its policy-influencing positions and revamping performance standards for the entirety of the workforce to align with the Agency’s core mission. EPA also will seek to eliminate race- and sex-based preferences in federal and private sectors, reinforcing civil rights laws to promote merit-based opportunities and individual achievement by enforcing EO 14173: *Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity*.³³ In addition, in order to enforce management decisions for the labor force, EPA will continue implementing EO 14251: *Exclusions from Federal Labor-Management Relations Programs*.³⁴ The Agency will enhance the federal hiring process by focusing on merit, efficiency, and dedication to constitutional values, while eliminating factors such as race, sex, or religion in hiring decisions by implementing EO 14148: *Reforming the Federal Hiring Process and Restoring Merit to Government Service*.³⁵

In accordance with OMB/OPM Memo, RE: Creating “Federal HR 2.0” by consolidating Core Human Capital Management (HCM) Across the Federal Government, dated December 10, 2025, the federal government will migrate to a single, modern Core HCM system. EPA will migrate to OPM’s HCM by FY 2027 as part of the initial phase. EPA will continue to maintain and operate critical HR systems and data analytics related to Mission Critical Occupations, attrition, and other important human capital data. These tools are critical and provide data visualizations and easy-to-understand information about the current workforce, assisting EPA with OPM reporting, workforce planning, succession management by identifying workforce gaps due to anticipated retirements and attrition trends, and the development of strategic staffing plans.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$147.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$873.0 / +4.9 FTE) This program change is an investment to migrate to a single, modern core human capital management system across the federal government. This investment will consolidate and coordinate human resource services to create efficiencies, enhance quality, and reduce redundancies.

³² For more information see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/02/25/2025-03133/commencing-the-reduction-of-the-federal-bureaucracy>.

³³ For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/01/31/2025-02097/ending-illegal-discrimination-and-restoring-merit-based-opportunity>.

³⁴ For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/04/03/2025-05836/exclusions-from-federal-labor-management-relations-programs>.

³⁵ For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/01/30/2025-02094/reforming-the-federal-hiring-process-and-restoring-merit-to-government-service>.

- (-\$1,316.0) This program change is a decrease to reflect a reduced need for human resource management activity resulting from efficiency gains agencywide.

Statutory Authority:

Title 5 of the U.S.C.; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute).

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability

Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability

Program Area: Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$179	\$0	\$0	\$0
Science & Technology	\$79,041	\$84,235	\$66,097	-\$18,138
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	\$6,925	\$2,826	\$0	-\$2,826
Total Budget Authority	\$86,144	\$87,061	\$66,097	-\$20,964
Total Workyears	286.4	139.7	232.5	92.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Chemical Safety for Sustainability (CSS) Research Program provides scientific and technical approaches, information, tools, and methods to support the Agency and others to make better-informed and more timely decisions about chemicals and their potential risks to human health and the environment. EPA’s CSS Research Program is proposed for elimination to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses on EPA’s core mission.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources are proposed for elimination for this program in FY 2027. This budget request focuses on statutorily required research in support of core mission areas that help the American people.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$2,826.0) This program is proposed for elimination to deconstruct wasteful spending, reduce unnecessary burdens on EPA partners and the regulated community, and refocus EPA on its mission. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act §§ 103, 104; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); Children's Health Act; 21st Century Nanotechnology Research and Development Act; Clean Water Act; Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Pollution Prevention Act (PPA); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

Health and Environmental Risk Assessment

Program Area: Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability

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

Objective(s): Chemicals in the Environment

(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	\$36,359	\$35,509	\$24,300	-\$11,209
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	\$3,712	\$2,888	\$5,583	\$2,695
Total Budget Authority	\$40,071	\$38,397	\$29,883	-\$8,514
Total Workyears	164.3	49.2	105.8	56.6

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA's Health and Environmental Risk Assessment (HERA) Research Program is focused on advancing assessment science and generating robust health assessments that provide the scientific basis for decisions made by EPA and others, including states and Tribes, under an array of environmental laws, including: the Clean Air Act; the Clean Water Act; the Safe Drinking Water Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

There are over 1,300 Superfund sites on the National Priorities List.³⁶ Communities near Superfund sites are faced with an urgent need for coordinated assistance to assess and address environmental contamination issues. HERA supports the assessment needs of the Agency's Superfund Program and its regional risk assessors by providing Provisional Peer-Reviewed Toxicity Values (PPRTVs),³⁷ technical support, and rapid assessments to respond to emergent scenarios, supporting management decisions at contaminated Superfund and hazardous waste sites. HERA's Superfund research efforts leverage new data, computational tools, and modernized knowledge bases to inform new assessment approaches that enhance rapid response and screening capabilities.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 4, *Chemicals in the Environment* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the HERA Research Program's work will focus explicitly on efforts integral to achieving the Agency's priorities and informing EPA's implementation of key environmental regulations with the express purpose of safeguarding clean air, water, and land for the American people. Examples of this work include:

³⁶ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-national-priorities-list-npl>.

³⁷ To learn more about HERA's PPRTVs, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/pprtv>.

Delivering PPRTV Assessments: HERA will provide five to six high-priority PPRTVs, as prioritized by the Land and Emergency Management Program, to support CERCLA and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) implementation. These assessments will streamline site screening and remediation processes, reducing compliance costs for industry while upholding environmental stewardship.

Developing Fit-for-Purpose Assessment Products: HERA will complement the PPRTVs with additional human health assessment products for industrial chemicals. HERA will prioritize the development of peer-reviewed toxicity values for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) to support federal, state, and Tribal risk assessment and management decisions. By tailoring assessment scope to program needs, the program will enhance efficiency and support timely regulatory outcomes. This work will expand the availability of high-quality toxicity values and inform regulatory decisions while maintaining rigorous scientific standards.

Enhancing Data Integration for Increased Cooperation and Efficiency: Collaborate with the Chemical Safety for Sustainability (CSS) Research Program to integrate assessment databases and literature management tools, including *Health and Environmental Research Online (HERO)*,³⁸ the Health Assessment and Workplace Collaborative,³⁹ and the CompTox Chemicals Dashboard.⁴⁰ This will streamline data access and improve decision-making speed, aligning with Agency priorities for efficient program execution.

Providing Rapid Technical Support: Continue delivering rapid technical assistance to EPA programs and regions, expediting evaluations of chemical-specific exposures at Superfund and contaminated sites, particularly in urgent situations, without imposing additional regulatory burdens.

Supporting Lead Exposure Assessments: Enhance and apply lead biokinetic models to estimate blood lead levels for regulatory determinations and site assessments, prioritizing childhood lead exposure.⁴¹ Update the Exposure Factors Handbook (EFH) with current data on human factors, such as soil and dust ingestion rates, to support risk assessors in making efficient, science-based decisions.⁴²

The program will focus on internally driven research and external partnerships, grants, and research agreements will not continue.

Research Planning:

The Agency assesses its research performance through the distribution of research evaluation surveys to key users of its research products. This provides evidence for how research products are being used, by whom, and the degree of satisfaction product users have with research product

³⁸ For more information on HERO, please visit: <https://hero.epa.gov/>.

³⁹ For more information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/risk/health-assessment-workspace-collaborative-hawc>.

⁴⁰ The CompTox Chemicals Dashboard can be found at: <https://comptox.epa.gov/dashboard/>.

⁴¹ For more information about HERA's assessments of Lead at Superfund sites, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/lead-superfund-sites-risk-assessment>.

⁴² The EFH can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/expobox/about-exposure-factors-handbook#about>.

quality, usability, and timeliness of delivery. Through the evaluation process, the Agency identifies its strengths and finds targeted areas for improvement in its research programs.

EPA's state engagement is designed to inform states about their role within EPA and EPA's research programs and to better understand the science needs of state environmental and health agencies.⁴³ Key partners at the state level include: the Environmental Council of the States, with its Environmental Research Institute of the States and the Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council; the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials; as well as state media associations, such as the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,212.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the recalculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE due to annual payroll increases, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$3,907.0 / +24.1 FTE) This program change increases EPA's in-house capacity to carry out statutorily required, high-priority research and CERCLA technical support, enabling rapid assessments of emergent scenarios to inform management decisions at contaminated Superfund and hazardous waste sites. This aligns with the objective of ensuring Chemical Safety for Sustainability and Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act §§ 103, 108, 109, and 112; Clean Water Act §§ 101(a)(6), 104, 105; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) § 3(c)(2)(A); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) § 1458; Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); CERCLA; RCRA.

⁴³ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/research/epa-research-solutions-states>.

Research: Sustainable Communities

Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities

Program Area: Research: Sustainable Communities

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

Objective(s): Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention

(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	\$118,419	\$121,477	\$57,523	-\$63,954
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$321	\$182	\$294	\$112
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$558	\$621	\$522	-\$99
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$15,959</i>	<i>\$11,448</i>	<i>\$11,202</i>	<i>-\$246</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$135,257	\$133,728	\$69,541	-\$64,187
Total Workyears	416.2	152.4	283.6	131.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA’s Sustainable and Healthy Communities (SHC) Research Program supports Superfund law requirements for a comprehensive and coordinated federal “program of research, evaluation, testing, development, and demonstration of alternative or innovative treatment technologies... which may be utilized in response actions to achieve more permanent protection of human health and welfare and the environment.”⁴⁴ This program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission and advances core statutory work by prioritizing and planning both statutorily required and internally driven research.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 4, *Chemicals in the Environment*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The program will focus on internally driven research and external partnerships, grants, and research agreements will not continue.

In FY 2027, SHC will conduct research and provide technical assistance and support to inform analyses and decisions by the Land and Emergency Management Program, regional offices, Tribes, and states regarding characterization, remediation, and management of contaminated soil, sediment, and groundwater. The tools developed under the SHC Research Program will help the Agency address complex contamination problems at Superfund, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and brownfields sites in the United States. EPA research personnel and associated support staff also will identify, monitor, and develop options to control vapor intrusion

⁴⁴ 42 U.S.C. § 9660(b).

to reduce exposures, reduce contaminant sources, and define sampling strategies that address when, where, and how to sample. SHC researchers will evaluate source control technologies at mine waste sites and investigate remediation and recovery for the reuse of critical minerals from contaminated sites. Scientific journal articles, datasets, models, and tools will be published and used to support communities.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) will continue to be a priority research topic for SHC. EPA researchers will support the needs of EPA partners, states, Tribes, and local communities by developing methods to evaluate PFAS in waste, soil, sediment, groundwater, and homes, and investigate PFAS fate and transport in the environment, as well as its disposal and destruction. Researchers also will identify locations and source contributors to potentially high PFAS exposure in children and other populations by evaluating multimedia PFAS sources and pathways.⁴⁵ SHC's research supports implementation of the *PFAS Strategic Roadmap* and EPA guidance on PFAS destruction and disposal that is required by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.^{46,47}

In FY 2027, EPA's Superfund Technical Support Centers (TSC) for Engineering and Groundwater will continue to provide rapid technical assistance.^{48,49} EPA's Engineering Technical Support Center (ETSC) will provide expertise regarding critical topics of broad application to site remediation across the United States. The Ground Water Technical Support Center (GWTSC) will provide help with subsurface contamination, contaminant fluxes from groundwater to other media, and ecosystem restoration issues. In a given year, the ETSC and GWTSC can respond to over 100 requests for assistance per year, 75-80 percent of which are from National Priority List sites.⁵⁰ Requests come from Superfund and RCRA corrective action staff from all ten EPA Regions. Most requests are for document review or for technical advice. Some requests require field work, sampling, or laboratory analysis.

Research Planning:

The Agency assesses its research performance through the distribution of research evaluation surveys to key users of its research products. This provides evidence for how research products are being used, by whom, and the degree of satisfaction product users have with research product quality, usability, and timeliness of delivery. Through the evaluation process, the Agency identifies its strengths and finds targeted areas for improvement in its research programs.

EPA's state engagement program is designed to inform states about their role within EPA and EPA's research programs and to better understand the science needs of state environmental and health agencies.⁵¹ Key partners at the state level include: the Environmental Council of the States,

⁴⁵ For more information, please see:

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39526893/>, <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11874334/>.

⁴⁶ See EPA's PFAS Strategic Roadmap at: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2021-10/pfas-roadmap_final-508.pdf.

⁴⁷ <https://www.epa.gov/pfas/interim-guidance-destruction-and-disposal-pfas-and-materials-containing-pfas>.

⁴⁸ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/land-research/engineering-technical-support-center-etsc>.

⁴⁹ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/water-research/ground-water-technical-support-center-gwtsc>.

⁵⁰ [Fiscal Year 2021 Annual Report Office of Research and Development Technical Support Coordination Division | Science Inventory | US EPA](#).

⁵¹ For more information on EPA's state engagement efforts, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/research/epa-research-solutions-states>.

with its Environmental Research Institute of the States and Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council; the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials; as well as state media associations, such as the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$2,845.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$2,599.0 / +32.0 FTE) This program change increases EPA's in-house capacity to conduct high-priority, statutorily required research and provide technical assistance to inform analyses and decisions by the Land and Emergency Management Program, regional offices, Tribes, and states. Additionally, EPA's Technical Support Centers will provide rapid, expert support on nationally relevant site remediation challenges. This aligns with the objective of ensuring Sustainable and Healthy Communities and Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified as Title 5 App.) (EPA's organic statute); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Superfund Cleanup

Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal

Program Area: Superfund Cleanup

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

Objective(s): Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention

(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
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	\$269,282	\$47,311	\$46,568	-\$743
Total Budget Authority	\$269,282	\$47,311	\$46,568	-\$743
Total Workyears	305.2	212.3	235.3	23.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Emergency Response and Removal Program (Superfund Removal) is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations that use appropriated funds. EPA plans to sufficiently fund this program with available Superfund tax receipts. To more effectively manage Superfund emergency response and remediation priorities, EPA would like to work with Congress to elevate the reprogramming threshold from the program project level to the program area level for those program projects within the Superfund Cleanup Program Area.

The Program is the responsible entity for protecting the Nation against releases containing hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants to ensure every American has access to clean air, land, and water. These substances include chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or other hazardous materials that can impact public safety, natural resources, waterways, neighborhoods with large populations, and open rural spaces. The active presence of the Program is critical for emergency response efforts that mitigate, contain, prevent, or limit the severity of an incident once it occurs. The Program acts as an emergency response instrument within the Agency that supports EPA's mission to protect human health and the environment.

The Program has a primary role in supporting the Agency's National Contingency Plan, a 24/7/365 days response operation designed to answer the call and address emergency responses without delay.⁵² This role extends to managing the Agency's Primary Mission Essential Function, and it also includes Superfund Removal cleanups of lead, mercury, asbestos, and other complex contaminants that require dedicated and specialized expertise of federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs).⁵³ OSCs are trained with unique skillsets that equip them with customized and comprehensive tools required for effective deployment actions. Through cooperative federalism and cross-agency partnerships, OSCs have delivered a high-level of efficiency and effectiveness using technical assistance and purposeful outreach to combat disastrous emergencies and detect underlying sources that threaten the health and safety of the American people.

⁵² For additional information, please refer to: <https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/national-oil-and-hazardous-substances-pollution-contingency-plan-ncp-overview>.

⁵³ Data from US EPA Superfund Enterprise Management System.

The Emergency Response and Removal Program has completed over 3,700 cleanups across the country since 2010. Cleanup actions are multifaceted and can shift unexpectedly based on a range of varying factors, including size, location, nature and if a fire or explosion is present, a natural disaster has occurred, and if the identification of a chemical release and/or other threat can be minimized to reduce exposure to the public. Almost 40 million Americans, essentially 12 percent of the U.S. population, live less than three miles from a Superfund Removal site where the Program has completed a removal action between FY 2019 and FY 2023.⁵⁴ Starting in FY 2024, this program was partially transitioned from the annual Superfund appropriation to the Superfund tax receipts.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 3, *Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The level of urgency and demand have increased in the Emergency Response and Removal Program due to recent wildfires, hurricane disasters, contaminant growth, and other incidents that remain a detriment to the public. Severe weather events have led to subsequent multiple releases of hazardous substances, impacting clean air, land, and water, and causing severe outcomes if not identified and secured immediately. The program is focused on increasing efficiency, providing clean air, land, and water to the American people, protecting natural resources, and securing human health. Activities in FY 2027 include:

- Working to ensure that every emergency response action protects the human health and environment of the American people.
- Implement actions to clean up hazardous sites, support reduced toxic emissions in the air and foster economic growth and restoration to impacted families during emergency response efforts all, while remaining good stewards of tax dollars and ensuring resources continue to advance the mission.
- Develop partnerships at the state and federal levels to ensure projects are approved, in which external entities can support and meet the needs of the American people. This will incorporate streamlining emergency incident response processes to safeguard the environment and boost infrastructure that will allow the Nation to thrive.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$4,828.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.

⁵⁴ U.S. EPA, Office of Land and Emergency Management Estimate 2017. Data collected includes (1) site information from FY 2019-FY2023 and (2) census data from the American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2018-2022).

- (+\$4,085.0 / +23.0 FTE) This net program change aligns resources with core statutory requirements, strategic goals, and recognizes the need for efficiencies. EPA will focus the increase on prioritizing efforts on the highest-risk sites to save lives and reduce harm.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Sections 104, 105, 106; Clean Water Act (CWA).

Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness

Program Area: Superfund Cleanup

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

Objective(s): Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention

(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
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	\$8,614	\$7,700	\$7,524	-\$176
Total Budget Authority	\$8,614	\$7,700	\$7,524	-\$176
Total Workyears	27.9	26.0	35.8	9.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Superfund Emergency Preparedness Program prepares for responding to releases of hazardous substances, ensuring responses are swift and effective in protecting public health and the environment. The Superfund Emergency Preparedness Program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and to focus resources on EPA's core mission.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 3, *Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the Program will:

- Ensure that emergency response management protect the human health and environment of the American people.
- Gauge the reach and abilities of reimagined exercises and regional drills, clean up hazardous sites, support reduced toxic emissions in the air, and foster economic growth and restoration to impacted families. All will be performed while remaining good stewards of tax dollars and ensure that resources continue to advance the mission.
- Develop partnerships at the state and federal levels by governing and co-administering 13 Regional Response Teams and the National Response Team. These collaborative structures streamline multi-agency coordination and ensure projects receive the support needed to serve the American people effectively. Improving communication across agencies will better safeguard the environment, strengthen infrastructure, create American jobs, and restore public trust in government action.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$176.0 / +9.8 FTE) This net program change aligns resources with core statutory requirements. Through cross-agency partnerships, EPA will work to streamline emergency preparedness exercises and trainings to keep the public safe.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), §§ 104, 105, 106; and Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

Superfund: Federal Facilities

Program Area: Superfund Cleanup

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

Objective(s): Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention

(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
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$28,884</i>	<i>\$21,621</i>	<i>\$21,161</i>	<i>-\$460</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$28,884	\$21,621	\$21,161	-\$460
Total Workyears	115.3	91.7	105.9	14.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Federal Facilities Program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative and voluntary work. The Superfund Federal Facilities Program conducts oversight and provides technical assistance for the protective and efficient cleanup and reuse of Federal Facility Superfund sites as required and pursuant to Section 120 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and as mandated by Congress.

The Federal Facility National Priorities List (NPL) sites, where the other federal agencies (OFAs) are the lead agency, and EPA is the lead oversight agency, are among the largest in the Superfund Program and can encompass specialized environmental contaminants such as munitions and radiological waste, and contaminants of emerging concern such as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). EPA jointly selects site remedies with OFAs and uses its oversight authority to provide an independent assessment of federal cleanups ensuring work conducted is in accordance with site cleanup plans and yields protective remedies. To ensure efficiencies and consistent approaches to cleanup, the Program collaborates with OFAs and state, local, and Tribal governments. There are 175 Federal Facility sites on the NPL, which are part of the approximately 2,400 sites on the Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket (Docket) maintained by EPA.

The Superfund Federal Facilities Program has successfully worked with EPA’s partners to facilitate the remediation and redevelopment of Federal Facility NPL sites across the country. Since Federal Facility NPL sites often encompass thousands of acres with buildings, roads, and other infrastructure, their effective and efficient cleanup and reuse can play a pivotal role in a community's economic growth and environmental vitality. EPA’s recent economic analysis of 102 Federal Facility Superfund Sites identified more than 2,800 businesses that generated nearly \$31 billion in annual sales, provided more than 675,000 jobs, and \$70 billion in estimated annual employment income. Since FY 2020, EPA has worked with the OFAs to review and approve 15 parcel transfer-related documents across nine NPL Sites, including to support AI Data Center development and new nuclear efforts.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 3, *Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The Superfund Federal Facilities Program will advance Goal 1 by advancing conservation, and cleaning up hazardous sites, while fostering economic growth for families across the country and Goal 3 by working with our partners at the state and federal levels to ensure projects are being approved to streamline processes that follow the necessary steps to safeguard the environment of the “Powering the Great American Comeback” Initiative.

In FY 2027, the Superfund Federal Facilities Program, as part of its statutorily mandated oversight responsibilities, will support EPA’s PFAS Strategic Roadmap by overseeing the growing number of PFAS cleanups at the Department of War (DOW), the Department of Energy (DOE), and other federal agencies’ sites. The Program will continue to work with our federal partners in support of the Administration’s priority on PFAS and PFAS cleanups under CERCLA. EPA will adjust core program capacity as resources permit. Currently, the Program provides oversight at over 114 Federal Facility NPL sites with PFAS detections.

The Program will prioritize and continue to partner with OFAs, state, local, and Tribal governments, and communities to limit human exposure to potentially harmful levels of lead in the environment. EPA will continue to provide oversight of complex cleanups at Federal Facility NPL sites, such as contamination in groundwater, munitions and explosives of concern, contaminants of emerging concern, and contamination from legacy nuclear weapons development and energy research. For example, while the DOE has completed cleanup work at many of its sites, DOE estimates that the remaining legacy Cold War sites will take decades to complete due to groundwater, soil, and waste processing. Similarly, the DOW inventory includes sites that contain chemical and explosive compounds that require special handling, storage, and disposal practices, as well as cleanup. EPA will continue to provide oversight and technical assistance at DOW’s military munitions response sites and support DOW’s development of new technologies to streamline cleanups.

To ensure the long-term protectiveness of the remedies, the Agency will continue overseeing progress and consistency of Five-Year Reviews conducted at federal sites where waste has been left in place and land use is restricted. Five-Year Reviews are required under Section 121(c) of CERCLA, and EPA’s role is to concur or make its own independent protective determination. EPA has been working collaboratively with DOW, DOE, and the Department of the Interior to improve the quality and timeliness of the five-year review reports. In FY 2027, the Superfund Federal Facilities Program will review 50 five-year review reports to fulfill statutory requirements and to inform the public about the protectiveness of remedies.

In FY 2027, the Superfund Federal Facilities Program will target the highest risk sites and focus on activities that bring human exposure and groundwater migration under control. In addition, EPA manages the Docket, which contains information reported by federal facilities that manage hazardous waste or from which hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants have been or may be released. The Docket: 1) identifies all federal facilities that must be evaluated through the

site assessment process; 2) determines whether they pose a risk to human health and the environment sufficient to warrant inclusion on the NPL; and 3) provides a mechanism to make the information available to the public. The Docket is updated semi-annually and has approximately 2,400 facilities listed. EPA anticipates additional engagement on non-NPL federal facilities on the Docket to address new information and ensure appropriate assessment and referral of these sites to appropriate cleanup programs.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$3,749.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$3,289.0 / +14.2 FTE) This program change aligns resources with core statutory requirements, strategic goals, and recognizes the need for efficiencies. EPA will focus the increase on prioritizing efforts on Federal Facility NPL sites. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its federal responsibilities in the most cost-effective manner.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) § 120.

Superfund: Remedial

Program Area: Superfund Cleanup

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

Objective(s): Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention

(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
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$1,009,398</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$1,009,398	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Workyears	1,161.5	762.9	868.8	105.9

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Superfund Remedial Program will continue to be funded from Superfund tax receipts to maximize the effectiveness of EPA’s operations and focuses resources on EPA’s core mission. The Program addresses many of the worst contaminated areas in the U.S. by investigating contamination and implementing long-term cleanup remedies at sites on the National Priorities List (NPL). The Program also oversees response work conducted by potentially responsible parties (PRPs) at NPL and Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA) sites. Completing response actions, such as soil excavation or capping remedies, can take a few months, while implementing remedies at complex, large area-wide groundwater, sediment, or mining sites may take decades. Remedial construction projects enhance national infrastructure while addressing harmful exposures. To more effectively manage Superfund emergency response and remediation priorities, EPA would like to work with Congress to elevate the reprogramming threshold from the program project level to the program area level for those program projects within the Superfund Cleanup Program Area.

By addressing the human health and environmental risks posed by releases at NPL and SAA sites, the Superfund Remedial Program strengthens the economy and spurs economic growth for all Americans by returning Superfund sites to productive use. As of FY 2024, EPA data shows that more than 1,000 Superfund sites are in reuse, more than half the number of sites ever placed on the NPL. EPA has data on 10,622 businesses at 718 of these sites. In FY 2024 alone, these businesses generated \$71.8 billion in sales. These businesses provided more than 242 thousand jobs with an earned combined income of over \$20 billion. Over the last 14 years, these businesses generated at least \$757 billion in sales.⁵⁵ FY 2025 results and data for these efforts will be available in early 2026.

⁵⁵ For more information please visit <https://www.epa.gov/superfund-redevelopment/redevelopment-economics-superfund-sites#national> and [https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-remedial-annual-accomplishments-metrics#:~:text=Today%2C%20nearly%201%2C200%20federal%20and,\(inflation%20adjusted\)%20in%20sales.](https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-remedial-annual-accomplishments-metrics#:~:text=Today%2C%20nearly%201%2C200%20federal%20and,(inflation%20adjusted)%20in%20sales.)

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 3, *Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to execute its non-delegable, federal responsibility to remediate sites and protect human health, welfare, and the environment. EPA endeavors to maximize the use of special account resources collected from PRPs for site-specific response actions as stipulated in settlement agreements, so available EPA Superfund resources are prioritized for sites without other sources of funding. More than half of non-federal sites on the final NPL do not have an associated open special account and must rely on other available Superfund resources.

In FY 2027, the Superfund Remedial Program will continue to start and complete critical pre-construction projects, such as site characterization and construction design, continue ongoing construction projects, and initiate new work on remedial construction projects at NPL sites across the country. EPA will accelerate the pace of residential lead cleanups to deliver results to communities sooner.

EPA will move swiftly to continue to support the cleanup of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and will collaborate on agencywide crosscutting strategies, including advancing testing and remediation technologies, stopping PFAS from entering drinking water systems, and ensuring the polluter pays for significant sources of legacy contamination, and that passive receivers are protected. EPA will provide the foundation and investment necessary for a toolbox that will help states and communities dealing with PFAS contamination.

EPA's regional laboratories will continue to provide cutting-edge science to inform immediate and near-term multi-media decisions on environmental conditions, emergency response, and enforcement. Regional laboratory science also helps inform communities about the risks the sites may pose in terms of chemical exposures to environmental impacts. This work will support the ambitious environmental and cleanup goals of the program.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+105.9 FTE) In FY 2026, the Superfund Remedial Program was transitioned from annual Superfund appropriated resources to Superfund tax receipts. In FY 2027, the Agency proposes an increase of 105.9 Superfund Remedial FTE as reimbursable FTE. The Agency will continue its efforts to sustain cleanup work to prevent developing a backlog.

Statutory Authority:

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

Superfund Special Accounts

Superfund Special Accounts

Background

EPA has the authority to collect funds from parties to support Superfund investigations and cleanups. Section 122(b)(3) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) authorizes EPA to retain and use funds received pursuant to a settlement agreement with a party to carry out the purpose of that agreement. Funds are deposited in Superfund special accounts for cleanup at the sites designated in individually negotiated settlement agreements. Through use of special accounts, EPA ensures responsible parties pay for cleanup so that annually appropriated resources from the Superfund Trust Fund and available Superfund tax receipts are generally conserved for sites where no viable or liable potentially responsible parties (PRPs) can be identified. Each account is set up separately and distinctly and may only be used for the sites and uses outlined in the settlement(s) with the party or parties.

Special accounts are sub-accounts in the Superfund Trust Fund. Pursuant to the specific agreements, which typically take the form of an Administrative Order on Consent or a Consent Decree, EPA uses special account funds to finance site-specific CERCLA response actions at the site for which the account was established. Of the current 1,343 Superfund sites listed as final on the National Priorities List, more than half do not have special account funds available for use. As special account funds may only be used for sites and uses specified in the settlement agreement, special account resources, Superfund tax receipts, and annually appropriated resources are critical to the Superfund Program to clean up Superfund sites.

Special account funds are used to conduct many different site-specific CERCLA response actions, including, but not limited to, investigations to determine the nature and extent of contamination and the appropriate remedy, design, construction, and implementation of the remedy, enforcement activities, and post-construction activities. EPA also may provide special account funds as an incentive to another PRP(s) who agrees to perform additional work beyond the PRP's allocated share at the site, which EPA might otherwise have to conduct. Because response actions may take many years, the full use of special account funds also may take many years. Once all site-specific response work pursuant to the settlement agreement is complete and site risks are addressed, special account funds may be used to reimburse EPA for site-specific costs incurred using appropriated or Superfund tax resources (i.e., reclassification), allowing the appropriated and Superfund tax resources to be allocated to other sites. Any remaining special account funds are transferred to the Superfund Trust Fund, where they are available for future appropriation by Congress to further support response work.

FY 2025 Special Account Activity

Since the inception of special accounts through the end of FY 2025, EPA has collected more than \$8.8 billion from parties and earned more than \$1.1 billion in interest. Approximately 62 percent of the funds have been disbursed or obligated for response actions at sites and plans have been developed to guide the future use of the remaining 38 percent of available special account funds. In addition, at sites with no additional work planned or costs to be incurred by EPA, EPA has transferred more than \$97.9 million to the Superfund Trust Fund. As of the end of FY 2025,

approximately \$5.5 billion has been disbursed for site response actions and approximately \$624.3 million has been obligated but not yet disbursed.

The Agency continues to receive site-specific settlement funds that are placed in special accounts each year, so progress on actual obligation and disbursement of funds may not be apparent upon review solely of the cumulative available balance. In FY 2025, EPA deposited approximately \$320.6 million into special accounts and disbursed approximately \$250.0 million from special accounts (including reclassifications). At the end of FY 2025, the cumulative amount available in special accounts was approximately \$3.7 billion.

Special accounts vary in size. A limited set of accounts represent the majority of the funds available. At the end of FY 2025, 5 percent of open accounts had greater than \$10 million available and held approximately 71 percent of all available funds in open accounts. There are many accounts with lower available balances. 68 percent of all open accounts with up to \$1 million available represent approximately 5 percent of available funds in all open accounts.

The balance of approximately \$3.7 billion is not equivalent to an annual appropriation. Unlike annually appropriated, supplemental, and Superfund tax funds, the funds collected under settlements and deposited in special accounts are intended to finance future response work at particular sites for the length of the project(s). EPA is carefully managing those funds that remain available for site response work and develops plans to utilize the available balance. EPA will continue to plan the use of funds received to conduct site-specific response activities or reclassify and/or transfer excess funds to the Superfund Trust Fund to make annually appropriated and Superfund tax funds available for use at other Superfund sites.

For some Superfund sites, although funds are readily available in a special account, remedial action(s) selected for a site may take time to initiate and complete. The timeframe required to implement selected remedial actions for a site is driven largely by site-specific conditions, such as the specific requirements for special account use set forth in the settlement agreement, the stage of site cleanup, the viability of other responsible parties to conduct site cleanup, and the nature of the site contamination. 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 at sites where waste has been left in place.

Over the past five fiscal years, EPA has obligated or disbursed more than \$1.3 billion from special accounts (excluding reclassifications), resulting in the Superfund Program performing a significant amount of work in addition to work the Agency performed using annually appropriated, Superfund tax, and supplemental funds. In FY 2025, EPA disbursed and obligated approximately \$248.2 million from special accounts (excluding reclassifications) for response work at more than 700 Superfund sites. Site-specific examples of this work include \$39.1 million to support work at the Welsbach & General Gas Mantle (Camden Radiation) site in New Jersey, \$17.0 million for the Bonita Peak Mining District site in Colorado, and \$28.3 million for the Tronox Navajo Area Uranium Mines on the Navajo Nation. In the absence of special account funds, annually appropriated, Superfund tax and/or supplemental funds would have been necessary for these response actions to be funded. In other words, EPA was able to fund approximately \$248.2 million

in response work at sites in addition to the work funded through appropriated, Superfund tax, and supplemental funds obligated or disbursed in FY 2025.

The summary charts below provide additional information on the status of special accounts. Exhibit 1 illustrates the cumulative status of open and closed accounts, FY 2025 program activity, and planned multi-year uses of the available balance. Exhibit 2 provides the prior year (FY 2025), current year (FY 2026), and estimated future budget year (FY 2027) activity for special accounts. Exhibit 3 provides prior year data (FY 2025) by EPA regional offices to exhibit the geographic use of the funds.

**Exhibit 1: Summary of FY 2025 Special Account Transactions
and Cumulative Multi-Year Plans for Using Available Special Account Funds**

Account Status¹		Number of Accounts
Cumulative Open		1,043
Cumulative Closed		619
FY 2025 Special Account Activity		\$ in Thousands
Beginning Available Balance		\$3,478,761.3
FY 2025 Activities		
+ Receipts		\$320,647.1
- Transfers to Superfund Trust Fund (Receipt Adjustment)		(\$11,629.8)
+ Net Interest Earned		\$204,565.3
- Net Change in Unliquidated Obligations		(\$18,461.1)
- Disbursements - For EPA Incurred Costs		(\$229,074.1)
- Disbursements - For Work Party Reimbursements under Final Settlements		(\$615.9)
- Reclassifications		(\$20,251.2)
End of Fiscal Year (EOFY) Available Balance ²		\$3,723,941.6
Multi-Year Plans for EOFY 2025 Available Balance³		\$ in Thousands
2025 EOFY Available Balance		\$3,723,941.6
- Estimates for Future EPA Site Activities based on Current Site Plans ⁴		\$3,562,741.1
- Estimates for Potential Disbursement to Work Parties Identified in Final Settlements ⁵		\$89,701.7
- Estimates for Reclassifications for FYs 2026-2028 ⁶		49,399.1
- Estimates for Transfers to Trust Fund for FYs 2026-2028 ⁶		\$7,143.2
- Available Balance to be Planned for Site-Specific Response ⁷		\$14,956.4

¹ FY 2025 data is as of 10/01/2025. The Beginning Available Balance is as of 10/01/2024.

² Numbers may not add due to rounding.

³ Planning data were recorded in the Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) as of 10/30/2025 in reference to special account available balances as of 10/01/2025.

⁴ "Estimates for EPA Future Site Activities" includes all response actions that EPA may conduct or oversee in the future, such as removal, remedial, enforcement, post-construction activities as well as allocation of funds to facilitate a settlement to encourage PRPs to perform the cleanup. Planning data are multi-year and cannot be used for annual comparisons.

⁵ "Estimates for Potential Disbursements to Work Parties Identified in Finalized Settlements" includes those funds that have already been designated in a settlement document, such as a Consent Decree or Administrative Order on Consent, to be available to a PRP for reimbursements but that have not yet been obligated.

⁶ "Reclassifications" and "Transfers to the Trust Fund" are estimated for three FYs only. These amounts are only estimates and may change as the EPA determines what funds are needed to complete site-specific response activities.

⁷ These include resources received by the EPA at the end of the fiscal year and will be assigned for site-specific response activities.

Exhibit 2: Actual and Estimated Special Account Transactions FY 2025 – FY 2027

	FY 2025	FY 2026 estimate	FY 2027 estimate
	\$ in Thousands		
Beginning Available Balance	\$3,478,761.3	\$3,723,941.5	\$3,948,426.1
Receipts ¹	\$320,647.1	\$350,000.0	\$350,000.0
Transfers to Trust Fund (Receipt Adjustment) ²	(\$11,629.8)	(\$12,992.6)	(\$12,992.6)
Net Interest Earned ¹	\$204,565.3	\$195,000.0	\$205,000.0
Net Obligations ^{2,3}	(\$248,151.1)	(\$292,994.5)	(\$292,994.5)
Reclassifications ²	(\$20,251.2)	(\$14,528.3)	(\$14,528.3)
End of Year Available Balance	\$3,723,941.5	\$3,948,426.1	\$4,182,910.7

¹ Receipts and net interest earned in FY 2026 and FY 2027 are estimated utilizing economic assumptions for the FY 2027 President's Budget.

² The estimates for Transfers to Trust Fund, Net Obligations, and Reclassifications are based on a three-year historical average.

³ Net Obligations reflect special account funds no longer available for obligation, excluding reclassifications and receipts transferred to the Trust Fund.

Exhibit 3: FY 2025 Special Account Transactions by EPA Regional Offices
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Beginning Available Balance	Receipts	Transfers to Trust Fund (Receipt Adjustment)	Net Interest Earned	Net Obligations	Reclassifications	End of Year Available Balance ²
Region 1	\$144,952.4	\$6,237.9	(\$2,000.0)	\$9,208.2	(\$571.9)	(\$859.8)	\$156,966.8
Region 2	\$508,038.2	\$193,563.3	\$0.0	\$33,987.6	(\$88,064.0)	(\$2,639.1)	\$644,886.0
Region 3	\$134,695.6	\$5,503.1	(\$75.5)	\$9,077.3	(\$22,223.7)	(\$121.3)	\$126,855.5
Region 4	\$58,978.6	\$17,413.4	(\$17.9)	\$3,394.5	(\$13,991.5)	(\$2,358.0)	\$63,419.1
Region 5	\$514,998.2	\$22,158.1	(\$16.0)	\$29,992.1	(\$9,248.0)	(\$412.1)	\$557,472.2
Region 6	\$419,408.1	\$8,274.5	(\$0.0)	\$21,800.6	(\$4,848.2)	(\$3,980.4)	\$440,654.5
Region 7	\$124,307.8	\$7,551.3	(\$508.1)	\$6,990.6	(\$11,112.9)	(\$1,857.5)	\$125,371.3
Region 8	\$342,086.2	\$17,999.7	(\$12.3)	\$21,702.6	(\$31,039.3)	(\$276.4)	\$350,460.5
Region 9	\$1,090,921.9	\$18,846.5	(\$9,000.0)	\$58,569.9	(\$44,176.4)	(\$7,712.7)	\$1,107,449.2
Region 10	\$140,374.3	\$23,099.3	\$0.0	\$9,842.0	(\$22,875.3)	(\$33.8)	\$150,406.5
Total	\$3,478,761.3	\$320,647.1	(\$11,629.8)	\$204,565.3	(\$248,151.1)	(\$20,251.2)	\$3,723,941.5

¹ FY 2025 data is as of 10/01/2025. The Beginning Available Balance is as of 10/01/2024.

² Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Superfund Tax Receipts

Superfund Tax Receipts (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2025 ⁵⁶	FY 2026 <u>Estimates of Collections to Be Available</u> ⁵⁷	FY 2027 <u>Estimates of Collections to Be Available</u> ⁵⁸
Superfund Chemical Taxes	\$557,419	\$697,000	\$745,000
Superfund Taxes on Oil and Petroleum Products	\$904,838	\$895,000	\$967,000
Superfund Tax Total Receipts⁵⁹	\$1,462,257	\$1,592,000	\$1,712,000

Background

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 use as materials in their manufacture or production one or more of those listed chemicals (“Superfund chemical taxes”).⁶⁰ The Superfund chemical taxes went into effect beginning July 1, 2022, and will expire on December 31, 2031. 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. 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 the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) without further congressional appropriation and to be designated as emergency funding.

FY 2025 Superfund Tax Receipts Activity

In August 2025, EPA submitted its FY 2025 Superfund Tax Operating Plan as required by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-42). As established in law, the funds available to the Agency in FY 2024 represent realized collections from the prior fiscal year, totaling \$1.46 billion. The plan included \$745 million allocated as part of EPA’s FY 2025 Enacted Operating Plan. The Superfund taxes are used to advance priority work across the Agency’s Superfund programs. Of these resources, \$1.23 billion went to the Superfund Emergency Response and Removal Program, the Superfund Remedial Program, and the Superfund Federal Facilities Program. Some of the major program investments include more than \$1 billion for the Superfund Remedial Program, which is comprised of \$600 million for ongoing construction projects and to start new construction projects and approximately \$145 million for the Superfund Emergency

⁵⁶ On February 21, 2025, the U.S. Treasury certified Superfund tax collections for the tax period ending September 30, 2024, which was made available to the EPA in FY 2025.

⁵⁷ Estimates were developed by the U.S. Treasury and based on their economic assumptions. This information was presented in EPA’s FY 2026 Congressional Justification, see page 95 of the pdf: [EPA FY 2026 CJ: Tab 06 - Superfund](#). EPA awaits the U.S. Treasury to certify Superfund tax collections for the tax period ending September 30, 2025.

⁵⁸ Estimates are developed by the U.S. Treasury and based on their economic assumptions.

⁵⁹ Superfund tax receipts are subject to change based on U.S. Treasury certified collections.

⁶⁰ The original Superfund taxes expired on December 31, 1995, and applied to crude oil and imported petroleum products, chemicals used in the production of hazardous substances listed in Title 26 section 4661 and imported substances that use hazardous chemicals as a feedstock, and corporate modified alternative minimum taxable income more than \$2 million a year.

Response and Removal Program to maintain the program's capacity to complete Superfund removals. In addition, more than \$216.6 million has been invested in the Superfund Enforcement and Superfund Federal Facilities Enforcement Programs to ensure that responsible parties conduct cleanups, preserving federal dollars for sites where there are no viable contributing parties. These programs assist the Superfund cleanup programs to ensure contaminated sites across the country are remediated to protect human health and the environment. EPA will continue to prioritize the Superfund tax receipts to support site-specific response activities. Superfund tax receipts, special accounts, and annually appropriated resources are critical to the Superfund Program to clean up Superfund sites.

FY 2026 and FY 2027 Superfund Tax Receipt Activity

In FY 2025, the U.S. Treasury has collected approximately \$1.61 billion of tax receipts through September 30, 2025,⁶¹ which are available in the Superfund Trust Fund to utilize in FY 2026. EPA is developing its budget priorities for the Superfund tax receipts available in FY 2026. EPA will use the Superfund tax receipts to implement CERCLA and continue to plan for the use of available tax receipts in FY 2027.

In FY 2026, the U.S. Treasury forecasts collecting a total of \$1.71 billion in Superfund tax receipts which will be available for use in FY 2027. The FY 2027 President's Budget proposes to transition the remaining \$187.9 million for the Superfund Remedial program from the Agency's annual Superfund appropriation to be funded solely on the tax receipts like the Superfund Enforcement Program. EPA intends to fully replace the Superfund Remedial and Superfund Enforcement programs from tax receipts. In FY 2027, EPA will sufficiently fund the Superfund Emergency Response and Removal Program and Federal Facilities Enforcement programs which are funded by both tax receipts and annual appropriations. EPA will then evaluate available budgets and resources across the Agency's Superfund programs to determine the most appropriate use of the tax receipts. EPA will prioritize the Superfund tax receipts to clean up Superfund sites. The Agency also will continue to maximize the participation of liable and viable parties to conduct response work or finance cleanups. By doing so, annually appropriated and Superfund tax receipt resources will be conserved for cleanups at sites and activities where potentially responsible party resources are not available. This will allow the Agency to maximize progress in cleaning up sites to return them to beneficial use. As resources are available, EPA also will continue to start new construction projects; fund ongoing construction projects; promptly address emergency and short-term CERCLA response actions; and implement Administration and Agency priorities.

To more effectively manage Superfund emergency response and remediation priorities, in preparation for FY 2027, EPA would like to work with Congress to elevate the reprogramming threshold from the current program project level to the program area level for those program projects within the Superfund Cleanup Program Area. Elevating the reprogramming threshold to the program area level will better support EPA's mission, improve accountability and transparency, and improve efficacy and efficiency of the programs.

⁶¹ On February 26, 2026, the U.S. Treasury certified Superfund tax collections for the tax period ending September 30, 2025, which totals approximately \$1.61 billion.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Table of Contents – Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Resource Summary Table	476
Program Projects in LUST	476
Enforcement	478
Civil Enforcement	479
Operations and Administration	481
Acquisition Management	482
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	485
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	487
Research: Sustainable Communities	490
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	491
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST/UST)	494
LUST / UST	495
LUST Cooperative Agreements	498
LUST Prevention	500

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

**APPROPRIATION: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
Resource Summary Table
(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
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks				
Budget Authority	\$93,812	\$88,903	\$53,259	-\$35,644
Total Workyears	45.5	37.2	39.4	2.2

Bill Language: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program

For necessary expenses to carry out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, \$53,259,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$53,259,000 shall be for carrying out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act: Provided, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading to implement section 9013 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide financial assistance to federally recognized Indian tribes for the development and implementation of programs to manage underground storage tanks.

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

Program Project	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
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	\$608	\$583	\$427	-\$156
Operations and Administration				
Acquisition Management	\$200	\$161	\$132	-\$29
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$593	\$464	\$439	-\$25
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$457	\$764	\$627	-\$137
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$1,250	\$1,389	\$1,198	-\$191
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$321	\$182	\$294	\$112

Program Project	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
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
TOTAL LUST	\$93,812	\$88,903	\$53,259	-\$35,644

Enforcement

Civil Enforcement

Program Area: Enforcement

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

Objective(s): Compliance and Enforcement

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$197,884	\$231,101	\$137,018	-\$94,083
<i>Leaking Underground Storage Tanks</i>	<i>\$608</i>	<i>\$583</i>	<i>\$427</i>	<i>-\$156</i>
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$2,964	\$2,289	\$1,724	-\$565
Total Budget Authority	\$201,456	\$233,973	\$139,169	-\$94,804
Total Workyears	970.3	884.1	759.9	-124.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Civil Enforcement Program investigates, develops, litigates, and settles administrative and judicial cases against serious violators of federal environmental laws. The program conducts enforcement activities on behalf of EPA to ensure clean air, land, and water for every American. EPA advances cooperative federalism by working in partnership with co-regulators, including the Department of Justice, states, Tribal governments, and local agencies.

Proposed resource changes for the Civil Enforcement Program aim to increase the effectiveness of EPA's operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work, and bring focus to EPA's core mission and Administration priorities in a cost-efficient manner.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 5, *Compliance and Enforcement* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The program will continue to work with state and Tribal partners to ensure every Underground Storage Tank system is inspected at least once every three years, as required by statute (over 200,000 systems nationwide). As appropriate, actions will be taken to ensure necessary compliance and cleanup measures are taken to prevent harm to human health and ensure clean water and land for all Americans.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$267.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$111.0 / +0.9 FTE) This program change aligns funding with core statutory requirements, recognizes needed efficiencies, and refocuses enforcement efforts.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic authority); Subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

Operations and Administration

Acquisition Management

Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$32,376	\$30,077	\$31,551	\$1,474
<i>Leaking Underground Storage Tanks</i>	<i>\$200</i>	<i>\$161</i>	<i>\$132</i>	<i>-\$29</i>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$27,810	\$15,207	\$23,285	\$8,078
Total Budget Authority	\$60,386	\$45,445	\$54,968	\$9,523
Total Workyears	285.0	245.7	281.8	36.1

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA’s Acquisition Management Program supports the Agency’s contract activities, which cover planning, awarding, and administering contracts for the Agency. This program will realize savings as EPA forecasts improvements in acquisition management will allow EPA to maintain existing program services while focusing resources on core mission and statutory work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3, *Organizational Excellence*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The Acquisition Management Program plays a critical role in advancing the Agency’s mission while aligning operations with Executive Orders (EO) 14240: *Eliminating Waste and Saving Taxpayer Dollars by Consolidating Procurement*¹ and EO 14222: *Implementing the President’s “Department of Government Efficiency” Cost Efficiency Initiative*.² Operations will focus on improving the acquisition lifecycle management, promoting fiscal responsibility, and increasing operational efficiencies across all procurement activities. The program supports cost-efficient procurement activity to advance core agency mission priorities.

In FY 2027, EPA will prioritize implementation of the President’s Made in America (MIA) agenda³ and laws, including full deployment³ of its enhanced Market Research Services Application. The Market Research Services Application (also called the Market Research Application) will become the Agency’s central market research repository and Buy American Act/Build America Buy American (BAA and BABA) waiver tracking system. The application

¹ For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/03/25/2025-05197/eliminating-waste-and-saving-taxpayer-dollars-by-consolidating-procurement>.

² For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/03/03/2025-03527/implementing-the-presidents-department-of-government-efficiency-cost-efficiency-initiative>.

supports EPA Made in America (MIA) requirements and EPA’s focus on increased efficiency, as well as improves EPA’s alignment with the federal MIA Office (MIAO) goal to introduce a federal MIA research and waiver tracking system. The application has not been implemented but is currently being developed with an anticipated agency-wide availability by end of 3rd Quarter FY 2026. This market intelligence driving platform, supported by real-time data entry will automate market research documentation processes; create EPA market intelligence readily available to the Agency acquisition and Build America, Buy America (BABA) financial assistance agreements workforce; help procurement teams identify American-made goods that meet domestic content thresholds to support American economy-building and minimize waiver use; and provide consistent demand signals to industry for critical items.

Acquisition Modernization Initiatives:

In FY 2027, EPA will leverage available expanded functionalities to the Agency’s contract writing system to help develop requirements, streamline solicitations, manage vendor evaluation, conduct best value assessment, promote data integrity and reporting. Additionally, EPA will explore the potential of artificial intelligence to strengthen the following initiatives:

Policy Reformation and Simplification

In line with EO 14275: “*Restoring Common Sense to Federal Procurement*,³” 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.

Strengthening Acquisition Planning

EPA will enhance acquisition planning, emphasizing early engagement with program offices using modern visualization tools. In addition, EPA will ensure procurement requirements align with mission critical priorities, are cost-effective and reduce redundancy. Moreover, the program will advance acquisition planning, resulting in reduced procurement lead-times, more competitive and compliant awards, and greater support of initiatives outlined in current Executive Orders.

Contract Closeout Unliquidated Obligation Reduction Initiative

EPA will prioritize the timely closeout of expired contracts by centralizing contract closeout to support financial stewardship of taxpayer resources. Proper closeout procedures ensure that all obligations under the contract and relevant regulations have been met, minimizing the risk of legal disputes. EPA will implement timely closeout procedures for each contract period resulting in the release of unused funds prior to funds expiration.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

³ For more information, see: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/04/18/2025-06839/restoring-common-sense-to-federal-procurement>.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$29.0) This program change is a decrease to acquisition operations in support of the Leaking Underground Storage Tanks Program.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute).

Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance

Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$86,699	\$88,792	\$80,475	-\$8,317
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$593	\$464	\$439	-\$25
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$32,084	\$20,724	\$21,993	\$1,269
Total Budget Authority	\$119,376	\$109,980	\$102,907	-\$7,073
Total Workyears	456.4	423.0	379.6	-43.4

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total work years in FY 2027 include 0.0 FTE in Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance working capital fund (WCF) services, a decrease of 41.6 FTE.

Program Project Description:

The Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance program supports integrated planning, budgeting, financial management, performance and accountability processes, and systems to ensure effective stewardship of Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) resources. This includes providing financial payment and support services for specialized fiscal and accounting services for the LUST programs. This program will realize savings as a result of the increased efficiency of Agency operations allowing resources to focus on EPA's core mission and statutory work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3, *Organizational Excellence*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the program will ensure secure, efficient, and sound financial and budgetary management of the LUST program using routine and ad hoc analysis, statistical sampling, and other evidence-based decision-making tools. EPA will continue to monitor and strengthen internal controls with a focus on sensitive payments and property. In addition, to provide taxpayer cost savings, the Agency is reviewing its financial systems for efficiency and effectiveness and identifying gaps while providing taxpayer cost savings.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$170.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$145.0 / +0.9 FTE) This program change increases the Agency's ability to manage and oversee LUST financial activities.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified as Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute); Subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

Facilities Infrastructure and Operations

Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$281,585	\$258,274	\$252,262	-\$6,012
Science & Technology	\$68,981	\$64,714	\$60,311	-\$4,403
Building and Facilities	\$7,147	\$34,000	\$28,900	-\$5,100
<i>Leaking Underground Storage Tanks</i>	<i>\$457</i>	<i>\$764</i>	<i>\$627</i>	<i>-\$137</i>
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$275	\$676	\$555	-\$121
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$65,886	\$66,713	\$61,868	-\$4,845
Total Budget Authority	\$424,331	\$425,141	\$404,523	-\$20,618
Total Workyears	295.1	256.2	308.0	51.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total workyears in FY 2027 include 3.1 FTE in Facilities Infrastructure and Operations working capital fund (WCF) services, an increase of 2.7 FTE.

Program Project Description:

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) resources in the Facilities Infrastructure and Operations Program fund the Agency's rent, utilities, and security. This program is proposed for reduction as EPA anticipates improvements in workforce efficiency and facilities consolidation, allowing for a reduction in resources needed to maintain agency facilities. LUST resources in the Facilities Infrastructure and Operations Program fund the Agency's rent, utilities, and security.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3, *Organizational Excellence*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to invest in the reconfiguration of EPA's workspaces, enabling the Agency to release office space and avoid long-term rent costs, consistent with Public Law 114-287, the *Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016*. In compliance with Executive Order (EO) 14274: *Restoring Common Sense to Federal Office Space Management*,⁴ as well as EO 14210: *Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency" Workforce Optimization Initiative*,⁵ EPA is implementing a space consolidation plan that will reduce the number of occupied facilities, consolidate space within remaining facilities, and reduce square footage.

⁴ For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/04/18/2025-06838/restoring-common-sense-to-federal-office-space-management>.

⁵ For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/02/14/2025-02762/implementing-the-presidents-department-of-government-efficiency-workforce-optimization-initiative>.

EPA is working to reduce office, laboratory, and warehouse space. This has the potential to provide an avoidance of approximately \$19 million in rent, utilities, and security across all appropriations in FY 2027. This will help offset EPA's escalating rent and security costs and reduce taxpayer burden. The Agency is vacating its Houston regional laboratory and consolidating into the Ada, OK, facility for rent savings of \$3.5 million and space reduction of 41,126 square feet. The Agency also is aggressively pursuing footprint reductions in its most expensive leased facilities. Due to persistent issues with the current Region 4 Headquarters and insufficient space at the Los Angeles facility, the Agency has begun the process to secure new leases in both locations. For FY 2027, the Agency is requesting \$500 thousand for rent, with no funding for utilities and security in the LUST appropriation. EPA uses a standard methodology to ensure that rent charging appropriately reflects planned and enacted resources at the appropriation level.

In FY 2027, the Agency will support optimization of office and laboratory space to right-size the Agency's footprint while supporting activities necessary for the consolidation of two to three laboratories, retrofitting laboratories with technologies and AI automation, and releasing of excess office space in high-cost areas. These investments along with ongoing activities will decrease the growth of long-term rent costs, reduce its footprint, and create a more efficient, collaborative, and technologically sophisticated workplace. In FY 2025, the percentage of space utilized at the GSA goal of 150 square feet per person at EPA owned and leased facilities is 38 percent. Investments in space optimization will advance EPA's goal of a higher space utilization rate, with a goal of 45 percent, and improve the use of EPA's workspaces.

EPA will continue to manage lease and occupancy agreements with GSA, and maintain EPA facilities, fleet, equipment, and fund costs associated with utilities and building security needs. EPA also will track capital equipment and meet Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and applicable environmental regulatory obligations and provide safety, health and environmental management (SHEM) support training to headquarters and field staff (e.g., SHEM managers, industrial hygienists, radiation safety officers, and on-Scene Coordinators). In addition, the Agency will continue to utilize GSA's Managed Service Office, *USAccess*, and Enterprise Physical Access Control System (ePACS) programs. *USAccess* provides standardized HSPD-12 approved Personal Identity Verification (PIV) cards and ePACS provides centralized access control of EPA facilities, including restricted and secure areas.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$11.0) This change to fixed and other costs reflects a recalculation of transit subsidy, rent, utilities, and security.
- (-\$126.0) This program change is a decrease due to a reduction in contracting resources to enhance transparency, oversight and public accountability by bringing critical facility management and operations activities back in-house. This program is proposed for

reduction in alignment with Administration priorities to use taxpayer dollars efficiently and to shrink the federal real estate footprint by eliminating unused federal office space.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Property and Administration Services Act (FPAS); Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute).

Research: Sustainable Communities

Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities

Program Area: Research: Sustainable Communities

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

Objective(s): Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention

(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	\$118,419	\$121,477	\$57,523	-\$63,954
<i>Leaking Underground Storage Tanks</i>	<i>\$321</i>	<i>\$182</i>	<i>\$294</i>	<i>\$112</i>
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$558	\$621	\$522	-\$99
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$15,959	\$11,448	\$11,202	-\$246
Total Budget Authority	\$135,257	\$133,728	\$69,541	-\$64,187
Total Workyears	416.2	152.4	283.6	131.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

This program, under the Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) appropriation, assists EPA’s Office of Underground Storage Tanks, regions, Tribes, and states to assess the degradation of Underground Storage Tanks (USTs). This assessment identifies vulnerable tanks before leaks occur and helps develop the tools to track and monitor the status of existing and abandoned USTs and their impact on the community.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 3, *Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

This program aims to characterize sites and contaminants released from LUSTs, identified under the LUST Trust Fund, with an emphasis on assisting the Agency, Tribes, and states in addressing the backlog of sites for remediation. SHC research will help remediate contaminated sites at an accelerated pace and lower costs while reducing human health and ecological impacts. Resulting methodologies and tools will help localities, Tribes, and states return properties to productive use, supporting the Agency’s work to safeguard and revitalize communities.

In FY 2027, EPA research will continue to develop models, metrics, and spatial tools for EPA regions, Tribes, and states to evaluate the vulnerability of groundwater to LUSTs. SHC will continue to focus on developing national datasets in partnership with the states to better understand the potential vulnerabilities to LUSTs, such as flooding and drought, and vulnerabilities from LUSTs (e.g., on groundwater) to inform decisions to manage tanks. SHC will assist EPA’s Underground Storage Tanks Program, Tribes, and states by updating technical guidance manuals and evaluations of risk to underground storage tank systems.

SHC will continue to build on its FY 2025 accomplishments to advance partnerships with state, territorial, and Tribal partners related to the National Database on Underground Storage Tank Infrastructure (UST Finder).⁶ This includes continued training on the UST Finder capabilities and functions with federal and state partners (and their identified industries and communities). This training provides geospatial data on facilities and tanks in association with drinking water sources, critical data on aging infrastructure, and facilities that may be impacted by flooding and wildfires. The training also helps EPA partners assess facility risk and triage sites for cleanup and protection of drinking water sources. Building on UST Finder 1.0, released in FY 2020, which provides partners with both spatial and attribute information of USTs, UST Finder 2.0 and 3.0 will be developed to incorporate dynamic data entry of state data as it becomes available. This information is critical to identifying vulnerabilities and mitigating risks related to USTs and supports decision-making, on-site cleanups, and program management.

Research Planning:

The Agency assesses its research performance through the distribution of research evaluation surveys to key users of its research products. This provides evidence for how research products are being used, by whom, and the degree of satisfaction product users have with research product quality, usability, and timeliness of delivery. Through the evaluation process, the Agency identifies its strengths and finds targeted areas for improvement in its research programs.

EPA's state engagement is designed to inform states about their role within EPA and EPA's research programs and to better understand the science needs of state environmental agencies.⁷ Key partners at the state level include: the Environmental Council of the States, with its Environmental Research Institute of the States and Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council; the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials; as well as state media associations, such as the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$133.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$245.0 / +1.4 FTE) This reflects a program change for the Sustainable and Healthy Communities Program to continue statutorily required work.

⁶ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/ust/ust-finder>.

⁷ For more information on EPA's engagement with states, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/research/epa-research-solutions-states>.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified as Title 5 App.) (EPA's organic statute); Subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST/UST)

LUST / UST

Program Area: Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)
Goal: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American
Objective(s): Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$11,507	\$11,126	\$6,710	-\$4,416
<i>Leaking Underground Storage Tanks</i>	<i>\$10,104</i>	<i>\$9,591</i>	<i>\$12,500</i>	<i>\$2,909</i>
Inland Oil Spill Programs	-\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Budget Authority	\$21,610	\$20,717	\$19,210	-\$1,507
Total Workyears	90.7	78.0	66.2	-11.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Leaking Underground Storage Tanks / Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST) Program works toward increasing the effectiveness of Agency operations and reducing duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. EPA will focus resources on its core mission and to advance core statutory work.

LUST resources in the LUST / UST Program ensure that petroleum contamination is properly assessed and cleaned up. Under this Program, EPA issues, monitors, and oversees LUST cleanup cooperative agreements to states.⁸ EPA also provides technical assistance and training to states and Tribes on how to conduct cleanups and improve the efficiency of state programs, as well as direct implementation of UST programs to Tribal lands.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 3, *Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA requests an additional \$5.5 million in extramural funding for LUST cleanups for Tribes, which will result in transformative change for the communities impacted by legacy contamination. This request is based on a thorough analysis projecting current data gaps in assessment and remediation activities across the 220 sites in the current Tribal LUST cleanup backlog and what resources are needed to address future releases in a timely manner. Requested resources will be used for additional contractor-led assessment and cleanup projects, updated responsibility party searches to accurately identify if there are potential parties available to pay for additional remediation activities, and contractor support to help EPA staff collect the necessary documentation to help move responsibility party-led sites to closure. These additional resources,

⁸ States as referenced here also include the District of Columbia and five territories as described in the definition of state in the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

combined with utilizing newly developed alternative cleanup standards like the 2025 Advancing Standards Transforming Markets International (ASTM) Moving Sites to Closure standard would result in meaningful and permanent progress in reducing the Tribal LUST cleanup backlog.⁹

With FY 2027 resources, EPA will continue to support the following activities:

- Work with states and Tribes to implement strategies to reduce the number of sites that have not reached cleanup completion and to address new releases as they continue to be confirmed.
- Provide targeted training, such as remediation process optimization and rapid site assessment techniques, to states and Tribes.
- Provide support in Tribal lands for site assessments, investigations, and remediation of high priority sites; enforcement against responsible parties; cleanup of soil and groundwater; alternate water supplies; oversight of responsible party-led cleanups; and technical expertise and assistance to Tribal governments. In FY 2027, EPA is requesting an additional \$5.5 million to increase assessments and cleanup of additional sites in Indian Country in rural and remote areas.
- EPA will continue to monitor the soundness of financial mechanisms. This includes insurance and state cleanup funds that serve as financial assurance for LUST releases, ensuring that money is available to pay for cleanups. In addition, EPA will continue to provide analysis and technical assistance to states to help them improve the environmental and financial performance of their cleanup funds, supporting the Administration's goals of cooperative federalism and cross-agency partnerships.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,321.0) This net change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$5,500.0) This program change increases regional resources to fund direct assessment and cleanup work at additional LUST sites in Tribal lands in remote and rural areas and to increase EPA's ability to reduce LUST cleanup backlog.
- (-\$1,270.0 / -1.0 FTE) This program change reflects a focus on cleaning up the highest priority LUST sites and making more efficient use of resources that provide subject matter and technical expertise to states and Tribes. Additionally, this change aligns program funding with core statutory requirements and strategic goals, while empowering EPA's partners at the state, Tribal, and local level through cooperative federalism.

⁹ The full ASTM Standard Guide for Moving Sites to Closure for Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Releases can be found at: <https://store.astm.org/e3488-25.html>.

Statutory Authority:

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act §§ 8001, 9001-9014.

LUST Cooperative Agreements

Program Area: Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)
 Goal: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American
 Objective(s): Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention

(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
<i>Leaking Underground Storage Tanks</i>	<i>\$56,288</i>	<i>\$52,838</i>	<i>\$38,840</i>	<i>-\$13,998</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$56,288	\$52,838	\$38,840	-\$13,998

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Cooperative Agreements Program ensures that petroleum contamination is properly assessed and cleaned up by providing states with funding to address releases, including groundwater. LUST funding supports states in managing, overseeing, and enforcing cleanups at LUST sites through the provision of cooperative agreements.

The program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission and advances core statutory work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 3, *Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will work with states to pursue strategies to maximize effectiveness or efficiency in proactively completing cleanups and reducing their backlogs.

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 requires that states receiving LUST Cooperative Agreements funding meet certain release prevention requirements,¹⁰ such as inspecting every facility at least once every three years. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to factor state compliance with Energy Policy Act requirements into LUST Cleanup Cooperative Agreement decisions.

In FY 2027, EPA will:

- Collaborate with states to develop and implement flexible, state-driven strategies to reduce the number of remaining LUST sites that have not reached cleanup completion. Through the cooperative efforts between EPA and states, the backlog was reduced by approximately 48 percent between the end of FY 2008 and the end of FY 2025 (from 102,798 to 53,777).¹¹

¹⁰ For more information, please refer to: <https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-energy-policy-act>.

¹¹ Please see EPA website: <http://www.epa.gov/ust/ust-performance-measures>.

- Continue to leverage funding by developing best practices and supporting management, guidance, and enforcement activities through LUST Cleanup Cooperative Agreements. LUST Cleanup Cooperative Agreements will help achieve nearly five thousand cleanups annually.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$13,998.0) This program change reflects a focus on cleaning up the highest priority LUST sites, recognizes needed efficiencies, and promotes cooperative federalism by empowering states to run their own LUST cleanup programs. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its federal responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act § 9003(h)(7).

LUST Prevention

Program Area: Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)

(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
<i>Leaking Underground Storage Tanks</i>	\$25,242	\$24,320	\$0	-\$24,320
Total Budget Authority	\$25,242	\$24,320	\$0	-\$24,320

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Prevention Program is proposed for elimination to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA's core mission and advances core statutory work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2027, resources for the LUST Prevention Program are proposed for elimination, empowering states and Tribes to fund their own programs.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$24,320.0) This funding change proposes to eliminate the LUST Prevention Program in alignment with the Administration's priorities, including promoting cooperative federalism by empowering states and tribes to take full ownership of their LUST prevention programs.

Statutory Authority:

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

**Environmental Protection Agency
 FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Table of Contents – State and Tribal Assistance Grants

Resource Summary Table	503
Program Projects in STAG	507
Categorical Grants	510
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	511
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	512
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	513
Categorical Grant: Lead	514
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	515
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	516
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	517
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	518
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	519
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	520
Categorical Grant: Radon	521
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	522
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	523
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	524
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	526
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	529
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	531
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	532
Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants (Formerly - Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance)	533
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	535
Above Ground Fuel Tanks (PL 106-554)	536
Alternative Water Sources Grants Pilot Program	537
Brownfields Projects	538
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	541
Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability	542
Enhanced Aquifer Use and Recharge	544
Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program	545

Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	547
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	549
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water Congressional Directed Spending	551
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	552
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water Congressional Directed Spending	555
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	556
Lead Testing in Schools	558
Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability	560
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water	561
Recycling Infrastructure	563
Small, Rural, and Tribal Drinking Water Assistance Grants	565
Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Grants (Formerly - Sewer Overflow Control Grants)	567
Stormwater Infrastructure Technology	569
Targeted Airshed Grants	570
Technical Assistance for Wastewater Treatment Works	572
Water Infrastructure Workforce Investment (Formerly - Water Infrastructure and Workforce Investment)	574
Wildfire Smoke Preparedness	576

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

**APPROPRIATION: State and Tribal Assistance Grants
Resource Summary Table
(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
State and Tribal Assistance Grants				
Budget Authority	\$4,693,496	\$4,409,609	\$748,118	-\$3,661,491
Total Workyears	31.9	45.5	0.5	-45.0

Bill Language: State and Tribal Assistance Grants

For environmental programs and infrastructure assistance, including capitalization grants for State revolving funds and performance partnership grants, \$748,118,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) \$155,000,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; and of which \$150,000,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Provided, That for fiscal year 2027, to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications and projects are consistent with State Intended Use Plans, not less than 10 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2027, funds made available under this title to each State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants may, at the discretion of each State, be used for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities: Provided further, That the Administrator is authorized to use up to \$1,500,000 of funds made available for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under this heading under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381) to conduct the Clean Watersheds Needs Survey: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 603(d)(7) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the limitation on the amounts in a State water pollution control revolving fund that may be used by a State to administer the fund shall not apply to amounts included as principal in loans made by such fund in fiscal year 2027 and prior years where such amounts represent costs of administering the fund to the extent that such amounts are or were deemed reasonable by the Administrator, accounted for separately from other assets in the fund, and used for eligible purposes of the fund, including administration: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2027, notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (g)(1), (h), and (l) of section 201 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, grants made under title II of such Act for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, the United States Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia may also be made for the purpose of providing assistance: (1) solely for facility plans, design activities, or

plans, specifications, and estimates for any proposed project for the construction of treatment works; and (2) for the construction, repair, or replacement of privately owned treatment works serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2027, notwithstanding the provisions of such subsections (g)(1), (h), and (l) of section 201 and section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, funds reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act may also be used to provide assistance: (1) solely for facility plans, design activities, or plans, specifications, and estimates for any proposed project for the construction of treatment works; and (2) for the construction, repair, or replacement of privately owned treatment works serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2027, funds reserved under section 518(c) of such Act shall be available for grants only to Indian tribes, as defined in section 518(h) of such Act and former Indian reservations in Oklahoma (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior) and Native Villages as defined in Public Law 92–203: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2027, notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated, and notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 1452(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated, for State Revolving Funds under such Acts may be reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) and section 1452(i) of such Acts: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2027, notwithstanding the amounts specified in section 205(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, up to 1.5 percent of the aggregate funds appropriated for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program under the Act less any sums reserved under section 518(c) of the Act, may be reserved by the Administrator for grants made under title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and United States Virgin Islands: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2027, notwithstanding the limitations on amounts specified in section 1452(j) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to 1.5 percent of the funds appropriated for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs under the Safe Drinking Water Act may be reserved by the Administrator for grants made under section 1452(j) of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Provided further, That 10 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Re-volving Fund capitalization grants and 14 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these), and shall be so used by the State only where such funds are provided as initial financing for an eligible recipient or to buy, refinance, or restructure the debt obligations of eligible recipients only where such debt was incurred on or after the date of enactment of this Act, or where such debt was incurred prior to the date of enactment of this Act if the State, with concurrence from the Administrator, determines that such funds could be used to help address a threat to public health from heightened exposure to lead in drinking water or if a Federal or State emergency declaration has been issued due to a threat to public health from heightened exposure to lead in a municipal drinking water supply before the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That in a State in which such an emergency declaration has been issued, the State may use more than 14 percent of the funds made available under this title to the State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 1452(o) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(o)), the Administrator shall reserve up to \$2,000,000 of the amounts made available for fiscal year 2027 for making

capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to pay the costs of monitoring for unregulated contaminants under section 1445(a)(2)(C) of such Act: Provided further, That funds made available to carry out section 1452(a)(4)(F) of the Safe Drinking Water Act and section 608(f) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act may also be used for management and oversight of the requirements of title IX of division G of Public Law 117–58: Provided further, That the funds made available under this heading for Community Project Funding/Congressionally Directed Spending grants in this or prior appropriations Acts are not subject to compliance with Federal procurement requirements for competition and methods of procurement applicable to Federal financial assistance, if a Community Project Funding/Congressionally Directed Spending recipient has procured services or products through contracts entered into prior to the date of enactment of this legislation that complied with state and/or local laws governing competition;

(2) \$15,000,000 shall be for architectural, engineering, planning, design, construction and related activities in connection with the construction of high priority water and wastewater facilities in the area of the United States-Mexico Border, after consultation with the appropriate border commission: Provided, That no funds provided by this appropriations Act to address the water, wastewater and other critical infrastructure needs of the colonias in the United States along the United States-Mexico border shall be made available to a county or municipal government unless that government has established an enforceable local ordinance, or other zoning rule, which prevents in that jurisdiction the development or construction of any additional colonia areas, or the development within an existing colonia the construction of any new home, business, or other structure which lacks water, wastewater, or other necessary infrastructure;

(3) \$10,000,000 shall be for grants to the State of Alaska to address drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs of rural and Alaska Native Villages: Provided, That of these funds: (A) the State of Alaska shall provide a match of 25 percent; (B) no more than 5 percent of the funds may be used for administrative and overhead expenses; and (C) the State of Alaska shall make awards consistent with the Statewide priority list established in conjunction with the Agency and the U.S. Department of Agriculture for all water, sewer, waste disposal, and similar projects carried out by the State of Alaska that are funded under section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301) or the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.) which shall allocate not less than 25 percent of the funds provided for projects in regional hub communities;

(4) \$80,000,000 shall be to carry out section 104(k) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), including grants, interagency agreements, and associated program support costs;

(5) \$36,174,000 shall be for targeted airshed grants in accordance with the terms and conditions in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act);

(6) \$28,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1464(d) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–24(d));

(7) \$20,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1459B of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19b);

(8) \$16,500,000 shall be for grants under section 1459A(l) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19a(l)): Provided, That such funds shall also be available for grants to eligible recipients, as defined by the Administrator, for cybersecurity improvements to drinking water or wastewater systems serving a population less than 10,000;

(9) \$10,000,000 shall be for grants under section 104(b)(8) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1254(b)(8));

(10) \$41,000,000 shall be for grants under section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301);

(11) \$5,000,000 shall be for grants under section 4304(b) of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–270);

(12) \$5,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 302(a) of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (33 U.S.C. 4282(a)), of which not more than 2 percent shall be for administrative costs to carry out such section: Provided, That notwithstanding section 302(a) of such Act, the Administrator may also provide grants pursuant to such authority to intertribal consortia consistent with the requirements in 40 CFR 35.504(a), to former Indian reservations in Oklahoma (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior), and Alaska Native Villages as defined in Public Law 92–203;

(13) \$7,000,000 shall be for grants under section 103(b)(3) of the Clean Air Act for wildfire smoke preparedness grants in accordance with the terms and conditions in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): Provided, That not more than 3 percent shall be for administrative costs to carry out such section;

(14) \$2,250,000 shall be for grants under section 1459F of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19g);

(15) \$31,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 2001 of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–270, 42 U.S.C. 300j–3c note): Provided, That the Administrator may award grants to and enter into contracts with tribes, intertribal consortia, public or private agencies, institutions, organizations, and individuals, without regard to section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31 and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code, and enter into interagency agreements as appropriate: Provided further, That, for funds appropriated in fiscal years 2023 through 2026, as well as in this fiscal year, the funds made available for Required Projects under section 2001(c)(1) of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 shall be used to carry out eligible projects in the Upper Missouri River Basin, the Upper Rio Grande Basin, the Columbia River Basin, the Lower Colorado River Basin, and the Arkansas-White-Red River Basin, notwithstanding sections 2001(c)(1)(A)–(E) and 2001(c)(2) of such Act;

(16) \$2,000,000 shall be for grants under section 50217(b) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (33 U.S.C. 1302f(b); Public Law 117–58);

(17) \$3,500,000 shall be for grants under section 124 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1276); and

(18) \$100,794,000 shall be for grants, including associated program support costs, to States, federally recognized tribes, interstate agencies, tribal consortia, and air pollution control agencies for multi-media or single media pollution prevention, control and abatement, and related activities, including activities pursuant to the provisions set forth under this heading in Public Law 104-134, of which: \$72,200,000 shall be for grants under the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act (42 U.S.C. 4368b); \$16,300,000 shall be for grants to Tribes and Intertribal Consortia authorized under section 103 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403), section 105 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7405), and section 301(d) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7601(d)); and \$12,294,000 shall be for grants under section 1443(b) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-2(b)).

Program Projects in STAG
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project	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 Grants				
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	\$9,863	\$9,750	\$0	-\$9,750
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	\$46,607	\$46,250	\$0	-\$46,250
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	\$9,039	\$9,500	\$0	-\$9,500
Categorical Grant: Lead	\$16,208	\$15,000	\$0	-\$15,000
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	\$142,178	\$175,250	\$0	-\$175,250
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	\$22,615	\$24,250	\$0	-\$24,250
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	\$11,664	\$13,000	\$0	-\$13,000
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
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	\$198,035	\$226,435	\$0	-\$226,435
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	\$7,308	\$4,723	\$0	-\$4,723
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	\$105,905	\$116,740	\$0	-\$116,740
Categorical Grant: Radon	\$9,058	\$9,130	\$0	-\$9,130
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	\$5,083	\$4,760	\$0	-\$4,760
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	\$15,331	\$16,300	\$16,300	\$0

Program Project	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: Tribal General Assistance Program	\$66,340	\$72,700	\$72,200	-\$500
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	\$11,384	\$12,294	\$12,294	\$0
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	\$1,141	\$1,475	\$0	-\$1,475
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	\$4,884	\$14,104	\$0	-\$14,104
Categorical Grant: Multipurpose Grants	\$242	\$0	\$0	\$0
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	\$244,479	\$236,672	\$0	-\$236,672
Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants <i>(Formerly - Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance)</i>	\$100,038	\$101,500	\$0	-\$101,500
Subtotal, Categorical Grants	\$1,027,402	\$1,109,833	\$100,794	-\$1,009,039
Congressional Priorities <i>(Previously named Clean and Safe Water Technical Assistance Grants)</i>				
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$17,158	\$20,364	\$0	-\$20,364
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)				
Above Ground Fuel Tanks (PL 106-554)	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	-\$2,000
Alternative Water Sources Grants Pilot Program	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	-\$2,000
Brownfields Projects	\$99,703	\$98,000	\$80,000	-\$18,000
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	\$28,869	\$90,000	\$0	-\$90,000
Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability	\$17,327	\$6,500	\$16,500	\$10,000
Enhanced Aquifer Use and Recharge	\$0	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$0
Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program	\$0	\$4,000	\$31,000	\$27,000
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	\$35,674	\$39,000	\$10,000	-\$29,000
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
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
Lead Testing in Schools	\$34,066	\$28,000	\$28,000	\$0
Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability	\$0	\$2,250	\$2,250	\$0
Recycling Infrastructure	\$1,140	\$3,500	\$5,000	\$1,500
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water	\$103	\$22,000	\$20,000	-\$2,000
Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Grants <i>(Formerly - Sewer Overflow Control Grants)</i>	\$32,591	\$41,000	\$41,000	\$0

Program Project	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
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
Stormwater Infrastructure Technology	\$4,048	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0
Targeted Airshed Grants	\$0	\$67,800	\$36,174	-\$31,626
Technical Assistance for Wastewater Treatment Works <i>(Formerly - Technical Assistance for Treatment Works)</i>	\$49,299	\$25,500	\$19,900	-\$5,600
Water Infrastructure Workforce Investment	\$0	\$5,400	\$5,000	-\$400
Wildfire Smoke Preparedness	\$0	\$8,500	\$7,000	-\$1,500
Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	\$3,648,936	\$3,279,412	\$647,324	-\$2,632,088
TOTAL STAG	\$4,693,496	\$4,409,609	\$748,118	-\$3,661,491

Categorical Grants

Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$9,863	\$9,750	\$0	-\$9,750
Total Budget Authority	\$9,863	\$9,750	\$0	-\$9,750

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA's Beaches Protection Grant Program is proposed for elimination to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses on EPA's core mission and directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources for this program are proposed for elimination in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$9,750.0) The Beaches Protection Grant Program is proposed for elimination to refocus EPA on its core mission. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act, BEACH Act of 2000.

Categorical Grant: Brownfields

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$46,607</i>	<i>\$46,250</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$46,250</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$46,607	\$46,250	\$0	-\$46,250

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA’s Categorical Grant: Brownfields Program was intended to assist states and Tribes in establishing State and Tribal Response Programs to build local capacity to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse brownfields sites.¹

The program is proposed for elimination to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission and advances core statutory work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2027, resources for the Categorical Grant: Brownfields Program are proposed for elimination, empowering states and Tribes to fund their own programs.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$46,250.0) This funding change proposes to eliminate the Categorical Grant: Brownfields Program in alignment with Administration priorities, including promoting cooperative federalism by returning the responsibility of funding local brownfields programs to state and local entities.

Statutory Authority:

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

¹ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/types-brownfields-grant-funding#StateTribalResources>.

Categorical Grant: Environmental Information

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$9,039</i>	<i>\$9,500</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$9,500</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$9,039	\$9,500	\$0	-\$9,500

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The funds provided under this categorical grant support the Environmental Information Exchange Network (EN), a standards-based, secure approach for EPA and its state, Tribal, and territorial partners to exchange and share environmental data over the internet. The Environmental Information categorical grants are proposed for elimination in FY 2027 in alignment with Administration priorities to advance cooperative federalism by returning the responsibility for funding local environmental programs to state and local entities. This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2027, resources for the Categorical Grant: Environmental Information Program are proposed for elimination.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$9,500.0) This change proposes to eliminate all funding for this program in alignment with Administration priorities to decentralize responsibility for funding environmental activities away from the federal government and to empower states.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute); Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, 2026, Pub. L. 119-74.

Categorical Grant: Lead
Program Area: Categorical Grants

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$16,208</i>	<i>\$15,000</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$15,000</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$16,208	\$15,000	\$0	-\$15,000

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA's Lead Categorical Grant Program contributes to the Lead Risk Reduction Program's goals by providing support to authorized state and tribal programs that administer training and certification programs for lead professionals and renovation contractors. This program is proposed for elimination in FY 2027 to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses on EPA's core mission and work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources for this program are proposed for elimination in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$15,000.0) This grant program is proposed for elimination in alignment with Administration priorities to advance cooperative federalism by returning the responsibility for funding local environmental pesticides programs to state and local entities.

Statutory Authority:

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

Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$142,178	\$175,250	\$0	-\$175,250
Total Budget Authority	\$142,178	\$175,250	\$0	-\$175,250

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA’s Section 319 Program is proposed for elimination to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses on EPA’s core mission and directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources for this program are proposed for elimination in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$175,250.0) The Nonpoint Source Grant Program is proposed for elimination to refocus EPA on its core mission. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act § 319(h).

Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$22,615	\$24,250	\$0	-\$24,250
Total Budget Authority	\$22,615	\$24,250	\$0	-\$24,250

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Pesticides Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Cooperative Agreement Program supports pesticide products and user compliance with provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) through cooperative agreements with states and Tribes. The Pesticides Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Cooperative Agreement Program is proposed for elimination in FY 2027 to increase the effectiveness of agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA's core mission.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2027, this program is proposed for elimination.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$24,250.0) This grant program is proposed for elimination in alignment with Administration priorities to advance cooperative federalism by returning the responsibility for funding local environmental compliance programs to state and local entities.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) §23(a)(1); Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, 2026, Pub. L. 119-74.

Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$11,664</i>	<i>\$13,000</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$13,000</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$11,664	\$13,000	\$0	-\$13,000

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA’s Pesticide Program Implementation Grants Program translates pesticide regulatory decisions, made at the national level, into results at the local level. Under the pesticide statutes, responsibility for ensuring proper pesticide use is in large part delegated to states, territories, and tribes. This Program is proposed for elimination in FY 2027 to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses on EPA’s core mission and work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources for this program are proposed for elimination in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$13,000.0) This program change proposes to eliminate the Pesticide Program Implementation Grants Program. This aligns with Administration priorities to advance cooperative federalism by returning the responsibility for funding local environmental pesticides program implementation to state and local entities.

Statutory Authority:

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

Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$198,035	\$226,435	\$0	-\$226,435
Total Budget Authority	\$198,035	\$226,435	\$0	-\$226,435

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA’s Section 106 Pollution Control Grant Program is proposed for elimination to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses on EPA’s core mission and directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources for this program are proposed for elimination in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$226,435.0) The Pollution Control Grant Program is proposed for elimination to refocus EPA on its core mission. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act § 106.

Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$7,308	\$4,723	\$0	-\$4,723
Total Budget Authority	\$7,308	\$4,723	\$0	-\$4,723

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA's Pollution Prevention (P2) Categorical Grants Program provides financial support to states, state entities (i.e., colleges and universities), and federally recognized tribes and inter-tribal consortia in implementing the Pollution Prevention Act (PPA) of 1990. This program is proposed for elimination in FY 2027 to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses on EPA's core mission and work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources for this program are proposed for elimination in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$4,723.0) This grant program is proposed for elimination in alignment with Administration priorities to advance cooperative federalism by returning the responsibility for funding local environmental pesticides programs to state and local entities.

Statutory Authority:

Pollution Prevention Act of 1990; Toxic Substances Control Act.

Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2025 Final Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2027 President's Budget	FY 2027 President's Budget v. FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$105,905	\$116,740	\$0	-\$116,740
Total Budget Authority	\$105,905	\$116,740	\$0	-\$116,740

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA’s Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program is proposed for elimination to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses on EPA’s core mission and directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources for this program are proposed for elimination in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$116,740.0) The PWSS Grant Program is proposed for elimination to refocus EPA on its core mission. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act § 1443.

Categorical Grant: Radon
 Program Area: Categorical Grants

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$9,058	\$9,130	\$0	-\$9,130
Total Budget Authority	\$9,058	\$9,130	\$0	-\$9,130

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Categorical Grant: Radon Program is proposed for elimination in FY 2027, as responsibility for funding local indoor radon reduction programs is best placed with states and localities. This elimination focuses resources on EPA’s core mission and advances Goal 3: *Advance Permitting Reform, Cooperative Federalism, and Cross-Agency Partnership* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*. Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) authorizes EPA to take a variety of actions to address the public health risks posed by exposures to indoor radon. Under the statute, EPA assists states and tribes, through the State Indoor Radon Grants (SIRG) Program, which provides categorical grants to develop, implement, and enhance programs that assess and mitigate radon risk.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources are proposed for elimination for this program in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$9,130.0) The Categorical Grant: Radon Program is proposed for elimination to advance cooperative federalism by returning the responsibility for funding local indoor radon reduction programs to state and local entities and to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations.

Statutory Authority:

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) § 306; Clean Air Act (CAA); Radon Gas and Indoor Air Quality Research Act; Title IV of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$244,479	\$236,672	\$0	-\$236,672
Total Budget Authority	\$244,479	\$236,672	\$0	-\$236,672

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management Program is proposed for elimination in FY 2027, as the responsibility for local environmental air quality management programs is best placed with states and localities. This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission and advances Goal 3: *Advance Permitting Reform, Cooperative Federalism, and Cross-Agency Partnership* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources are proposed for elimination for this program in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$236,672.0) The Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management Program is proposed for elimination to advance cooperative federalism by returning the responsibility for funding local environmental air quality management programs to state and local entities.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act §§ 103, 105, 106.

Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$5,083	\$4,760	\$0	-\$4,760
Total Budget Authority	\$5,083	\$4,760	\$0	-\$4,760

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Compliance Monitoring Program builds partnerships with states, Tribes, and territories to strengthen their ability to address environmental and public health threats from toxic substances. The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Compliance Monitoring Program is proposed for elimination in FY 2027 to increase the effectiveness of agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2027, this program is proposed for elimination.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$4,760.0) This grant program is proposed for elimination in alignment with Administration priorities to advance cooperative federalism by returning the responsibility for funding local environmental compliance programs to state and local entities.

Statutory Authority:

Toxic Substances Control Act.

Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management

Program Area: Categorical Grants

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

Objective(s): Healthy Air Quality

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$15,331</i>	<i>\$16,300</i>	<i>\$16,300</i>	<i>\$0</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$15,331	\$16,300	\$16,300	\$0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

This program includes funding for Tribal air pollution control agencies and/or Tribes implementing projects and programs to address air pollution issues in Indian Country. Using Section 105 authority of the Clean Air Act (CAA), Tribal air pollution control agencies and Tribes may develop and implement programs for the prevention and control of air pollution and for the implementation of primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Using Section 103 authority of the CAA, Tribal air pollution control agencies or Tribes, colleges, universities, and multi-Tribe jurisdictional air pollution control agencies may conduct and promote research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys, studies, and training related to ambient or indoor air pollution in Indian Country. EPA provides technical assistance and resources to help Tribes build their program capacity and ensure successful project completion.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1, *Healthy Air Quality* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

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

Currently, there are 574 federally recognized Tribes. Of those, 73 Tribes have treatment in a manner similar to a state or treatment as a state with regard to implementing functions pertaining to the management and protection of air resources within reservation boundaries or other areas under the Tribe's jurisdiction and have the capability to implement the CAA program(s) for which they have received approval. In addition, EPA awards financial support, under the CAA, to help build Tribal knowledge and increase Tribes' capacity to manage air quality issues and encourage Tribes to partner with EPA to carry out CAA protections within reservations and Tribal

communities. Work with Tribes that have treatment in a manner similar to a state is very similar to how EPA works with states. EPA will support these Tribes in carrying out mandatory duties, under the CAA, as it pertains to attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS.

In FY 2027, a key activity is to work to reduce the number of days in violation of the NAAQS. This program supports building stronger partnerships with individual Tribes and with the National Tribal Air Association, whose priorities include Tribes' participation in the Agency's policy and rule development and the Tribal Air Monitoring Support (TAMS) Center. The TAMS Center supports the Tribes' ability to collect and provide monitoring data to protect the health of their Tribal members. EPA will continue working with Tribes on Tribal involvement in air quality issues, such as increasing the number of Tribes with an up-to-date emissions inventory, increasing the number of Tribes implementing programs, and increasing the number of Tribes moving from project grants to program implementation grants.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act §§ 103, 105.

Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program

Program Area: Categorical Grants

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

Objective(s): Cooperative Federalism

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$66,340</i>	<i>\$72,700</i>	<i>\$72,200</i>	<i>-\$500</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$66,340	\$72,700	\$72,200	-\$500

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

Established by Congress in 1992, the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP) is a cornerstone of EPA's commitment to cooperative federalism. GAP provides targeted categorical grants and technical assistance to federally recognized Tribes to build and administer the administrative, legal, and enforcement capacity necessary to operate environmental protection programs consistent with EPA statutory authorities. The Agency works collaboratively with Tribal partners on mutually identified environmental and public health priorities to achieve these aims. GAP empowers over 500 Tribal governments and intertribal consortia to develop and manage their environmental programs tailored to local conditions. GAP funds also are used to build the capacity Tribal governments need to directly participate in and implement programs, as well as the development and implementation of Tribal solid and hazardous waste programs, including solid waste service delivery costs.^{2,3}

Strategic uses of GAP funds include:

- Assessing the status of a Tribe's environmental conditions;
- Developing appropriate environmental programs, codes, and ordinances;
- Building the capacity to administer environmental regulatory programs that EPA may delegate to a Tribe;
- Conducting public education and outreach efforts to ensure that Tribal communities (including non-members residing in Indian Country) are informed and able to participate in environmental decision-making; and
- Establishing Tribal program capacity to communicate and coordinate with federal, Tribal, state, and local government officials on environmental and human health actions and issues.

GAP currently supports over 500 Tribal governments and intertribal consortia to fulfill core responsibilities under the Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and Clean Air Act. The support yields measurable outcomes:

² The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Pub. L. 115 – 141).

³ Please see: <https://www.epa.gov/general-assistance-program-gap> for more information.

- 62 Tribal water quality monitoring programs established nationwide.
- 108 eligibility determinations secured for statutory program administration.
- 16 active Direct Implementation Tribal Cooperative Agreements (DITCAs) supporting EPA's direct implementation activities.
- Tribal inspectors trained and credentialed to enforce environmental laws.
- 287 Integrated Waste Management Plans developed by Tribes.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 2, *Cooperative Federalism*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, GAP grants will continue to support Tribal governments in building long-term environmental protection program capacity. This includes strategic planning, data utilization, and program development tailored to Tribal priorities.

EPA-Tribal Environmental Plans (ETEPs) remain central to GAP's performance framework. These plans ensure that annual work plans are aligned with long-range Tribal goals and provide a transparent mechanism for measuring progress. Every GAP recipient has developed or is actively updating an ETEP, demonstrating accountability and commitment to results.

GAP Hub, EPA's internal performance management tool, will continue to track Tribal progress using standardized capacity indicators. This data-driven approach ensures that GAP remains focused on its statutory purpose: building Tribal capacity to implement federal environmental programs and manage solid and hazardous waste systems. Data collection and analysis of data in GAP Hub will continue in FY 2027.

EPA will maintain its emphasis on training and resource development to ensure consistent interpretation and implementation of the GAP Guidance. This includes support for both internal staff and Tribal partners. By reinforcing strong management tools and measurable outcomes, GAP ensures that taxpayer dollars are used efficiently to advance self-sustaining environmental protection in Indian Country.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$500.0) This change reflects reduced assistance to Tribes to plan, develop, and establish Tribal environmental protection programs. This reduction aligns program funding with core statutory requirements, recognizes efficiencies, and empowers EPA implementing partners through cooperative federalism.

Statutory Authority:

Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act.

Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)

Program Area: Categorical Grants

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$11,384	\$12,294	\$12,294	\$0
Total Budget Authority	\$11,384	\$12,294	\$12,294	\$0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

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

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

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The FY 2027 request will support implementation of the UIC Program, which manages over 850,000 injection wells across six well types to protect groundwater resources.⁴ There are currently 72 primacy agencies across the Nation (federal, state, Tribal, and territorial) that implement the UIC Program. EPA directly implements UIC programs in six states, two territories, and the District of Columbia and shares responsibility in ten states and with two Tribes. As of December 2025,

⁴ As represented in FY 2023 annual inventory.

EPA also administers the UIC programs for all other Tribes and for Class VI wells in all states but Arizona, Louisiana, North Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming.⁵

The UIC Program is improving efficiency and reducing the UIC permit application processing timeframe and will continue implementing process efficiencies for reviewing UIC Class VI permit applications and adapting these efficiencies to all well classes.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act § 1443.

⁵ For more information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/uic/primary-enforcement-authority-underground-injection-control-program-0>.

Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$1,141</i>	<i>\$1,475</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$1,475</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$1,141	\$1,475	\$0	-\$1,475

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks (UST) Program is proposed for elimination to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission and advances core statutory work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2027, resources for the UST Categorical Grant Program are proposed for elimination, empowering states to fund their own programs.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,475.0) This funding change proposes to eliminate the Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks Program in alignment with Administration priorities, including promoting cooperative federalism by empowering states to take full ownership of their UST programs.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act § 2007(f); Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, 2026, Pub. L. 119-74.

Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$4,884</i>	<i>\$14,104</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$14,104</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$4,884	\$14,104	\$0	-\$14,104

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA’s Wetlands Program Development Grants Program is proposed for elimination to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses on EPA’s core mission and directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources for this program are proposed for elimination in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$14,104.0) The Wetlands Program Development Grant Program is proposed for elimination to refocus EPA on its core mission. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act § 104(b)(3).

Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants (Formerly - Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance)

Program Area: Categorical Grants

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$100,038</i>	<i>\$101,500</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$101,500</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$100,038	\$101,500	\$0	-\$101,500

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants Program supports states, Tribes, and territories to implement the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Currently, 48 states and two territories are authorized to implement the RCRA Program. EPA directly implements the RCRA Program in the states of Iowa and Alaska and with Tribes.

The program is proposed for elimination to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA's core mission and advances core statutory work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2027, resources for the Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants Program are proposed for elimination. Statutorily required RCRA work will be accomplished through authorized state programs or through other applicable RCRA programs in locations where EPA directly implements the program.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$101,500.0) This funding change proposes to eliminate the Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants Program in alignment with Administration priorities, including promoting cooperative federalism by empowering states and territories to take full ownership of their RCRA programs.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act § 3011; Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, 2026, Pub. L. 119-74.

State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

Above Ground Fuel Tanks (PL 106-554)

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$2,000</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$2,000</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	-\$2,000

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Aboveground Storage Tank Grant Program is for remediation of above ground leaking fuel tanks pursuant to Public Law 106–554. Under this program, the Administrator shall award a grant to the State, on behalf of a Native village; or the Denali Commission to repair, upgrade, or replace one or more above ground storage tanks that leak or pose an imminent threat of leaking.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

As this is a new program created in FY 2026, the Administration did not propose resources for the Aboveground Storage Tank Program in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$2,000.0) No funding has been proposed for the Aboveground Storage Tank Program.

Statutory Authority:

Public Law 106-554; Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, 2026 (Public Law 119-74).

Alternative Water Sources Grants Pilot Program

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$2,000</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$2,000</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	-\$2,000

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

Section 220 of the Clean Water Act authorizes EPA to provide grants to a water authority in the area of a state that is experiencing critical water supply needs and may be used for engineering, design, construction, and final testing of alternative water source projects to meet critical water supply needs.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

This program is proposed for elimination in FY 2027. All applicable statutory work under the Clean Water Act will be accomplished in other programs within the Clean Water Program Area.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$2,000.0) This program change proposes to eliminate the Alternative Water Sources Grants Pilot Program.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act § 220.

Brownfields Projects

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
 Goal: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American
 Objective(s): Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$99,703</i>	<i>\$98,000</i>	<i>\$80,000</i>	<i>-\$18,000</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$99,703	\$98,000	\$80,000	-\$18,000

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Brownfields Projects Program awards grants and provides technical assistance to help states, Tribes, local communities, and other stakeholders involved in environmental revitalization and economic redevelopment to work together to plan, inventory, assess, clean up, and reuse brownfield sites.⁶

The program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 3, *Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2025, EPA assessed 2,197 sites, cleaned up 224 sites, and made 782 properties ready for anticipated reuse using appropriated funds. In FY 2027, EPA will build on current work to revitalize communities across the country by providing financial and technical assistance to assess, cleanup, and plan reuse at brownfield sites. The Brownfields Projects Program will continue to foster federal, state, Tribal, local, and public-private partnerships to return properties to productive reuse. The activities described below will leverage approximately 7,600 jobs and \$1.48 billion in other funding sources.⁷

- Funding will support approximately 70 assessment cooperative agreements that recipients may use to inventory, assess, and conduct cleanup and reuse planning at brownfield sites. Approximately 600 site assessments will be completed under these agreements.
- EPA will provide funding for Targeted Brownfields Assessments in up to 100 communities without access to other assessment resources or those that lack the capacity to manage a brownfields assessment grant. There is special emphasis for small and rural communities

⁶ For more information, please visit www.epa.gov/brownfields.

⁷ U.S. EPA, Office of Land and Emergency Management Estimate. All estimates of outputs and outcomes are supported by the data that is entered by cooperative agreement recipients via EPA's ACRES database.

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

- Funding will support approximately 30 direct cleanup cooperative agreements to enable eligible entities to clean up recipient-owned properties.
- Funding will support approximately 12 new Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) cooperative agreements. The funding enables recipients to make loans and subgrants for the cleanup of brownfield sites and establishes a sustainable RLF program. The Agency also will provide supplemental funding to approximately 6 existing high performing RLF recipients. These awards will lead to approximately 36 additional sites being cleaned up.
- Funding will support 15 job training cooperative agreements. This funding will provide job training for citizens to take advantage of new jobs created as a result of brownfields assessment, cleanup, and revitalization in their communities. The request will lead to approximately 730 people trained and 500 being placed in jobs.
- Funding will support training, research, technical assistance, cooperative agreements, interagency agreements, and contracts to support states, Tribes, and communities for both the Brownfields and Land Revitalization Programs and other assistance mechanisms, as authorized under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) 104(k)(7).
- Funding will be provided for technical assistance to an estimated 25 communities as defined in the Better Utilization of Investments Leading to Development Act and as authorized in Section 128(a)(B)(III),⁸ pending eligible and open CERCLA 128(a) cooperative agreements.

All estimates of outputs and outcomes are supported by the data that is entered by cooperative agreement recipients via the Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) database and analyzed by EPA. Maintenance of this system focuses on the input of high-quality data, and robust analysis regarding program outcomes and performance will continue to be priorities during FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$18,000.0) This program change is a decrease to focus on more efficient use of resources for assessment cooperative agreements, targeted brownfield assessments, and direct technical assistance to communities to address brownfields sites. Additionally, this change aligns program funding with core statutory requirements and strategic goals and empowers EPA's partners at the state, Tribal, and local level through cooperative federalism. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its federal responsibilities in the most cost-effective manner.

⁸ For more information, please refer to: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/2463>.

Statutory Authority:

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

Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program
 Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$28,869	\$90,000	\$0	-\$90,000
Total Budget Authority	\$28,869	\$90,000	\$0	-\$90,000

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) Grant Program is proposed for elimination in FY 2027 to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations. This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission and advances Goal 3: *Advance Permitting Reform, Cooperative Federalism, and Cross-Agency Partnership* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*. The Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) Grant Program provides support for emission reductions from existing diesel engines through engine replacements, including zero emission replacements, retrofits, and rebuilds; switching to cleaner fuels; idling reduction; and other emission reduction strategies.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources are proposed for elimination for this program in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$90,000.0) This program is proposed for elimination to advance cooperative federalism by returning the responsibility for funding local programs to state and local entities and to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations.

Statutory Authority:

Diesel Emissions Reduction Act, Energy Policy Act of 2005, Title VII, Subtitle G, as amended and reauthorized by the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-364) and subsequent appropriations acts and codified at 42 U.S.C. 16131, *et seq.*

Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$17,327</i>	<i>\$6,500</i>	<i>\$16,500</i>	<i>\$10,000</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$17,327	\$6,500	\$16,500	\$10,000

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program assists public water systems in the planning, design, construction, implementation, operation, or maintenance of a program or project that increases resilience to natural hazards and cyber-attacks. This program focuses on increasing water infrastructure investment and improving drinking water and water quality across the country.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 2: *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA is requesting \$16.5 million for the Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Grant Program. This program supports the Administration’s priority of assisting eligible entities in the planning, design, construction, implementation, operation, or maintenance of a program or project that increases resilience to natural hazards and cyber-attacks. This grant program provides opportunities for communities to invest in critical resilience projects that protect the delivery of safe drinking water. In FY 2027, EPA is requesting an additional \$10 million above the FY 2026 Enacted Operating Plan to further enhance system resilience, including cyber security improvements. Cyber-attacks 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. This additional request will especially help small water systems implement resilience measures including cybersecurity practices, which are often unaffordable due to the limited financial resources small systems often have available.

The FY 2027 request would allow EPA to fund projects across the country, accelerating the ability of public water systems to take action to improve their resilience to help prevent drinking water emergencies. The FY 2027 grants would support a wide range of locally relevant activities, including:

- Cybersecurity improvements to drinking water or wastewater systems;
- Conservation of water or the enhancement of water uses through efficiency upgrades;
- Modification or relocation of existing drinking water system infrastructure, or that is at risk of being significantly impaired by natural hazards, including risks to drinking water from flooding;
- Design or construction of desalination facilities to serve existing communities;
- Enhancement of water supply through watershed management and source water protection;
- Development and implementation of activities to increase the resilience of the eligible entity to natural hazards.

The program conducted outreach and launched the inaugural competition with a Request for Applications (RFA) on September 7, 2023, for \$25.5 million in funding (combined funding from FY 2020 through FY 2024). EPA received a robust response from many highly qualified applicants and announced 16 awards in August 2024. Approximately a third of the applicants were funded through this inaugural competition. The grant continues to garner considerable interest from public water utilities and States looking for support to increase the resilience of their water systems. These grants help ensure that water systems, across the country, have the resources needed to reduce the vulnerability of their water infrastructure to natural hazards and cyber-attacks.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$10,000.0) This investment would provide additional funding to support critical cybersecurity upgrades for water systems.

Statutory Authority:

America's Water Infrastructure Act, P.L. 115-270, Section 2005.

Enhanced Aquifer Use and Recharge

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

Goal: Make America the AI Capital of the World

Objective(s): Powering AI

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$3,500</i>	<i>\$3,500</i>	<i>\$0</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$0	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Enhanced Aquifer Use and Recharge program provides grants to carry out groundwater research on enhanced aquifer use and recharge to support sole-source aquifers.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 4/Objective 4.1, *Powering AI*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the program will continue to work towards funding grants for groundwater research on enhanced aquifer use and recharge in support of sole-source aquifers.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, P.L. 117-58, Section 50222.

Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$0	\$4,000	\$31,000	\$27,000
Total Budget Authority	\$0	\$4,000	\$31,000	\$27,000

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

Section 2001 of the 2018 American Water Infrastructure Act authorized the Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program for connecting, expanding, or repairing existing public wastewater or drinking water systems that are on Indian Reservations.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 2, *Clean and Safe Water* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA is requesting \$31 million for the Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program. This funding supports EPA's priorities by expanding EPA's longstanding cross-agency partnership with the Indian Health Service through the use of interagency agreements – supporting the streamlining of processes to implement Tribal water infrastructure projects.

Activities expected in FY 2027 include the following: finalizing the funding program implementation plan, including project selection criteria; finalizing project selection with feedback from the Indian Health Service; developing an Interagency Agreement funding package; and starting to fund projects.

This funding helps ensure that Tribal drinking water and wastewater systems across Indian Country have the resources needed to protect public health by enhancing their capacity to address urgent water quality challenges, including such activities as addressing the causes of drinking water quality violations and providing engineering planning for necessary infrastructure improvements. The FY 2027 budget request includes authority to ensure eligible Tribes continue to receive funding for projects to achieve public health outcomes.

In FY 2027, EPA is proposing a change to the authorizing language for the Indian Reservation Drinking Water program to provide flexibility on the number of projects required to be implemented within the five river basins in order to support the most critical infrastructure needs and maximize the benefits for the funding levels in any given fiscal year.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$27,000.0) This program increase is an investment that will support both drinking water and wastewater infrastructure and ensure support for Tribal infrastructure.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act - 42 U.S.C. § 300j-3c (as initiated by the American Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) 2018 Sec. 2001 and amended by IIJA Sec. 50111).

Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$35,674</i>	<i>\$39,000</i>	<i>\$10,000</i>	<i>-\$29,000</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$35,674	\$39,000	\$10,000	-\$29,000

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Alaska Rural and Native Village (ANV) Program provides funding for drinking water and sanitation infrastructure (e.g., flushing toilets and running water) in rural and Native Alaskan communities.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The FY 2027 budget request will fund water infrastructure in rural Alaskan homes and maintain the existing level of wastewater and drinking water infrastructure that meets public health standards. The funding will be used to leverage funds provided to Indian Health Services (IHS) by Congress. Additionally, the request will continue to support training, technical assistance, and educational programs that protect existing federal investments in infrastructure by improving operation and maintenance of the systems. Improved operation and maintenance will improve system performance and extend the life of the asset.

In FY 2027, the Agency will continue to work with the State of Alaska to address sanitation conditions and maximize the value of the federal investment in rural Alaska. EPA will continue to implement the Alaska Rural and Native Village (ANV) “*Management Controls Policy*,” adopted in June 2007, to ensure efficient use of funds by allocating them to projects that are ready to proceed or are progressing satisfactorily.⁹ The Agency has made great strides in implementing more focused and intensive oversight of the ANV grant program through cost analyses, post-award monitoring, and timely closeout of projects.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

⁹ To request a copy of this policy, contact the ANV program contacts listed at: <https://www.epa.gov/small-and-rural-wastewater-systems/alaska-native-villages-program-contacts>.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$29,000.0) This program change is a decrease in funding to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities for core statutory requirements in the most cost-effective and efficient manner, empowering implementing partners via cooperative federalism.

Statutory Authority:

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

Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$2,062,934</i>	<i>\$1,638,861</i>	<i>\$155,000</i>	<i>-\$1,483,861</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$2,062,934	\$1,638,861	\$155,000	-\$1,483,861
Total Workyears	19.4	24.4	0.0	-24.4

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Program capitalizes state revolving loan funds in all 50 states and Puerto Rico to finance infrastructure improvements for public wastewater systems and projects to improve water quality. The CWSRFs have been capitalized for decades, with \$59 billion in federal funding supporting over \$194 billion moving through the CWSRF since its creation. The FY 2027 budget request level reflects a return of the SRFs to their intended structure of funds revolving at the State level, encouraging states to take responsibility of funding their own water infrastructure projects.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 2, *Clean and Safe Water* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Federal investment in the CWSRF in FY 2027 will continue to support progress toward meeting the Nation's clean water needs and infrastructure priorities while creating good paying jobs and enabling states to take ownership over their own programs.

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

- Linking projects to environmental results;
- Targeting funding and technical assistance to rural, small, and other communities with water infrastructure challenges; and
- Ensuring the state-run CWSRF programs remain a reliable source of affordable funding.

In FY 2027, EPA is requesting \$155 million to provide funding for wastewater infrastructure and other eligible projects through the CWSRF Program. The reduced level of funding requested in FY 2027 will shift more responsibility to state programs to provide loans to borrowers from existing revolving funds. This funding level, along with available money from the revolving funds and supplemental funding, will advance infrastructure repair and replacement and allow states,

municipalities, and other eligible borrowers to continue to finance high-priority investments that improve water quality and protect human health. EPA will complete annual reviews of each State CWSRF Program to help evaluate if states are effectively implementing the CWSRF program. EPA will utilize the requested funds to aid state programs with this shift in responsibility and provide 1,750 communities/utilities with technical assistance.

In addition to capitalizing the CWSRF Program, a portion of the appropriation will provide grants to Tribes, the District of Columbia, and four territories. To ensure sufficient resources are directed toward these communities, EPA continues to request a tribal set-aside of two percent of the funds appropriated in FY 2027. EPA also continues to request a set-aside of 1.5 percent of the funds appropriated for the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas, and the United States Virgin Islands.

Funding future Clean Watershed Needs Surveys (CWNS) remains a priority.¹⁰ The CWNS is a comprehensive assessment of the capital needed to meet the water quality goals of Sections 205(a) and 516 of the Clean Water Act. This assessment and documentation of future needs is critical in the effort to manage and fund our nation's wastewater infrastructure. A comprehensive CWNS is an important tool for identifying critical water quality needs in communities across the Nation, including rural, small, and other communities. It also helps assess the scope of investments needed to reduce the vulnerability of water infrastructure to natural hazards. Since FY 2022, annual appropriations have provided \$1.5 million set-aside from the CWSRF allowing EPA to continue to conduct the CWNS. EPA requests that this appropriation language continue in FY 2027 to ensure sufficient resources for the next CWNS.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$80.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$1,483,781.0 / -24.4 FTE) This program change is a decrease in the resources provided to states through the capitalization grants. States operating CWSRF programs will continue to fund water infrastructure using funds that have already been paid back by past loans (i.e., revolving funds). These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

Title VI of the Clean Water Act.

¹⁰ For additional information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/cwns>.

Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water Congressional Directed Spending

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$0	\$892,762	\$0	-\$892,762
Total Budget Authority	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The purpose of the Congressionally Directed Spending is to provide grants to specific communities to work on specific water infrastructure projects. In recent years, Congress has set aside funding from the State Revolving Funds (SRFs) to fund these Congressionally Directed Spending projects, which do not move through the SRFs and do not recycle to facilitate future projects.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$892,762.0) This program change eliminates the Congressional Directed Spending projects in the Clean Water SRF program.

Statutory Authority:

Title VI of the Clean Water Act.

Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$1,251,665</i>	<i>\$1,126,101</i>	<i>\$150,000</i>	<i>-\$976,101</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$1,251,665	\$1,126,101	\$150,000	-\$976,101
Total Workyears	10.6	19.0	0.0	-19.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Program capitalizes state revolving loan funds in all 50 states and Puerto Rico to finance infrastructure improvements for public drinking water systems and projects to improve water quality and safety. However, the DWSRF has been capitalized for decades, with \$36.5 billion in federal funding supporting nearly \$71.4 billion moving through the DWSRF since its creation. The FY 2027 budget request level reflects a return of the SRFs to their intended structure of funds revolving at the State level, encouraging states to take responsibility of funding their own water infrastructure projects.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 2, *Clean and Safe Water* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The federal investment in the DWSRF Program in FY 2027 will continue to support progress toward meeting the Nation's safe drinking water needs and infrastructure priorities while creating good paying jobs and enabling states to take ownership over their own programs. Funding for this program also will contribute to EPA's ability to provide communities/utilities with technical assistance to address water infrastructure or water quality challenges in FY 2027.

For FY 2027, EPA requests \$150 million for the DWSRF to help finance public drinking water system infrastructure projects. The reduced level of funding requested in FY 2027 will shift more responsibility to the state programs to provide loans to borrowers from existing revolving funds. The funding will enhance infrastructure replacements and investments across the nation, including investments needed to reduce the vulnerability of water infrastructure to natural hazards and cybersecurity threats.

EPA will continue to foster its strong partnership with the states to provide small system technical assistance with a focus on compliance with rules, operational efficiencies, and system sustainability and resiliency to ensure public health protection. In FY 2027, EPA will continue to

work with states to review and update their capacity development strategies to include asset management as required by SDWA. In addition, EPA will complete annual reviews of each State DWSRF Program to help evaluate if states are effectively implementing the DWSRF program to facilitate community water system compliance with the SDWA.

In FY 2027, the DWSRF Program will continue to implement the Clean Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure Sustainability Policy. This policy focuses on promoting system-wide planning that helps water systems: align water infrastructure system goals; analyze infrastructure alternatives; and ensure they have the financial capacity and rate structures to construct, operate, maintain, and replace infrastructure over time.

The SDWA requires EPA to conduct a comprehensive Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment of the country's capital improvement needs over the next 20 years. That survey is used to allocate DWSRF revolving fund grants to states per statute; and documentation of future needs is critical in the effort to manage and fund our nation's drinking water infrastructure. A comprehensive DWINSA is an important tool for identifying critical water quality needs in communities across the Nation, including rural, small, and other communities.

State Set-Asides

States have considerable flexibility to tailor their DWSRF program to their unique circumstances. This flexibility ensures that each state can carefully and strategically consider how best to achieve the maximum public health protection. To achieve this, states may set aside and award funds for targeted activities that can help them implement and expand their drinking water programs. The four DWSRF statutory state set-asides are:¹¹ Small System Technical Assistance (up to two percent); Administrative and Technical Assistance (up to four percent, \$400,000 or one-fifth percent of the current valuation of the fund, whichever is greater); State Program Management (up to ten percent); and Local Assistance and Other State Programs (up to fifteen percent).

Non-Federal Funding Leveraging

The revolving nature of the funds, substantial state match contributions, and leveraging have greatly multiplied the federal investment. These features have enabled the states to provide assistance exceeding 235 percent of the federal capitalization since the Program's inception in 1997. For every dollar the federal government invests in this Program, the states, in total, have delivered over two dollars in assistance to water systems.¹²

The FY 2027 capitalization of the DWSRF would supplement \$62.9 billion in total assistance provided over the life of the program, from all funding sources. The assistance provided in FY 2025 from federal capitalization, state contributions, and repayments was \$8.3 billion.

¹¹ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/drinkingwatersrf/how-drinking-water-state-revolving-fund-works#tab-5>

¹² Of all the funds the states have to lend over time, about 89% have been committed to loans as of 2024 (based on the state FY calendar, which ended on June 30, 2025) and is based on the cumulative dollar amount of loan agreements divided by cumulative funds available for projects.

National Set-Aside

Prior to allotting funds to the states, EPA reserves certain national level set-asides.¹³ The Safe Drinking Water Act requires that \$2 million be allocated to small systems to monitor for unregulated contaminants to facilitate their compliance with the monitoring and reporting requirements of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR).¹⁴ Section 2021 of America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018 requires, subject to availability of appropriations and adequate laboratory capacity, all Public Water Systems (PWSs) serving 3,300 to 10,000 persons to monitor under future UCMR cycles. It also requires EPA to ensure that a nationally representative sample of PWSs, serving fewer than 3,300 persons, monitor under future UCMR cycles.

EPA will direct up to two percent of annually appropriated funds to Tribes and Alaska Native Villages. These funds are awarded either directly to Tribes or, on behalf of Tribes, to the Indian Health Service through interagency agreements. Additionally, EPA will continue to set aside up to 1.5 percent for territories per statute. EPA also uses a small percentage of these funds to carry out American Iron and Steel requirements. The FY 2027 request includes the authority to use the American Iron and Steel set aside on both American Iron and Steel and Build America, Buy America Act implementation.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$976,101.0 / -19.0 FTE) This program change is a decrease in the resources provided to states through the capitalization grants. States operating Drinking Water SRF programs can continue to fund water infrastructure by using funds that have already been paid back by past loans.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act § 1452.

¹³ Safe Drinking Water Act Sections 1452(i)(1), 1452(i)(2), 1452(j), and 1452(o), as amended.

¹⁴ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr>.

Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water Congressional Directed Spending

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$0	\$715,365	\$0	-\$715,365
Total Budget Authority	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities

Program Project Description:

The purpose of the Congressionally Directed Spending is to provide grants to specific communities to work on specific water infrastructure projects. In recent years, Congress has set aside funding from the State Revolving Funds (SRFs) to fund these Congressionally Directed Spending projects, which do not move through the SRFs and do not recycle to facilitate future projects.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$715,365.0) This program change eliminates the Congressional Directed Spending projects in the Drinking Water SRF program.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act § 1452.

Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$425</i>	<i>\$35,000</i>	<i>\$15,000</i>	<i>-\$20,000</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$425	\$35,000	\$15,000	-\$20,000

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA’s investments in Mexico Border water and wastewater projects are protecting public health from waterborne diseases and have been a key factor in significant water quality improvements in U.S. waterbodies, such as the Rio Grande (Texas and New Mexico), Santa Cruz River (Arizona), Tijuana River, New River, and the Pacific Ocean (California). To date, the Program has funded 143 projects.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 2, *Clean and Safe Water* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

With the budget request for FY 2027, the U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program will continue to fund high-priority water and wastewater infrastructure projects. Projects that receive funding have been evaluated and ranked using a risk-based prioritization system, which enables the Program to direct grant funding to projects that demonstrate human health benefits, cost-effectiveness, and institutional capacity. EPA coordinates at local, national, and bi-national levels to assess the environmental needs and make prioritized funding decisions. All Program funding is required to be invested in projects that provide a clear and positive public health and/or environmental benefit to the U.S. These benefits include improved quality of U.S. water bodies and shared waters and reduced health risk to the U.S. population. The demonstration of a U.S. benefit is one of the fundamental eligibility criteria for projects seeking program assistance. In FY 2025, EPA completed 9 activities that meet the above criteria using funding from prior years.

FY 2027 funding will be allocated to a portion of the projects that have completed planning and design and are ready to move to construction. Final decisions on the use of FY 2027 funding will be based on balancing the construction needs of fully designed projects with the planning and design needs of prioritized projects.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$20,000.0) This program change is a decrease in funding to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities for core statutory requirements and U.S. treaty obligations in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

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

Lead Testing in Schools

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
 Goal: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American
 Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$34,066	\$28,000	\$28,000	\$0
Total Budget Authority	\$34,066	\$28,000	\$28,000	\$0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The goals of the Voluntary School and Child Care Lead Testing and Reduction Grant Program are to: 1) reduce children’s exposure to lead in drinking water; 2) help states target funding to schools and childcare facilities unable to pay for testing; 3) use the Training, Testing, and Taking Action (3Ts) approach to establish best practices for a lead in drinking water prevention program;¹⁵ 4) foster sustainable partnerships at the state and local level to facilitate both information exchange among experts in the education and health sectors and more efficient use of existing resources; 5) enhance community, parent, and teacher cooperation and trust; and 6) fund remediation of lead in drinking water and replacement of lead service lines in schools and childcare facilities per 2021 amendment.

Since 2019, this program has supported testing for lead in drinking water in over 33 thousand schools and childcare facilities, directly impacting almost nine million children. The Agency also continues to work with six Tribal consortia, under this program, to support lead testing in Tribal schools and childcare centers.¹⁶

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Expanding on the above reference, the Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act amended the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Section 1464 (Lead Testing in Schools grant) to include remediation (termed “lead reduction”) in the statutory language. This amendment allows program grants to support both water testing and remediation of the sources of lead in drinking water in schools and childcare facilities. In FY 2027, EPA is requesting resources to provide grants to support voluntary testing for lead contamination in drinking water at schools and childcare facilities and for remediation of sources of lead in the drinking water in those facilities. The FY 2027 funding

¹⁵ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/individual-modules-3ts#:~:text=EPA's%203Ts%20%2D%20Training%2C%20Testing%2C.reduce%20lead%20in%20drinking%20water>.

¹⁶ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/tribaldrinkingwater/wiin-act-section-2107-lead-testing-school-and-child-care-program-drinking-water>.

request will improve drinking water quality to help schools and childcare facilities protect children in overburdened communities.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act § 1464(d), as amended by the America's Water Infrastructure Act, Pub. L. 115-270 § 2006.

Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
 Goal: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American
 Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$0	\$2,250	\$2,250	\$0
Total Budget Authority	\$0	\$2,250	\$2,250	\$0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

Section 50107 of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 (DWWIA) authorizes EPA to create a grant program for the resilience and sustainability of public water systems serving more than 10,000 people; including projects that increase resilience to natural hazards and cybersecurity vulnerabilities. Eligible activities include: water conservation and efficiency, infrastructure modification or relocation, desalination, source water protection, energy efficiency, resiliency efforts, cybersecurity measures, or water conservation or reuse. The requested funds will aid EPA’s ability to provide 1,750 communities/utilities with technical assistance to address water infrastructure or water quality challenges in FY 2027.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

EPA issued the first Notice of Funding Opportunity for this grant program on August 5, 2025, and awards will be made in FY 2026. The second competition will be announced in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

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

Reducing Lead in Drinking Water

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
 Goal: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American
 Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$103</i>	<i>\$22,000</i>	<i>\$20,000</i>	<i>-\$2,000</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$103	\$22,000	\$20,000	-\$2,000
Total Workyears	0.6	0.9	0.0	-0.9

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

This Program was established in Section 2105 of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 (WIIN). The objectives of the grant program are to reduce the concentration of lead in drinking water by: 1) replacing lead service lines (LSLs); 2) identifying and addressing conditions that contribute to increased concentration of lead in drinking water; and 3) providing assistance to homeowners to replace LSLs.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, work in this Program will directly support efforts related to the reduction of lead exposures and associated health impacts, including support for infrastructure or treatment improvements in public drinking water systems, as well as the remediation or replacement of drinking water infrastructure in schools and childcare facilities.

EPA will provide grants to eligible entities to fund LSL replacement or remediation projects that meaningfully reduce the concentration of lead in drinking water. Prioritization will be based on criteria established by each state. Funding for this program will directly contribute to EPA’s ability to bring the number of community water systems in noncompliance with health-based standards from 3,511 as of March 31, 2025, down to 2,443 in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$2,000.0 / -0.9 FTE) This program change is a decrease to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act, Title IV, Section 2104; Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, Pub. L.117-328.

Recycling Infrastructure

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
 Goal: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American
 Objective(s): Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$1,140</i>	<i>\$3,500</i>	<i>\$5,000</i>	<i>\$1,500</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$1,140	\$3,500	\$5,000	\$1,500
Total Workyears	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA’s Recycling Infrastructure Program provides a critical opportunity to fund a range of high-impact projects to increase recycling, reduce contamination, and promote a circular economy for sustainable materials management by making much-needed investments in solid waste management infrastructure. Moreover, the U.S. recycling industry provides approximately 680 thousand jobs and \$5.5 billion annually in tax revenues and there is opportunity for greater contribution to the economy and environmental protection, as recent data indicates materials worth as much as \$9.0 billion are thrown away each year. Recycling is an important part of a circular economy, which refers to a system of activities that is restorative to the environment, enables resources to maintain their highest values, and designs out waste. The 10-year vision for the circular economy program is to build and transform solid waste infrastructure in the United States to reduce waste and manage materials to achieve a circular economy and create cleaner, healthier, and more resilient communities.

Working to build a circular economy supports the Administration’s priority to establish America’s position as the leading producer and processor of non-fuel minerals, including rare earth minerals. These efforts will create jobs and prosperity at home, strengthen supply chains for the United States and its allies, and reduce the global influence of malign and adversarial states, included in the Unleashing American Energy Executive Order.

EPA includes three types of funding opportunities within the Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling (SWIFR) Grant Program, which are designed to fund a range of projects that will enable EPA to help states, territories, tribes, local governments, and communities improve their recycling and materials management infrastructure:

- SWIFR Grants for states and territories provides grants to states and territories to support their long-term planning and data collection needs to demonstrate progress toward the National Recycling Goal of increasing the recycling rate from 32.1 percent to 50 percent by 2030, and the Food Loss and Waste Reduction Goal to reduce food loss and waste by 50 percent by 2030, while also advancing a circular economy for recycled materials.

Territories will be able to utilize funds for equipment and construction-related costs as part of their implementation of plans.

- SWIFR Grants for Tribes and Intertribal Consortia provide funds for Tribes and intertribal consortia to develop or update plans focused on encouraging environmentally sound post-consumer materials management; establish, increase, or expand materials management infrastructure; and identify, establish, or improve end-markets for the use of recycled materials.
- SWIFR Grants for Communities provide funds to local governments to establish, increase, expand, or optimize collection and improve materials management infrastructure; reduce contamination in the recycled materials stream; and identify, establish, or improve end-markets for the use of recycled materials.

SWIFR grants will continue to be supported by EPA staff through closeout. EPA anticipates the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58) funding to be fully obligated by the end of FY 2026.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 3, *Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The SWIFR Grant Program will further help reduce waste and create jobs. In FY 2027, the grant recipients will:

- Continue to manage projects included in workplans.
- Continue to report to EPA on project status and financial information.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$1,500.0 / +0.2 FTE) This program change will build core capacity for the program to manage the SWIFR Grant Program in FY 2027.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act § 3011; Save our Seas 2.0, 2020, Pub. L. 116-224; Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Pub. L. 117-58.

Small, Rural, and Tribal Drinking Water Assistance Grants

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$31,092</i>	<i>\$28,500</i>	<i>\$20,000</i>	<i>-\$8,500</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$31,092	\$28,500	\$20,000	-\$8,500
Total Workyears	3.2	0.9	0.0	-0.9

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA awards Small, Rural, and Tribal Drinking Water Assistance Grants to states to assist public water systems in small, rural, and Tribal communities. This program was formerly known as *Safe Water for Small and Disadvantaged Grants* and is currently *Small, Rural, and Tribal Drinking Water Assistance Grants*. These 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.

Since the inception of this Program, EPA has awarded over \$150 million in project grants funding to these communities. The funding has impacted over one million residents in selected communities.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

EPA is requesting \$20 million in FY 2027 to assist small, rural, and Tribal communities with improving their drinking water resources. The request will provide funding to address lead and other contaminants in drinking water. Many of these communities have limited access to other sources of funding. These grants are awarded as non-competitive grants to states, with a separate tribal allotment. The grant program supports communities that either have no household drinking water or wastewater services or are served by a public water system that violates or exceeds any maximum containment level, treatment technique, or action level. Additionally, funding for this program will directly contribute to EPA’s ability to bring the number of community water systems in noncompliance with health-based standards since March 31, 2025, down from 3,511 to 2,443 in FY 2027.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$8,500.0 / -0.9 FTE) This program change is a decrease to reflect the workload associated with the resources available to states.

Statutory Authority:

Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act, Title IV, Section 2104; Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, Pub. L.117-328.

Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Grants (Formerly - Sewer Overflow Control Grants)

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
 Goal: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American
 Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$32,591</i>	<i>\$41,000</i>	<i>\$41,000</i>	<i>\$0</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$32,591	\$41,000	\$41,000	\$0
Total Workyears	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grant (OSG) Program provides grants to fund projects that can mitigate the effects of precipitation-driven flood events. These events increase storm water discharges as well as increase discharge of raw sewage from combined and sanitary sewer overflows, which results in detrimental effects on public health and the environment. The grants fund projects that include permeable and impermeable surface infrastructure and generate many new jobs across the country. States will provide grants to municipalities to manage combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, and stormwater flows.¹⁷

EPA awards grants using a formula that captures sewer overflow and stormwater infrastructure needs.¹⁸ A portion of the projects must be used to modernize outdated infrastructure, develop innovative engineering solutions, and cut water and energy costs for businesses and everyday consumers.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The FY 2027 request includes \$41 million for the OSG Program. These funds will be used to help local officials mitigate the impact of intense precipitation events and flood disasters. This investment supports the Administration’s priority of ensuring that EPA is fulfilling its mission to

¹⁷ For more information, please visit: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/02/24/2021-03756/state-formula-allocations-for-sewer-overflow-and-stormwater-reuse-grants>.

¹⁸ For more information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/sewer-overflow-and-stormwater-reuse-municipal-grants-program>.

protect human health and the environment while supporting the economy. This grant program also advances the Administration’s priority of ensuring resilient critical infrastructure.¹⁹

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

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

¹⁹ For more information, please visit: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/03/achieving-efficiency-through-state-and-local-preparedness/>.

Stormwater Infrastructure Technology

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$4,048	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0
Total Budget Authority	\$4,048	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Stormwater Infrastructure Technology program is a competitive grant aimed at creating Centers of Excellence for new and emerging stormwater control infrastructure technologies.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA expects to work collaboratively with the Centers of Excellence for Stormwater to ensure they are working towards the goal of providing technical assistance to many communities facing challenges with stormwater issues due to the costs associated with construction, operation, and maintenance of the necessary infrastructure. EPA recognizes that nationwide, many communities need practical stormwater technologies and the scientific understanding of those technologies to effectively implement stormwater management solutions. These Centers of Excellence will cultivate resilient solutions to ensure stormwater infrastructure built today can properly and adequately manage future conditions and discharges.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

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

Targeted Airshed Grants

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
 Goal: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American
 Objective(s): Healthy Air Quality

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$0	\$67,800	\$36,174	-\$31,626
Total Budget Authority	\$0	\$67,800	\$36,174	-\$31,626

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

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

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1, *Healthy Air Quality* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The Targeted Airshed Grant Program provides funding to air pollution control agencies with responsibilities for the State Implementation Plan (SIP) or Tribal Implementation Plan (TIP) for the eligible nonattainment areas. This program can fund any activities that achieve documentable emission reductions to assist eligible nonattainment areas to meet the NAAQS.

Air pollution control agencies that have responsibilities for these areas will continue to implement projects that improve the air quality in the listed nonattainment areas. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to:

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

Anticipated projects will achieve demonstrable reductions in air pollutants that contribute to the nonattainment status of the eligible areas, including reductions in direct PM_{2.5}, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and/or ammonia. They will provide direct health and environmental benefits to communities. Priority funding for these grants goes to emission reduction projects that achieve the greatest emission reductions in eligible nonattainment areas.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$31,626.0) This program change is a decrease in funding for the Targeted Airshed Grants Program, which is not statutorily required, returning the responsibility for funding local programs to state and local entities.

Statutory Authority:

Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, 2026, Pub. L. 119-74.

Technical Assistance for Wastewater Treatment Works

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$49,299</i>	<i>\$25,500</i>	<i>\$19,900</i>	<i>-\$5,600</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$49,299	\$25,500	\$19,900	-\$5,600

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

This program provides grants to nonprofit organizations to help rural, small, and Tribal municipalities: 1) obtain Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) financing; 2) protect water quality and achieve and maintain compliance with the requirements of the Clean Water Act (CWA); and 3) disseminate planning, design, construction, and operation information for small publicly owned wastewater systems and decentralized wastewater treatment systems.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The FY 2027 request will continue funding for the Technical Assistance for Wastewater Treatment Works Grant Program. In FY 2027, EPA will announce a new round of funding, review grant applications, and provide grants to nonprofit organizations to support training and technical assistance to help rural, small, and Tribal municipalities obtain CWSRF financing, protect water quality and ensure CWA compliance, and share information on planning, design, construction, and operation of wastewater systems. Once awarded, this funding will support providing technical assistance to over 1,700 communities, which will help improve capacity for water compliance, security, and infrastructure needs. The FY 2027 request also reflects a desire to take technical assistance back to basics – ensuring that taxpayer resources are responsibly utilized to effectuate real solutions for water systems across the country.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$5,600.0) This program change is a decrease in funding to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities for core statutory requirements in the most cost-effective and efficient manner, empowering implementing partners via cooperative federalism.

Statutory Authority:

America's Water Infrastructure Act, P.L. 115-270, Section 4103 and Clean Water Act Section 104(b)(8).

Water Infrastructure Workforce Investment (Formerly - Water Infrastructure and Workforce Investment)

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$0	\$5,400	\$5,000	-\$400
Total Budget Authority	\$0	\$5,400	\$5,000	-\$400

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

This program was created in consultation with the United States Department of Agriculture and provides competitive grants to be used to connect individuals to career opportunities at drinking water and wastewater utilities and increase public awareness of careers in this field. Drinking water and wastewater utilities provide stable, rewarding, and high-quality careers. As utilities make critical investments in infrastructure, drinking water, and wastewater, utilities also must invest in the development of a strong local workforce to strengthen communities and ensure a strong pipeline of skilled workers for today and tomorrow.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The FY 2027 request for the innovative Water Infrastructure Workforce Investment Grant Program will: (1) assist in the development of innovative water workforce development and career opportunities in the drinking water and wastewater utility sector and (2) expand public awareness about drinking water and wastewater utilities and connect individuals to careers in the drinking water and wastewater utility sector.²⁰ Program funding will support activities such as internship, pre-apprenticeship, apprenticeship, and post-secondary bridge programs; education programs for elementary, secondary, and higher education students; regional industry and workforce collaboratives; secondary integrated learning laboratories; and leadership development.

FY 2027 resources also will support nonprofit organizations and public works departments or agencies to increase workforce recruitment efforts, training programs, retention efforts, and community resources for careers at drinking water and wastewater utilities.

²⁰ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/sustainable-water-infrastructure/innovative-water-infrastructure-workforce-development-program>.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$400.0) This program change is a decrease to reflect a new focus on EPA's core mission. These adjustments are necessary to enable the Agency to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

42 U.S.C. 300j-19e, America's Water Infrastructure Act, P.L. 115-270, Section 4304.

Wildfire Smoke Preparedness

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
 Goal: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American
 Objective(s): Healthy Air Quality

(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
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$0	\$8,500	\$7,000	-\$1,500
Total Budget Authority	\$0	\$8,500	\$7,000	-\$1,500

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Wildfire Smoke Preparedness Program, which was funded for the first time in FY 2022, awards competitive grant funding to better prepare community buildings for wildfire smoke. These grants are intended to be distributed on a competitive basis to states, Tribes, public preschools, local educational agencies, and non-profit organizations. No more than 25 percent of the available funding may go to recipients in any one state. There is a 10 percent cost-share requirement, which may be waived for projects involving facilities located in economically distressed communities. Eligible activities may include: research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys; and studies intended for the assessment, prevention, control, or abatement of wildfire smoke hazards in community buildings (including schools) and related activities.

From 2020 to 2024, the U.S. has averaged approximately 61,680 wildland fires per year, burning an average of 7.3 million acres per year.²¹ Smoke plumes can have impacts over a large portion of the population; and the health impacts of wildfire smoke are significant, ranging from eye and throat irritation to asthma attacks, cardiovascular events, and even premature death. Many communities in the U.S. experience smoke from wildfires for days, weeks, or even months in a given year and over multiple fire seasons.

Wildfire smoke can make the outdoor air unhealthy to breathe. Local officials often advise people to stay indoors during a smoke event; however, some of the smoke from outdoors can enter homes and buildings and make it unhealthy to breathe indoor air. Buildings are varied and do not all provide the same level of protection against smoke. Factors such as the type of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system, HVAC filter ratings and fit, and building tightness and maintenance can all impact how much wildfire smoke enters a building.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1, *Healthy Air Quality* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

²¹ For more information, please visit: <https://www.nifc.gov/fire-information/statistics/wildfires>.

In FY 2027, EPA will monitor ongoing wildfire preparedness in community buildings and award new grants with appropriated funding.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$1,500.0) This program change is a decrease in funding for the Wildfire Smoke Preparedness Program which is not statutorily required, returning the responsibility for funding local programs to state and local entities.

Statutory Authority:

Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, 2026, Pub. L. 119-74.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Table of Contents – Inland Oil Spill Programs

Resource Summary Table	580
Program Projects in Inland Oil Spill Programs.....	580
Compliance	581
Compliance Monitoring	582
Enforcement.....	584
Civil Enforcement	585
Oil	587
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	588
Operations and Administration.....	590
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	591
Research: Sustainable Communities.....	594
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	595

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

**APPROPRIATION: Inland Oil Spill Programs
Resource Summary Table
(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
Inland Oil Spill Programs				
Budget Authority	\$22,657	\$20,561	\$16,085	-\$4,476
Total Workyears	81.8	67.8	69.9	2.1

Bill language: Inland Oil Spill Programs

For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency's responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, including hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, \$16,085,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability trust fund, to remain available until expended.

**Program Projects in Inland Oil Spill Programs
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Project	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	\$1,116	\$755	\$605	-\$150
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	\$2,964	\$2,289	\$1,724	-\$565
Oil				
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	\$17,744	\$16,220	\$12,679	-\$3,541
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$275	\$676	\$555	-\$121
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

Compliance

Compliance Monitoring

Program Area: Compliance

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

Objective(s): Compliance and Enforcement

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$114,685	\$106,498	\$68,469	-\$38,029
<i>Inland Oil Spill Programs</i>	<i>\$1,116</i>	<i>\$755</i>	<i>\$605</i>	<i>-\$150</i>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,427	\$817	\$817	\$0
Total Budget Authority	\$117,228	\$108,070	\$69,891	-\$38,179
Total Workyears	476.3	431.7	371.4	-60.3

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Compliance Monitoring Program is a component of the Agency's Compliance Assurance Program that detects noncompliance and promotes compliance with the Nation's environmental laws. Under this program, EPA integrates the data from the Facility Response Plans (FRP) and Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) systems into EPA's Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS). Data related to compliance with FRP and SPCC requirements are made available to the public through EPA's Enforcement and Compliance History Online website.¹

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 5, *Compliance and Enforcement* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the program will continue to conduct compliance monitoring activities under the Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness, and Response Program under the Inland Oil Spill Programs appropriation. This includes streamlining work efficiencies for the program to increase alignment to the new initiatives.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

¹ For additional information, please visit: <https://echo.epa.gov/>.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$220.0) This net change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$370.0 / +0.7 FTE) This program change aligns FTE with core statutory requirements, recognizes needed efficiencies, and returns to core compliance assistance work.

Statutory Authority:

Oil Pollution Act; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute).

Enforcement

Civil Enforcement

Program Area: Enforcement

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

Objective(s): Compliance and Enforcement

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$197,884	\$231,101	\$137,018	-\$94,083
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$608	\$583	\$427	-\$156
<i>Inland Oil Spill Programs</i>	<i>\$2,964</i>	<i>\$2,289</i>	<i>\$1,724</i>	<i>-\$565</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$201,456	\$233,973	\$139,169	-\$94,804
Total Workyears	970.3	884.1	759.9	-124.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Civil Enforcement Program investigates, develops, litigates, and settles administrative and judicial cases against serious violators of federal environmental laws. The program conducts enforcement activities on behalf of EPA to ensure clean air, land, and water for every American. EPA advances cooperative federalism by working in partnership with co-regulators, including the Department of Justice, states, Tribal governments, and local agencies.

Proposed resource changes for the Civil Enforcement Program aim to increase the effectiveness of the Agency's operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work, and bring focus to EPA's core mission and Administration priorities in a cost-efficient manner.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 5, *Compliance and Enforcement* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Civil Enforcement efforts will focus actions where enforcement will promote deterrence; and ensure that spills are prevented, cleaned up, and, where appropriate, mitigated. The Civil Enforcement Program also will continue to coordinate with the Criminal Enforcement Program, as appropriate.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$287.0) This net change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$278.0 / -1.2 FTE) This program change aligns funding with core statutory requirements, recognizes needed efficiencies, and refocuses enforcement efforts. Resources in this program are proposed for reduction to decrease unnecessary burden on EPA partners and the regulated community, to unleash American energy and economic growth, and refocus EPA on its mission.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98–80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA’s organic statute); Clean Water Act; Oil Pollution Act.

Oil

Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

Program Area: Oil

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

Objective(s): Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention

(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
<i>Inland Oil Spill Programs</i>	<i>\$17,744</i>	<i>\$16,220</i>	<i>\$12,679</i>	<i>-\$3,541</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$17,744	\$16,220	\$12,679	-\$3,541
Total Workyears	68.8	57.4	60.0	2.6

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

The Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response Program manages inland oil spills via prevention, preparation, response, and monitoring. The Agency serves as first responders to oil spill notifications received from the National Response Center.¹ Through this program, EPA requires high-risk facilities to prepare response plans assessed and evaluated by the Agency based on their size and location of oil either retained or used. The Program inspects Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) facilities, including a subcategory of Facility Response Plan (FRP) facilities recognized as high-risk due to their size and location, and implements the National Contingency Plan Subpart J Product Schedule.

The program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA's core mission and advances core statutory work.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 3, *Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the program will:

- Ensure every oil and chemical incident emergency response action will protect human health and the environment for the American people.
- Develop partnerships at state and federal levels that supports advanced inspector training and yearly oil spill response training so responders can protect the needs of the American people. This will streamline compliance with regulatory requirements and optimize responsiveness for oil spill incidents to safeguard the environment, boost infrastructure, and bring back American jobs that will allow the Nation to thrive.

¹ For additional information about EPA's Oil Spill Prevention Program, please refer to: <https://www.epa.gov/oil-spills-prevention-and-preparedness-regulations>.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$2,588.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$953.0 / +2.6 FTE) This program net change aligns funding with core statutory requirements and strategic goals, while recognizing needed efficiencies. EPA will prioritize resources for SPCC and FRP facility inspections for facilities that pose the highest risk. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its federal responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Statutory Authority:

The Clean Water Act Section 311 as amended by the Oil Pollution Act.

Operations and Administration

Facilities Infrastructure and Operations

Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

Objective(s): Organizational Excellence

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$281,585	\$258,274	\$252,262	-\$6,012
Science & Technology	\$68,981	\$64,714	\$60,311	-\$4,403
Building and Facilities	\$7,147	\$34,000	\$28,900	-\$5,100
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$457	\$764	\$627	-\$137
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$275	\$676	\$555	-\$121
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$65,886	\$66,713	\$61,868	-\$4,845
Total Budget Authority	\$424,331	\$425,141	\$404,523	-\$20,618
Total Workyears	295.1	256.2	308.0	51.8

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Total workyears in FY 2027 include 3.1 FTE in Facilities Infrastructure and Operations working capital fund (WCF) services, an increase of 2.7 FTE.

Program Project Description:

This program will realize savings as EPA anticipates improvements in workforce efficiency and facilities consolidation, allowing for a reduction in resources needed to maintain agency facilities. Inland Oil Spills (OIL) resources in the Facilities Infrastructure and Operations Program fund the Agency's rent, utilities, and security.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3, *Organizational Excellence*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to invest in the reconfiguration of EPA's workspaces, enabling the Agency to release office space and avoid long-term rent costs, consistent with Public Law 114-287, the *Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016*. In compliance with Executive Order (EO) 14274: *Restoring Common Sense to Federal Office Space Management*,² as well as EO 14210: *Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency" Workforce Optimization Initiative*,³ EPA is implementing a space consolidation plan that will reduce the number of occupied facilities, consolidate space within remaining facilities, and reduce square footage.

² For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/04/18/2025-06838/restoring-common-sense-to-federal-office-space-management>.

³ For more information, see <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/02/14/2025-02762/implementing-the-presidents-department-of-government-efficiency-workforce-optimization-initiative>.

EPA is working to reduce office, laboratory, and warehouse space. This has the potential to provide an avoidance of approximately \$19 million in rent, utilities, and security across all appropriations in FY 2027. This will help offset EPA's escalating rent and security costs and reduce taxpayer burden. The Agency is vacating its Houston regional laboratory and consolidating into the Ada, OK, facility for rent savings of \$3.5 million and space reduction of 41,126 square feet. The Agency also is aggressively pursuing footprint reductions in its most expensive leased facilities. Due to persistent issues with the current Region 4 Headquarters and insufficient space at the Los Angeles facility, the Agency has begun the process to secure new leases in both locations. For FY 2027, the Agency is estimating \$483 thousand for rent, with no funding for utilities and security in the Oil appropriation. EPA uses a standard methodology to ensure that rent charging appropriately reflects planned and enacted resources at the appropriation level.

In FY 2027, the Agency will support optimization of office and laboratory space to right-size the Agency's footprint, while supporting activities necessary for lab consolidation, retrofitting of laboratories with technologies and AI automation, and releasing of excess office space in high-cost areas. These investments along with ongoing activities will decrease the growth of long-term rent costs, reduce its footprint, and create a more efficient, collaborative, and technologically sophisticated workplace. In FY 2025, the percentage of space utilized at the GSA goal of 150 square feet per person at EPA owned and leased facilities is 38 percent. Investments in space optimization will advance EPA's goal of a higher space utilization rate, with a goal of 45 percent, and improve the use of EPA's workspaces.

EPA will continue to manage lease agreements and occupancy agreements with GSA, and maintain EPA facilities, fleet, equipment, and fund costs associated with utilities and building security needs. EPA also will track capital equipment and meet Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and applicable environmental regulatory obligations and provide safety, health and environmental management (SHEM) support training to headquarters and field staff (e.g., SHEM managers, industrial hygienists, radiation safety officers, and on-Scene Coordinators), and track capital equipment. In addition, the Agency will continue to utilize GSA's Managed Service Office, *USAccess*, and Enterprise Physical Access Control System (ePACS) programs. *USAccess* provides standardized HSPD-12 approved Personal Identity Verification (PIV) cards and ePACS provides centralized access control of EPA facilities, including restricted and secure areas.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$3.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a net increase due to the recalculation of transit subsidy, rent, utilities, and security.
- (-\$124.0) This program change is a decrease due to a reduction in contracting resources to reflect efficiencies across facility management and operations activities. This program is proposed for reduction in alignment with Administration priorities to use taxpayer dollars efficiently and to shrink the federal real estate footprint by eliminating unused office space.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Property and Administration Services Act (FPAS); Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute).

Research: Sustainable Communities

Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities

Program Area: Research: Sustainable Communities

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

Objective(s): Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention

(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	\$118,419	\$121,477	\$57,523	-\$63,954
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$321	\$182	\$294	\$112
<i>Inland Oil Spill Programs</i>	<i>\$558</i>	<i>\$621</i>	<i>\$522</i>	<i>-\$99</i>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$15,959	\$11,448	\$11,202	-\$246
Total Budget Authority	\$135,257	\$133,728	\$69,541	-\$64,187
Total Workyears	416.2	152.4	283.6	131.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

EPA’s Sustainable and Healthy Communities (SHC) Research Program is proposed for reduction to increase the effectiveness of Agency operations and reduce duplicative, voluntary, and unnecessary work. This change focuses resources on EPA’s core mission and advances core statutory work. This program, funded through the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, provides federal, Tribal, state, and community decision-makers with analysis and tools to protect human and ecosystem health from the negative impacts of oil spills.⁴

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 3, *Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention* in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, the Oil Spill Program will conduct research to support regulatory activities and protocol development for EPA’s programs and to support state-delegated programs. This program will provide on-demand technical support at federal, Tribal, or state-managed cleanup sites and assistance during emergencies. The program will continue to conduct health, environmental engineering, and ecological research and will prepare planning and analysis tools for localities nationwide that will facilitate regulatory compliance and improve environmental and health outcomes.

⁴ For more information, please see: https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/About_NPFC/OSLTF/.

Specific activities in FY 2027 include: improving oil spill response and recovery operations via development of underwater detection capabilities, reviewing available subsea oil blowout models, characterizing oil behavior and dispersion in fresh and saltwater environments, and conducting studies to better understand impacts of oils and spill treating agents listed on the National Contingency Plan (NCP) Product Schedule.

Research Planning:

The Agency assesses its research performance through the distribution of research evaluation surveys to key users of its research products. This provides evidence for how research products are being used, by whom, and the degree of satisfaction product users have with research product quality, usability, and timeliness of delivery. Through the evaluation process, the Agency identifies its strengths and finds targeted areas for improvement to its research programs.

EPA's state engagement program is designed to inform states about their role within EPA and EPA's research programs and to better understand the science needs of state environmental and health agencies.⁵ Key partners at the state level include: the Environmental Council of the States, with its Environmental Research Institute of the States and the Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council; the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials; and state media associations.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$304.0) This change to fixed and other costs is a decrease due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (+\$205.0) This reflects a program change for the Sustainable and Healthy Communities Program to continue statutorily required work.

Statutory Authority:

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified as Title 5 App.) (EPA's organic statute); Oil Pollution Act.

⁵ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/research/epa-research-solutions-states>.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Table of Contents – Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund

Resource Summary Table	598
Program Projects in WIFIA	598
Water Quality Protection	599
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation	600

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

**APPROPRIATION: Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund
Resource Summary Table
(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
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund				
Budget Authority	\$18,636	\$72,274	\$7,839	-\$64,435
Total Workyears	36.7	41.2	37.0	-4.2

Bill Language: Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program Account

For the purposes of carrying out the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Director of the Congressional Budget Office may request, and the Administrator shall promptly provide, documentation and information relating to a project identified in a Letter of Interest submitted to the Administrator pursuant to a Notice of Funding Availability for applications for credit assistance under the Water Infra-structure Finance and Innovation Act Program, including with respect to a project that was initiated or completed before the date of enactment of this Act.

In addition, fees authorized to be collected pursuant to sections 5029 and 5030 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 shall be deposited in this account, to remain available until expended.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, notwithstanding section 5033 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, \$7,839,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028.

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

Program Project	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
Ensure Clean Water				
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation	\$18,636	\$72,274	\$7,839	-\$64,435
TOTAL WIFIA	\$18,636	\$72,274	\$7,839	-\$64,435

Water Quality Protection

Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation

Program Area: Ensure Clean Water

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

Objective(s): Clean and Safe Water

(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
<i>Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund</i>	<i>\$18,636</i>	<i>\$72,274</i>	<i>\$7,839</i>	<i>-\$64,435</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$18,636	\$72,274	\$7,839	-\$64,435
Total Workyears	36.7	41.2	37.0	-4.2

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

As of March 2026, the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation (WIFIA) Program has issued 150 loans to communities across the country totaling over \$23 billion in loans to help finance nearly \$50 billion for water infrastructure projects.

WIFIA loans for these projects have saved communities almost \$8 billion. Saving money through the WIFIA program means more infrastructure investment and lower bills for citizens. These WIFIA-financed projects are creating 168,000 jobs and improving water infrastructure for 66 million people.

WIFIA provides financing for the modernization and construction of drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater systems. The Program supports a broad borrower base, including municipal utilities, private companies, regional partnerships, and small towns. Communities often use WIFIA program funds to supplement State Revolving Fund financing, providing an additional source of low-cost capital to help meet the growing water infrastructure needs of the United States while minimizing the financial costs to residents.

The WIFIA Program offers long-term loans with flexible terms, complementing additional forms of funding and financing and helping communities get more projects done with a lower impact on ratepayers. The Program provides a variety of innovative, customized loan products to meet borrowers' needs, such as master credit agreements, planning and design loans, and single loans to finance multiple projects.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 2, *Clean and Safe Water*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

The FY 2027 budget request includes funding for administrative expenses, primarily for staff salaries, of \$7.6 million. The program requires a staff of highly technical experts to handle all aspects of the program including financial underwriting of loans, environmental review and engineering evaluations, policy, implementation, and direct oversight of projects. The WIFIA Program's administrative expenses enable a high-quality selection process and the underwriting and technical reviews that are required to allow the WIFIA Program to properly mitigate risk. Administrative funds allow for needed post-loan closing portfolio monitoring, including management that is critical to oversee the program's \$48 billion¹ portfolio of projects and ensure the program's long-term solvency. The Agency's request for sufficient administrative appropriation ensures the WIFIA Program's ability to monitor its rapidly growing portfolio, make new loans compliant with federal requirements, and support the Administration's priorities. These priorities include utilizing resources to broaden WIFIA loan applicants to include small and rural communities across the country.

The FY 2027 budget request also includes authority to use fee revenue as outlined in the Water Resources Reform and Development Act, Sections 5029(a), 5030(b), and 5030(c). Fee revenue is for the cost of contracting with expert services such as financial advisory, legal advisory, and engineering firms. The fee expenditure authority for the Program is in addition to the \$7.6 million requested for administrative expenses.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$205.0) This change to fixed and other costs is an increase due to the estimated calculation of base payroll costs for existing FTE, adjustments to provide essential workforce support, and estimated changes to benefits costs.
- (-\$64,634.0) This program change decreases loan financing support. The program will focus on obligating the balance of no-year credit funding. These adjustments are necessary to enable EPA to fulfill its responsibilities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.
- (-\$6.0 / -4.2 FTE) This program change reflects reduced program administration in line with the reduction to credit subsidy.

Statutory Authority:

Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014.

¹ This number represents the total project cost for loans closed as of July 2025.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Table of Contents – Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund

Resource Summary Table	604
Program Projects in e-Manifest	604
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).....	605
RCRA: Waste Management	606

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

**APPROPRIATION: Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund
Resource Summary Table
(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
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund				
Budget Authority	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Workyears	11.3	15.0	15.0	0.0

Bill Language: E-Manifest

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate fees in accordance with section 3024 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6939g) for fiscal year 2027, to remain available until expended.

**Program Projects in e-Manifest
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Project	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
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)				
RCRA: Waste Management	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL e-Manifest	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

RCRA: Waste Management

Program Area: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
 Goal: Provide Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American
 Objective(s): Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention

(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
Environmental Programs & Management	\$66,714	\$67,571	\$39,510	-\$28,061
<i>Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$66,714	\$67,571	\$39,510	-\$28,061
Total Workyears	285.5	245.8	196.2	-49.6

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities. Total workyears in FY 2027 include 15.0 FTE funded by e-Manifest fees.

Program Project Description:

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act require companies that ship hazardous waste to track and report an estimated two million shipments each year. EPA maintains the national system for tracking hazardous waste shipments electronically, known as “e-Manifest,” as required by the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act (e-Manifest Act, Public Law 112-195).¹ e-Manifest modernizes the Nation’s cradle-to-grave hazardous waste tracking process, while saving valuable time, resources, and dollars for industry and states and energizing the greatness of the American economy.

Since the 2018 system launch through September 2025, EPA has received approximately 13.5 million manifests shipped from over 575 thousand sites generating federal or state-regulated hazardous waste and has collected over \$170.0 million in user fees. EPA estimates the e-Manifest system will reduce the burden associated with paper manifests between 175 thousand and 425 thousand hours, saving state and industry users more than \$50.0 million annually, once electronic manifests are widely adopted.² Since the 2018 launch, e-Manifest has saved state programs \$125.0 million dollars in processing, data entry, and storage costs. The e-Manifest system will provide better knowledge of waste generation and final disposition; enhanced access to manifest information; and greater transparency for the public about hazardous waste shipments.

In November 2023, EPA mandated the use of electronic manifests for all EPA-led cleanups starting in FY 2025. EPA has engaged the General Services Administration Office of Evaluation Sciences to evaluate the implementation of this policy and identify key takeaways for the broader transition to electronic manifests. Early results show that EPA-led cleanups are using electronic manifests at a rate 20 times higher than the national average, demonstrating the feasibility of widespread

¹ For more information, please refer to: <https://www.congress.gov/112/plaws/publ195/PLAW-112publ195.pdf>.

² For more information, please refer to: <https://www.epa.gov/e-manifest/learn-about-hazardous-waste-electronic-manifest-system-e-manifest>.

adoption when supported by clear policy and institutional commitment. The final product, a public report, was published in October of 2025.³

In FY 2014, Congress established the “Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund” to implement the e-Manifest Program, including system development, fee collection, authority, rulemaking, and advisory committee establishment. In FY 2026 and FY 2027, e-Manifest will continue to be fully supported by user fees, which includes support for continuing the development and operation of the system and Agency personnel that support its use and further its implementation.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 3, *Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA will operate the e-Manifest system and will collect and deposit user fees into the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund (approximately \$20.0 million is anticipated). The authority to collect and spend fees requires authorization from Congress in annual appropriations bills.

In FY 2027, EPA plans to perform the following key activities:

- Continue to implement, develop, and enhance system functionality and program policies to ease the logistical burdens of adopting greater use of fully electronic manifests;
- Work with individual generators and generator-associated groups to meet the regulatory requirement to register and to support their increased use of the e-Manifest system, which will allow for greater fully electronic adoption;
- Continue regular outreach with users and stakeholders to identify new ways to improve the e-Manifest system. This includes regular webinars and targeted demonstrations on how to use the e-Manifest system;
- Operate appropriate accounting and financial reporting interfaces needed to collect and manage user fees, adjust fees as appropriate, and comply with the auditing requirements of the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act;
- Hold the annual meeting of the e-Manifest Advisory Board, consisting of state and industry stakeholders and information technology experts, to provide input on system operation and implementation of the user fee regulation; and
- Develop regulations to sunset the options for using paper manifests and require the use of electronic manifests.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

³ For more information please visit: <https://oes.gsa.gov/projects/2410-epa-electronic-manifests/>.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- There is no change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Table of Contents – Good Samaritan Mine Remediation

Resource Summary Table	610
Program Projects in Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund.....	610
Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Mines	611
Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Mines.....	612

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

**APPROPRIATION: Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund
Resource Summary Table
(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
Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund				
Budget Authority	\$0	\$0	\$1,700	\$1,700
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	7.0	7.0

Bill Language: Good Samaritan Mine Remediation

For necessary expenses to implement the Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Hardrock Mines Act of 2024 (Public Law 118–155; 30 U.S.C. 1245 note), including the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, \$1,700,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Administrator is authorized to transfer such sums as may be necessary from the Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund, authorized by section 5 of such Act, to the head of any Federal land management agency to carry out activities authorized by such Act; enter into interagency agreements with the head of any Federal department or agency to carry out activities authorized by such Act; and make grants to States, local governments, interstate agencies, tribes, intertribal consortia, Alaska Native Regional Corporations, Alaska Native Village Corporations, nonprofit organizations or associations, institutions, and individuals for planning, research, monitoring, outreach, and implementation in furtherance of such Act.

**Program Projects in Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Project	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
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

Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Mines

Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Mines

Program Area: Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Mines

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

Objective(s): Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention

(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
<i>Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$1,700</i>	<i>\$1,700</i>
Total Budget Authority	\$0	\$0	\$1,700	\$1,700
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	7.0	7.0

The Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

Program Project Description:

There are an estimated 100 thousand abandoned mines in the western United States.¹ These are legacy hardrock mines (e.g., gold, silver, lead, uranium), often from the 1860s-1930s. Today, these abandoned hardrock mines produce highly acidic water with high metals concentrations that impair watersheds and pose human health risks. Historically, Good Samaritans who wanted to remediate these 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. On December 17, 2024, the Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Hardrock Mines Act of 2024 (P.L. 118-155) was enacted to help address these challenges.²

The Good Samaritan law establishes a new EPA-led pilot permit program that will, over the next seven years, allow a maximum of 15 Good Samaritan permits and 15 Investigative Sampling permits. When a project is located on public lands, EPA will coordinate with the responsible federal land management agency (FLMA) (e.g., Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, National Park Service) to jointly review and grant the permit. The Good Samaritan’s permit provides a long-term shield from CERCLA and CWA liability, including citizen suits. Pilot projects must be “low risk” and demonstrate “measurable progress.” To support a “low risk” project, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental assessment must document a finding of no significant impacts.

In FY 2025, EPA issued for public comment the Good Samaritan Financial Assurance Guidance.³ In addition, EPA provided program development principles and guidance related to eligibility criteria, workflow for permit approvals, permit and NEPA coordination, and permit content (e.g., examples of low-risk projects and measurable progress).⁴ EPA’s goal for FY 2026 is to grant two

¹ For more information, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/abandoned-mine-lands>.

² For additional information, please see: [Public Law 118-155](#).

³ For additional information, please see: [Regulations.gov](#).

⁴ For additional information, please see: [Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Hardrock Mines Program | US EPA](#).

to three Good Samaritan permits. Additionally, EPA anticipates publishing an annual report to Congress on the success of the program to date.

FY 2027 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 3, *Revitalized Land and Contamination Prevention*, in the *FY 2026-2030 EPA Strategic Plan*.

In FY 2027, EPA anticipates being able to successfully demonstrate the long-term viability of the Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Hardrock Mines Act of 2024 through 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.

In FY 2027, EPA will:

- Continue to issue implementing guidance as needed;
- Oversee the work of two to three ongoing permits approved in FY 2026 for Good Samaritan mine cleanup projects. This includes fieldwork, technical assistance, and coordination among EPA, states, FLMAs, and communities;
- Grant an additional five to seven permits for new Good Samaritan mine cleanup permits for the 2027 field season. This includes permit and NEPA evaluations, public involvement, and coordination with FLMAs;
- Conduct pre-application meetings with potential Good Samaritan permittees for the FY 2028 field season to approve the remainder of the 15 pilot permits; and
- Issue an annual report to Congress on the successful progress of the program.

Performance Measure Targets:

FY 2027 performance goals and targets are located in the FY 2027 Performance Goals tab.

FY 2027 Change from FY 2026 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$1,700.0 / +7.0 FTE) This programmatic investment supports the implementation of the Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Hardrock Mines Act of 2024.

Statutory Authority:

Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Hardrock Mines Act of 2024.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Table of Contents – FY 2027 Performance Goals

Goal 1: Provide Clean Air, Land and Water for Every American616
Goal 2: Restore American Energy Dominance622
**Goal 3: Advance Permitting Reform, Cooperative Federalism, and Cross-Agency
Partnership624**
Goal 4: Make America the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Capital of the World629
Goal 5: Bring Back and Protect American Auto Jobs.....630

EPA FY 2027 PERFORMANCE GOALS

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

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

(PM SIPS) Percentage of backlogged State Implementation Plan submittals acted on.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							18	36	Percent	Above Target
Actual										
Numerator									SIPs	
Denominator							427	427		

Metric Details: This measure cumulatively tracks backlogged State Implementation Plan (SIP) submittals acted on by EPA (or withdrawn and thus terminating EPA’s obligation to act) as a percentage of the number of SIPs that were overdue per the Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 110(k)(2) statutory timeframe as of October 1, 2025. SIP submittals that are backlogged include the number of SIP submittals on which EPA did not take final action within 12 months after a SIP submittal has been determined to be complete or become complete by operation of law (no later than six months following date of receipt, consistent with section 110(k)(2) of the CAA). EPA takes action on SIPs to ensure attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). “Acted on” refers to EPA’s statutory responsibility to review and take final action. EPA takes action on SIPs through a regulatory process, including publication of final actions in the Federal Register. Actions that terminate EPA’s duty to act on a SIP per the CAA, such as a withdrawal, are counted as final SIP actions to ensure consistent measuring of SIP actions over time. This number will be determined by running the “Simplified Active SIP/Backlog Report,” or SABR, query in the State Plan Electronic Collaboration System (SPeCS). Outcomes will be captured at the end of each month and compared against the October 1, 2025, baseline number of backlogged SIP submittals. Results will be reported as a percentage of SIPs acted on out of a total of 427 backlogged SIPs. On a monthly and annual basis, results are measured in a cumulative format. Since SIP actions are regulatory actions subject to legal and other restraints, EPA performance on a monthly or annual basis may vary, necessitating a cumulative assessment to effectively track progress of this measure over time.

(PM RAD3) Percentage of RadNet monitoring stations operational.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	Percent	Above Target
Actual	90	87	89	87	89	88				
Numerator	127	122	125	1459	1492	1498			Stations	
Denominator	140	140	140	1680	1680	1680				

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of RadNet real-time radiation air monitoring stations that are operational. This percentage represents the total number of real-time air monitoring stations that report data during a business day divided by the total number of installed RadNet air monitors.

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.

(PM DW-03) Number of community water systems in noncompliance with health-based standards since March 31, 2025.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							2,825	2,443	CWSs	Below Target
Actual										

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of community water systems (CWSs) still in noncompliance with the health-based National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (Maximum Contaminant Level, Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels, or Treatment Technique) during any part of the year, relative to a baseline of 3,511 systems in noncompliance in the most recent four quarters of data as of March 31, 2025. A CWS is a public water system that supplies water to the same population year-round. There are approximately 50,000 CWSs in the United States. Data are derived from the Safe Drinking Water Information System Federal Data Warehouse (SDWIS-FED), which contains information about violations by public water systems as reported to EPA by the primacy agencies, including those under EPA primacy as well as Tribes, territories, and states with EPA-delegated enforcement responsibility. EPA provides technical assistance focused on non-compliant water systems. Similarly, the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) prioritizes non-compliant water systems for funding under various programs. Infrastructure projects can take many years to complete, so measurable improvements may take time to be evident.

(PM INFRA-08) 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).

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							1,800	1,750	Communities/ Utilities	Above Target
Actual										

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of communities or water utilities provided with technical assistance from EPA. It captures 12 EPA water technical assistance programs and initiatives, including technical assistance work on Congressionally Directed Spending, and emergency response and preparedness. EPA’s water technical assistance services include but are not limited to the following: identifying lead pipes for removal, enhancing resilience against cybersecurity threats, providing resources for workforce development, addressing stormwater challenges, and promoting compliance with the Safe Drinking Water and Clean Water Acts. A community or utility may be counted more than once if it receives assistance from more than one program. EPA will conduct a quality assurance and quality control review of collected data for the 12 programs, focusing on consistency, and report aggregated results. EPA’s technical assistance is supported by both contracts and grants. Major funding sources are from Congressionally appropriated competitive grants and administrative set-asides supporting the implementation of the various infrastructure efforts. Technical assistance is anticipated to be greatest in FY 2026 and decrease in out years since the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act grant periods and/or set-aside funding may end for some initiatives. Data is collected through grantee or contractor reports. Internally, EPA has tracked the cumulative efforts for many of the programs/initiatives included in this measure, except for a few newly initiated ones.

(PM SWP-03) Number of new habitat acres protected or restored across all designated National Estuary Programs.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							60,000	60,000	Acres	Above Target
Actual	78,406	76,096	46,327	68,787	55,123	43,666				

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of acres of habitat protected or restored within National Estuary Programs (NEPs) designated study areas. NEP’s work with the partner entities to protect habitats through acquisition, conservation easements, deed restrictions, and other methods. Habitats are restored by repairing ecological processes and re-establishing the functionality of the habitat. The NEPs have restored or protected over two million acres since 2006, providing clean water to every American. Annual acreage numbers vary due to many factors, including weather conditions, amount of lands in the study area that are suitable for restoration or protection, negotiations with landowners, length of time to get a permit, and availability of plant materials used for restoration. There are 28 designated NEPs, covering a total of 2.5 million acres, and each NEP gathers their habitat data and reports it to EPA through the NEPORT data system where a quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) review is completed. The cumulative data are reported for the national program.

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.

(PM GS01) Number of permits granted for Good Samaritan projects for the cleanup of abandoned hardrock mines.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							2	6	Permits	Above Target
Actual										

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of permits granted by EPA under the Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Hardrock Mines Act of 2024. The law allows EPA to grant up to 15 pilot permits to individuals or groups who apply to EPA (and federal land management agencies, where applicable) as “Good Samaritans” to clean up local watersheds contaminated by outdated mining practices, seeking liability protection while complying with the Good Samaritan permit. Permits are tracked on EPA’s [Good Samaritan Mine Cleanup web page](#). Within 30 days of granting a permit, EPA will post to the web page. Permits will be granted on a rolling basis, after they meet all requirements of the law. There are over 100,000 abandoned hardrock mines in the western states.

(PM 170) Number of remedial action projects completed at Superfund sites.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	80	80	80	75	75	75	75	75	Projects	Above Target
Actual	91	75	74	69	73	72				

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of remedial action projects completed at Superfund sites. A remedial action project is the actual construction or implementation of a discrete scope of activities supporting a Superfund cleanup. Cleaning up contaminated land reduces the environmental and health effects of exposure to contamination in communities. By tracking the completion of a discrete scope of Superfund cleanup activities (for both private and federal facility sites), this measure documents incremental progress in reducing risk to human health and the environment. Multiple remedial action projects may be necessary to achieve sitewide completion. EPA captures this data in the Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) database, which also includes information on whether a site is wholly or partially in Indian Country.

(PM B32) Number of brownfields properties cleaned up.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			130	160	160	150	150	150	Properties	Above Target
Actual	183	168	173	169	161	224				

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of properties that have been cleaned up using EPA Brownfields Grant funding to a regulatory risk-based standard and have engineering controls in place (as needed), as reported by Tribal cooperative agreement recipients and non-Tribal cooperative agreement recipients (e.g., states, local government, non-profit organizations). The recipient's entry of a cleanup completion date into the Assessment, Cleanup, and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) database affirms that all physical on-site cleanup activities are completed, and engineering controls are in place (as needed). Cleaning up contaminated land reduces the environmental and health effects of exposure to contamination in communities. Reusing brownfields enables communities to pursue economic growth without expanding their environmental footprint. A reduction in the targets in FY 2025 and beyond reflects an increase in project complexity, which lengthens the time required to complete potential cleanups.

(PM CA5RC) Number of RCRA corrective action facilities with final remedies constructed.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	98	73	55	55	44	44	40	40	Facilities	Above Target
Actual	64	57	55	48	41	33				

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective action facilities that have final remedies constructed, such as a groundwater treatment system, designed to achieve long-term protection of human health and the environment. This measure tracks a mid-term step in the progression toward completing facility cleanup. Targets are selected based on the number of sites in the pipeline with construction planned or underway. This total value includes activities completed in Indian Country.

(PM 112) Number of Leaking Underground Storage Tank cleanups completed that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	11,200	11,200	7,439	7,125	6,970	5,800	4,900	4,700	Cleanups	Above Target
Actual	7,211	7,271	6,536	6,597	6,066	5,920				

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of completed cleanups of petroleum-contaminated confirmed releases, also known as Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) cleanups. The totals include cleanups reported by states as well as EPA cleanups in Indian Country. Cleanups in Indian Country represent approximately 0.2 percent of total cleanups completed. Data are tracked in the LUST4 database. The backlog will continue to reduce over time, so the targets will correspondingly reduce. Decline in annual cleanups completed is due in part to a lower number of trained state staff, reduced number of confirmed releases, and a lower number of remaining cleanups in some states (38 states have completed cleanup at 90 percent or more of their confirmed releases). As of FY 2024, there were 577,365 cumulative confirmed releases, including 1,366 confirmed releases in Indian country; out of which there were 522,031 cleanups completed including 1,142 LUST cleanups completed in Indian country.

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

(PM FIFRA4) Percentage of final pesticides registration review decisions that consider all aspects of registration review as mandated under the FIFRA, the ESA, and the FFDCa.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							100	100	Percent	Above Target
Actual						100				
Numerator						4			Decisions	
Denominator						4				

Metric Details: This measure tracks the completion of final registration review decisions that consider all statutory obligations. Through the Pesticide Registration Review Program, EPA reviews each registered pesticide at least every 15 years to determine whether it still meets the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) standard for registration and to ensure that pesticides already in the marketplace do not pose unreasonable adverse health effects on people or the environment based on current science standards. As part of registration review, EPA also ensures that each registered pesticide meets the requirements as outlined in the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA). The mitigation strategies to protect non-target taxa, including endangered species, were implemented in registration review in FY 2025. EPA completed four final decisions for conventional pesticides and all four final decisions met the FIFRA, ESA, and FFDCA requirements for registration review. Sustaining this work ensures pesticides already in the marketplace do not pose unreasonable adverse health effects on people or the environment based on current science standards.

(PM TSCA7) Number of remaining HPS TSCA existing chemical risk evaluations completed currently under the consent decree.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							7	10	Risk Evaluations	Above Target
Actual						3				

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of High-Priority Substances (HPS) Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) existing chemical risk evaluations remaining to be completed currently under consent decree. EPA is under a consent decree to complete by December 2026 all 20 existing chemical risk evaluations that were designated as high priority in December 2019. As required by statute, EPA has 20 HPS TSCA risk evaluations underway at any given time. Once an evaluation is completed, another new HPS evaluation will be underway.

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

(PM 444) Percentage of EPA inspection reports sent to the facility within 70 days of inspection.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target		75	75	75	75	75	75	75	Percent	Above Target
Actual	83	85	83	77	79	85				
Numerator	4,177	1,940	4,362	5,521	6,273	7,097			Reports	
Denominator	5,037	2,287	5,237	7,129	7,901	8,331				

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of inspection reports completed and sent to the facility within 70 calendar days of an inspection. Improving the timeliness of EPA inspection reports allows facilities to address compliance issues more efficiently. The percentage is calculated by dividing the number of inspection reports completed within 70 days by the number of inspections conducted that reach 70 days old within the reporting period. The 75 percent goal recognizes that it may not always be possible or appropriate to provide an inspection report within 70 days because of the nature and complexity of the compliance and enforcement program. The Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) has an annual data certification process for quality assuring EPA’s enforcement and compliance data. The certification process was established to ensure all reporting entities are aware of the reporting deadlines, receive the most up-to-date reporting instructions, and follow best data management practices to assure reporting completeness and accuracy. Civil enforcement case data is covered by the annual data certification process.

(PM CD-01) Percentage of consent decrees over 5 years old that EPA has taken action to initiate termination or address noncompliance.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							5	5	Percent	Above Target
Actual										
Numerator									Consent Decrees	
Denominator										

Metric Details: This measure is calculated by identifying all consent decrees over five years old at the beginning of the fiscal year, determining how many of those consent decrees EPA took action on by initiating termination or addressing noncompliance during the fiscal year, then dividing that count by the total number of older consent decrees.

(PM 409) Number of federal on-site compliance monitoring inspections and evaluations and off-site compliance monitoring activities.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	10,000	10,500	11,000	Inspections & Evaluations	Above Target
Actual	8,500	10,200	13,900	13,100	12,500	14,000				

Metric Details: This measure tracks EPA inspections and off-site compliance monitoring activities to determine whether a facility or group of facilities is in compliance with applicable law.

(PM 434) Millions of pounds of pollutants and waste reduced, treated, or eliminated through concluded enforcement actions.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	325	325	325	325	No Target	No Target	No Target	No Target	Millions of Pounds	Above Target
Actual	2,058	7,864	195	1,214	931	119				

Metric Details: This measure tracks the combined estimated pounds of air, water, hazardous and non-hazardous waste, and toxics/pesticides pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated through concluded enforcement actions. This measure is dependent on the settlement of a small number of cases which are difficult to predict; therefore, there are no targets beginning in FY 2024.

Goal 2: Restore American Energy Dominance

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

(PM EDREG) Number of actions completed under the CAA for stationary sources integral to the Nation’s energy supply, to support production of American energy.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							No Target	No Target	Actions	Above Target
Actual										

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of proposed and/or final actions, including regulatory, policy, and guidance changes, completed for stationary sources under the Clean Air Act (CAA). These statutory programs target air emissions of certain pollutants from specific types of stationary sources. These actions will promote the development of affordable and reliable American energy while ensuring protection of human health and welfare.

Objective 2.2 – American Innovation: Encourage Innovation.

(PM HFC02) Percentage of allocated HFC allowances used over a two-year period.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent	Below Target
Actual			93	93	94	Data Avail 10/2026				
Numerator			254	510.6	427.1				Allowances	
Denominator			273	547	455					

Metric Details: This measure tracks U.S. hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) allowance consumption as a percentage of annual allowances allocated over a two-year period ending with each reporting year. Percent is calculated as HFC consumption allowances used (i.e., consumption) over a two-year period [numerator] divided by HFC consumption allowances allocated over a two-year period [denominator]. Each fiscal year reflects data from the prior and current year. To meet this target, EPA works with federal partners and industry stakeholders to prevent illegal trade in HFCs, in particular to detect, deter, and disrupt illegal imports. The American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act addresses HFCs by phasing down their production and consumption as well as maximizing reclamation and minimizing releases of HFCs and their substitutes from equipment. Consumption is the amount of HFC production, plus imports, minus exports, minus destruction, and minus amounts produced for transformation. EPA has established an allowance allocation program to implement the phasedown, as well as 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. EPA issues HFC allowances to entities and tracks their usage consistent with the statutory phasedown schedule and production and consumption limits. HFCs are commonly used in a variety of applications such as refrigeration and air conditioning, aerosols, fire suppression, and as foam blowing agents. For more information, see [EPA’s HFC Data Hub](#).

(PM HCFC) Remaining U.S. consumption of HCFCs, chemicals that deplete the Earth's protective ozone layer, in ozone depletion potential-weighted metric tons.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	ODP Tons	Below Target
Actual	-110.8	-20.8	-6.4	-18.9	-17	Data Avail 10/2026				

Metric Details: This measure tracks the United States' annual consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) in ozone depletion potential (ODP)-weighted metric tons. Consumption means the amount of HCFCs produced, plus imports, minus exports, minus destruction, and minus amounts produced or imported for transformation. Under Title VI of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and as a Party to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the United States must incrementally decrease HCFC consumption and production, culminating in a complete HCFC phaseout in 2030. The current annual consumption cap of the United States for all HCFCs is 76.2 ODP-weighted metric tons. The actual values for FY 2020 through FY 2024 are negative because exports and destruction together significantly exceeded production and imports. For more information, see: <https://www.epa.gov/ods-phaseout/phaseout-class-ii-ozone-depleting-substances>.

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

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

(PM PAT) Annual number of EPA permitting processes achieving or exceeding “Leading” maturity level.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							5	5	Number	Above Target
Actual										
Numerator									Permitting Processes	
Denominator							55	55		

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of functional and sub-functional requirements modernized to achieving or exceeding the “Leading” maturity level of EPA’s automated major permitting program processes. Functional requirements define a system’s features, actions and data, while sub-functional requirements define how a system performs. Maturity levels are defined by the Council on Environmental Quality’s Permitting Technology Action Plan. Advancing maturity levels is consistent with EPA’s Permitting Technology Implementation Plan (PTIP), which, through its achievement, includes the modernization of information technology infrastructure to enhance management and leveraging artificial intelligence to automate tasks and improve decision-making, thus reducing bottlenecks. This work also may include updating standard operating procedures to ensure consistency, improving stakeholder engagement with governments and businesses to align objectives and streamline processes, simplifying regulations by removing redundancies to reduce delays, and providing clear guidelines to aid businesses in navigating requirements efficiently. EPA is tracking priority actions for automation and modernization of four permitting systems in its PTIP based on current and desired maturity levels of functional and sub-functional requirements. The denominator was derived from the total number of functional and sub-functional requirements that are not currently at the “Leading” maturity level as an aggregate number across the four permitting systems identified in the PTIP. EPA’s target numbers are related to the specific number of functional and sub-functional requirements for a single permitting system.

(PM PRIA3) Percentage of PRIA actions completed from the backlog at the beginning of the fiscal year.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							60	60	Percent	Above Target
Actual					56	54				
Numerator					475	687			Actions	
Denominator					850	1,274				

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) actions for new pesticide active ingredient, uses, products, and other actions completed from the backlog established at the beginning of each fiscal year. The backlog includes any backlog actions not completed from the previous fiscal year(s). An action is considered part of the backlog when its review exceeds the statutory timeframe. There are [226 different PRIA categories](#) that relate to new active ingredients, uses, products, and other actions with statutory timeframes ranging from 1-36 months. PRIA action completions include favorable (e.g., approval) and unfavorable (e.g., rejection) actions. Data are tracked in EPA’s internal tracking system (PRISM Workflow). The PRIA clock stops when the action is completed.

(PM TSCA8) Average number of days before EPA holds the case discussion meeting for routine premanufacture notices.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							174	156	Days	Below Target
Actual					196	Data Avail 10/2026				

Metric Details: This measure tracks the average number of calendar days between submission and the case discussion meeting (i.e., Hazard Meeting) for valid premanufacture notices (PMNs). Results include all valid, complete PMNs submitted during the fiscal year to the Central Data Exchange (CDX) that progress to a case discussion meeting. Results are calculated once all PMNs submitted in that fiscal year have reached a case discussion meeting, which may result in a one-year data lag. The submission date for a PMN is captured automatically by Central Data Exchange (CDX) on the date the submitter uploads the valid, complete submission there, and it is transferred automatically into the New Chemical Review (NCR) database, where it is stored. Data are tracked in the New Chemical Review (NCR) database. PMN submissions typically range from 165 to 200 per fiscal year. In FY 2024, 167 valid PMNs were submitted and 165 of those have progressed to the case discussion meeting at an average of 196 calendar days.

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

(PM TR01) Number of EPA Tribal Direct Implementation programs with completed baselines assessed.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							4	6	DI Programs	Above Target
Actual										

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of the 31 EPA Tribal Direct Implementation (DI) programs that have a completed baseline summary as of August 2024, for which EPA has completed a program assessment using standardized criteria. The universe for this measure includes 31 EPA programs that take actions to implement federal environmental programs in Indian Country where an EPA program has not been delegated to a federally recognized Tribe. These programs are authorized under eight major statutes: The Clean Air Act (CAA), the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), and the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). Program assessments will allow EPA to identify how each program measures their performance, identify areas of improvement, summarize the program’s responsibilities, and advocate for resources for programs that require them.

(PM TR02) Number of EPA programs administered by Tribes.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							45	60	Programs	Above Target
Actual						41				

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of EPA programs administered by Tribes, meaning programs delegated to Tribes to manage consistent with EPA authorities. Programs administered by Tribes are to be managed consistent with EPA authorities, including assumption of federal programs and/or a Tribe establishing their own environmental protection programs under Tribal laws, codes, and regulations. EPA provides Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP) grants to federally recognized Tribes and intertribal consortia for the planning, development, and establishment of environmental protection programs. The benefits of increased cooperative partnerships, such as intergovernmental agreements, include reduced administrative burdens, greater flexibility in program approaches, and ability to address a wider set of environmental challenges.

(PM USMEX) Number of U.S.-Mexico Border activities.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			3	10	10	10	10	10	Activities	Above Target
Actual			6	10	12	10				

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of activities facilitated by EPA that are implemented in the U.S.-Mexico border area to improve water quality, solid waste management, and air quality, and advance emergency response efforts. Activities could include webinars, trainings, capacity building events, seminars, policy development assistance, and study tours. EPA champions cooperative federalism by working with local and state governments, federally recognized Tribes, and border communities to ensure projects reflect local priorities and deliver measurable results. Border Program projects leverage partnerships, jobs, and infrastructure that benefit American communities first to keep our side of the border safe, clean, and healthy.

(PM CH03) 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.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							No Target	55	Actions	Above Target
Actual										

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of actions EPA takes to support states, Tribes, and territories in building or expanding their efforts to reduce environmental exposures for children. EPA counts as an action an activity that helps to build state, Tribal, or territorial program capacity, provides technical resources, or partners to implement an activity, decision, or policy to reduce environmental exposures for children and resulting health impacts. By collaborating closely with partners using a cooperative federalism approach, EPA can protect a greater number of children from a wider range of impacts than it could accomplish alone. EPA will baseline this measure in FY 2026 and adjust the target for FY 2027, if needed.

(PM CH04) 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.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							No Target	30	Actions	Above Target
Actual										

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of actions EPA takes to support states, Tribes, and territories in building or expanding their efforts to reduce children’s exposure to lead. EPA counts as an action an activity that helps to build state, Tribal, or territorial program capacity, provides technical resources, or partners to implement an activity, decision, or policy to reduce children’s exposure to lead and associated health impacts. Activities under this measure will deliver on EPA’s agencywide lead strategy goals, which are to: (1) streamline actionable risk communication; (2) support state, local, and Tribal action through cooperative federalism; and (3) unleash private sector innovation through public-private collaboration. EPA will baseline this measure in FY 2026 and adjust the target for FY 2027, if needed.

(PM SAB02) Number of outreach engagements conducted with eligible state and Tribal agencies/organizations.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							40	40	Engagements	Above Target
Actual										

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of engagements (e.g., emails, phone calls, presentations) to increase the pool of applicants from state environmental regulatory agencies and Tribal organizations/councils for Science Advisory Board (SAB) or Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) membership.

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

(PM OP1) Number of operational processes improved for increased efficiency and/or business outcomes.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	72	500	200	200	200	220	225	225	Operational Processes	Above Target
Actual	502	507	208	236	243	261				

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of EPA operational processes improved through the application of Lean principles improving the efficiency and cost effectiveness, and/or business outcomes of the Agency’s operations. An operational process is a sequence of activities that results in the delivery of a service. Process improvement efforts are intended to empower frontline staff, engage leadership, drive innovation, improve operations, and create a better customer experience. A process improvement is counted when a baseline measure is exceeded by a reasonable amount, as determined by EPA program or regional office leadership. While a standard percentage improvement is not required, teams are encouraged to have stretch goals to promote breakthroughs. Process improvements result from a variety of tools (e.g., kaizen events, special senior leadership projects, other problem-solving activities) and often include standard work (e.g., standard operating procedures) and visual management (visible placement of information and indicators that quickly convey the status of the process) to help ensure the improvement is sustained and can be shared to promote benchmarking when appropriate.

(PM FO2) Number of FOIA responses in backlog.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			845	712	474	444	222	0	Responses	Below Target
Actual	1,395	1,056	950	704	782	459				

Metric Details: This measure tracks EPA’s responsiveness to the public and to meeting its statutory deadlines under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) by measuring progress toward reducing EPA’s backlog of responses to FOIA requests. Overdue responses are indicated in FOIAXpress as pending beyond the statutory deadline of 20 working days for simple requests, 30 days or longer for unusual circumstances (e.g., complex requests), or another timeframe to which the requestor has agreed.

(PM FAC01) Percentage of space utilized at EPA-owned and federally leased facilities.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							40	45	Percent	Above Target
Actual						38				
Numerator						6,626			Sq. Ft. Per Person	
Denominator						17,627				

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of space utilized at EPA-owned and federally leased facilities compared to the federal benchmark. The space utilization rate is the average number of daily occupants, divided by the total per person usable square feet in EPA-owned or federally leased facilities. Total per person useable square feet is the total square feet divided by 150, which is the goal established by the General Services Administration (GSA) according to Utilizing Space Efficiently and Improvement Technologies (USE IT) Act criteria. EPA continues to work with GSA to refine the baseline for occupancy as initial GSA assessments of space included unusable spaces, such as telecom infrastructure and storage spaces. In addition, EPA is implementing a space consolidation plan that will reduce the number of occupied facilities, consolidate space within remaining facilities, and reduce square footage. In FY 2027, EPA will consolidate its laboratory in Houston, TX, with the laboratory in Ada, OK.

(PM HR01) Average annual number of days to complete EPA recruitment actions.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							80	80	Days	Below Target
Actual	84	91	95	103	116	138				

Metric Details: This measure tracks the average number of days it takes the Agency to complete a recruitment action from the initial Request for Eligible step through final onboarding, also known as the time-to-hire. The annual time-to-hire target of 80 days is consistent with the direction in Executive Order 14170: *Reforming the Federal Hiring Process and Restoring Merit to Government Service*.

Goal 4: Make America the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Capital of the World

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

(PM AIREG) Number of actions completed under the CAA for stationary sources in industry sectors that will provide greater flexibility to support development of AI data centers in the U.S.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							No Target	No Target	Actions	Above Target
Actual										

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of proposed and/or final actions, including regulatory, policy, and guidance changes, completed for stationary sources under the Clean Air Act (CAA) that will provide greater flexibility to support the development of artificial intelligence (AI) data centers in the U.S. These statutory programs target air emissions of certain pollutants from specific types of stationary sources. These actions will support U.S. leadership in the field of AI by enabling an ample supply of domestic energy for operation of AI data centers while ensuring protection of human health and welfare.

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

(PM AI01) Increase the number of processes enhanced by AI and automation techniques to streamline Agency business outcomes.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							1	1	Processes	Above Target
Actual						1				

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of EPA processes enhanced through AI and other automation techniques. EPA will deploy one enterprise AI service to enable AI use cases across the program areas. Increased efficiencies through AI-enhanced processes will advance the execution of the Agency’s mission, delivery of programs and services, enhance decision making, and provide the public with benefits through time and cost savings.

(PM CS07) Percentage of Plan of Action and Milestones closed on time.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							75	80	Percent	Above Target
Actual						73.2				
Numerator						976			POA&Ms	
Denominator						1,334				

Metric Details: This measure tracks the rate of Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&Ms) that are closed on time. POA&Ms are corrective plans and timeframes established by EPA to address security weaknesses for information technology systems and decrease operational risks to the information environment.

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.

(PM VREG) Number of regulatory and administrative actions completed that reduce barriers to safer, reliable and affordable vehicles and engines.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							No Target	No Target	Actions	Above Target
Actual										

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of final rules and administrative actions completed that will reduce barriers to safe, reliable and affordable vehicles and engines. Administrative actions are non-regulatory actions the Agency takes to define the conditions and practices of EPA programs under the Clean Air Act (CAA).

(PM CRT) 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.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	5,000	4,700	4,700	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	Certificates	Above Target
Actual	4,843	5,351	5,196	4,844	5,185	5,673				

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of certificates of conformity issued each year. The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires that engines, vehicles, equipment, components, or systems receive a certificate of conformity which demonstrates compliance with the applicable requirements prior to introduction into U.S. commerce. EPA reviews all submitted requests and issues certificates of conformity when the manufacturer demonstrates compliance with all applicable requirements. This measure illustrates the Agency’s annual certification workload. The number of certification requests is determined by the manufacturers’ product planning and will fluctuate from year to year. EPA strives to issue vehicle and engine certificates of conformity in a timely manner and on pace with the numbers of requests received.

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

(PM RG7) Percentage of previously issued significant regulations that impact the American automotive industry that are reviewed by EPA.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							25	25	Percent	Above Target
Actual										
Numerator									Regulations	
Denominator										

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of previously issued regulations that are significant under Executive Order 12866: *Regulatory Planning and Review*, with the potential to impact the American auto industry, that are reviewed by EPA. A review is an evaluation to determine whether the regulation imposes undue burden on the auto industry.

(PM RG8) Aggregate net cost savings among finalized regulatory and deregulatory actions.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Units	Preferred Direction
Target							No Target	No Target	Dollars (Thousands)	Above Target
Actual						1,233,231				

Metric Details: This measure aggregates cost and cost savings for all finalized regulations with quantified estimates. The measure nets costs of final regulatory actions from the total cost savings from final deregulatory actions. The measure includes only rules for which EPA has quantitative cost or savings estimates and therefore does not include all rules associated with the 10-for-1 requirement of Executive Order 14192: *Unleashing Prosperity through Deregulation* due to their lack of quantified costs or savings.

Key to Performance Goal Table Presentation

(PM #) Performance goal title language here.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			No Target	13	13	12	Sites	Increase
Actual		12	11	13	10	9		

Gray = No Annual Performance Goal; No Data

White (past year) = No Annual Performance Goal; Data Available

Purple = Data and No Target

Green = 100% of Target Met

White (current year) = No Data

Yellow = 75-99% of Target Met

Red = <75% of Target Met

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Table of Contents – Appendix

Acronyms for Statutory Authority.....	634
Coordination with Other Federal Agencies.....	639
EPA Budget by National Program Manager and Major Office.....	672
Environmental Protection Agency Response to OIG Top Management Challenges	676
EPA User Fee Programs.....	677
FY 2027 Administrator’s Priorities Account	680
FY 2027 EPA Consolidations, Reorganizations, Realignment, or Other Transfer of Resources	682
FY 2027 Estimated Cybersecurity Resources	683
FY 2027 STAG Categorical Program Grants	685
062S. 2276 – Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act.....	693
Making Litigation Costs Transparent- Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA)	740
Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (NEF) Proposal	741
OECA Travel by Program Project FY 2021 - FY 2026¹	743
On-Site Inspections and Off-site Compliance Monitoring Compliance Activities from EPA’s Integrated Compliance Information System	744
Physicians’ Comparability Allowance (PCA) Plan.....	746
Program Projects by Program Area	751
Programs Proposed for Elimination	761
Proposed FY 2027 Administrative Provisions, Bill, and Report Language Changes.....	763
Working Capital Fund	768

Environmental Protection Agency Acronyms for Statutory Authority

The following is not an exhaustive list of [U.S.] statutory authorities but includes those commonly referred to by acronym in this document.

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act

ADEA: Age Discrimination in Employment Act

ADRA: Alternative Dispute Resolution Act

AEA: Atomic Energy Act, as amended, and Reorganization Plan #3

AHERA: Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act

AHPA: Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act

AIM: American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2019

ANCSA: Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act

APA: Administrative Procedures Act

APPS: Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships

ARP: American Rescue Plan

ARRA: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

ASHAA: Asbestos in Schools Hazard Abatement Act

ASTCA: Antarctic Science, Tourism, and Conservation Act

AWIA: America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018

BEACH Act of 2000: Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act

BRERA: Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act

BUILD Act: Brownfields Utilization, Investment, and Local Development Act

CAA: Clean Air Act

CAAA: Clean Air Act Amendments (1970 and 1990)

CARES: Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act

CCA: Clinger Cohen Act

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (1980)

CFOA: Chief Financial Officers Act

CICA: Competition in Contracting Act

CRA: Civil Rights Act

CSA: Computer Security Act

CWA: Clean Water Act (1972)

CWPPRA: Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act of 1990

CZARA: Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments

CZMA: Coastal Zone Management Act
DERA: Diesel Emissions Reduction Act
DPA: Deepwater Ports Act
DREAA: Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
DWWIA: Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021
ECRA: Economic Cleanup Responsibility Act
EFOIA: Electronic Freedom of Information Act
EISA: Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007
EPAct: Energy Policy Act of 2005
EPAA: Environmental Programs Assistance Act
EPCA: Energy Policy and Conservation Act
EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (1986)
ERDDAA: Environmental Research, Development and Demonstration Authorization Act
ESA: Endangered Species Act
ESECA: Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act
FACA: Federal Advisory Committee Act
FAIR: Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act
FASA: Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (1994)
FAST: Fixing America's Service Transportation Act
FCMA: Fishery Conservation and Management Act
FEPCA: Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972, enacted as amendments to FIFRA
FFATA: Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006
FFDCA: Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
FFMIA: Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996
FGCAA: Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act
FIFRA: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (1972)
FISMA: Federal Information Security Modernization Act
FITARA: Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act
FLPMA: Federal Land Policy and Management Act
FMFIA: Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (1982)
FOIA: Freedom of Information Act
FPA: Federal Pesticide Act
FPAS: Federal Property and Administration Services Act
FQPA: Food Quality Protection Act (1996)
FRA: Federal Register Act

FSA: Food Security Act
FSMA: Food Safety Modernization Act
FTTA: Federal Technology Transfer Act
FUA: Fuel Use Act
FWCA: Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
FWPCA: Federal Water Pollution and Control Act (also known as the Clean Water Act [CWA])
GISRA: Government Information Security Reform Act
GMRA: Government Management Reform Act
GINA: Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act
GPRA: Government Performance and Results Act (1993)
GPRAMA: Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010
HABHRC: Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act of 1998
HMTA: Hazardous Materials Transportation Act
HSWA: Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, enacted as amendments to RCRA
IGA: Inspector General Act
IJA: Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act
IPA: Intergovernmental Personnel Act
IPIA: Improper Payments Information Act
IRA: Inflation Reduction Act
ISTEA: Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act
ITMRA: Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996-aka Clinger/Cohen Act
MCRBMA: Mercury-Containing and Rechargeable Battery Management Act
MGT: Modernizing Government Technology Act
MMPA: Marine Mammal Protection Act
MPPRCA: Marine Plastic Pollution, Research and Control Act of 1987
MPRSA: Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act
MSA: Magnusen-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
NAWCA: North American Wetlands Conservation Act
NEEA: National Environmental Education Act
NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA: National Historic Preservation Act
NISA: National Invasive Species Act of 1996
ODBA: Ocean Dumping Ban Act of 1988
OPA: Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OPEN: Open, Public, Electronic, and Necessary Government Data Act

OWBPA: Older Workers Benefit Protection Act

PBA: Public Building Act

PFCRA: Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act

PHSA: Public Health Service Act

PIIA: Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019

PKEMRA: Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006

PLIRRA: Pollution Liability Insurance and Risk Retention Act

PPA: Pollution Prevention Act

PR: Privacy Act of 1974

PRA: Paperwork Reduction Act

PREA: Pesticide Registration Extension Act of 2012 (also known as PRIA 3)

PRIA: Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2003

PRIA 4: Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2018

PRIA 5: Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2022

PRIRA: Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act

PWFA: Pregnant Workers Fairness Act of 2022

QCA: Quiet Communities Act

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, enacted as amendments to SWDA

RFA: Regulatory Flexibility Act

RICO: Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act

RLBPHRA: Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act

SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

SAFETEA-LU: Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users

SBLRBRERA: Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act

SBREFA: Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996

SDWA: Safe Drinking Water Act

SICEA: Steel Industry Compliance Extension Act

SMCRA: Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act

SOS 2.0: Save Our Seas Act 2.0

SPA: Shore Protection Act of 1988

SWDA: Solid Waste Disposal Act

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

UMRA: Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

UMTRCA: Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978

UMTRLWA: Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Land Withdrawal Act
USGGRA: U.S. Global Change Research Act
USMCA: United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act
USTCA: Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act
VIDA: Vessel Incidental Discharge Act
WIFIA: Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act
WIIN: Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act
WQA: Water Quality Act of 1987
WRDA: Water Resources Development Act
WRRRA: Water Resources Research Act
WSRA: Wild and Scenic Rivers Act
WWWQA: Wet Weather Water Quality Act of 2000

Coordination with Other Federal Agencies

Air and Radiation Programs

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) Implementation

EPA cooperates with other agencies to achieve goals related to ground level ozone and particulate matter (PM), and to ensure the actions of other agencies are compatible with state plans for attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The Agency works closely with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of the Interior (DOI), and Department of War (DOW) on issues such as prescribed burning at silviculture and agricultural operations. EPA, the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) also work with state and local agencies to integrate transportation and air quality plans, reduce traffic congestion, and promote livable communities.

Air Quality in the Agricultural Sector

To improve EPA's understanding of environmental issues in the agricultural sector, the Agency works with USDA and others to improve air quality while supporting sustainable agriculture. The collaborative approach to the agriculture sector includes scientific assessment, outreach and education, and implementation/compliance.

Regional Haze

EPA works with the National Park Service (NPS), and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and DOI in implementing its regional haze program and operating the Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) visibility monitoring network. The operation and analysis of data produced by this air monitoring system is an example of the close coordination of efforts between EPA and state and Tribal governments.

Air Quality Assessment, Modeling, and Forecasting

For pollution assessments and transport, EPA works with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) on technology transfer using satellite imagery. EPA further distributes NASA satellite products and National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) air quality forecast products to states, Tribes, and local agencies to provide a better understanding of daily air quality and to assist with air quality forecasting. EPA also works with the Department of the Army on advancing emission measurement technology and with NOAA for meteorological support for our modeling and monitoring efforts. EPA collects real-time ozone and PM measurements from state and local agencies, which are used by both NOAA and EPA to improve and verify Air Quality Forecast models.

EPA's *AirNow* Program (the national real-time Air Quality Index reporting and forecasting system) works with the National Weather Service (NWS) to coordinate NOAA air quality forecast guidance with state and local agencies for air quality forecasting efforts and to render the NOAA model output in EPA's Air Quality Index (AQI), which helps people determine appropriate air quality protective behaviors. In wildfire situations, EPA and USFS work closely with states to deploy monitors and report monitoring information and other conditions on *AirNow*. The *AirNow* Program also collaborates with NPS and USFS in collecting air quality monitoring observations, in addition to over 130 state, Tribal, and local air agency observations, and with NASA in a project to incorporate satellite data with air quality observations.

EPA, USDA, and DOI established a collaborative framework to address issues pertaining to wildland fire and air quality. The agreement recognizes the key roles of each agency, as well as opportunities for collaboration. For example, the partnership explains that the agencies seek to reduce the impact of emissions from wildfires, especially catastrophic wildfires, and the impact of those emissions on air quality as well as highlighting opportunities for information sharing and collaboration.

Mobile Sources

EPA works with DOT's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) on the coordinated national program establishing standards to improve fuel efficiency for light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles. Specifically, EPA, in coordination with DOT's fuel economy and fuel consumption standards programs, implements vehicle and commercial truck greenhouse gas standards.

To address criteria pollutant emissions from marine and aircraft sources, EPA works collaboratively with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), as well as with other federal agencies, such as the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). EPA also collaborates with the USCG in the implementation of Emission Control Area (ECA) around the U.S., and with Mexico and Canada in the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) to evaluate the benefits of establishing a Mexican ECA.

To better understand the sources and causes of mobile source pollution, EPA works with the Department of Energy (DOE) and DOT to fund applied research projects including transportation modeling projects. EPA also works closely with DOE on refinery cost modeling analyses to support clean fuel programs, evaluation of petitions for small refinery hardship exemptions under the Renewable Fuel Standards (RFS) Program, and coordination regarding fuel supply during emergency situations.

For mobile sources program outreach, the Agency participates in a collaborative effort with DOT's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Federal Transit Administration (FTA), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to educate the public and communities about the impacts of transportation choices on traffic congestion, air quality, and human health. These partnerships can involve policy assessments and toxic emission reduction strategies in different regions of the country. EPA works with DOE, DOT, and other agencies, as needed, on the requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, such as the Renewable Fuel Standard. EPA also has worked with other agencies on biofuel topics through the Biomass Research and Development Initiative.

To develop air pollutant emission factors and emission estimation algorithms for military aircraft, ground equipment, and vehicles, EPA partners with the DOW. This partnership provides for the joint undertaking of air-monitoring/emission factor research and regulatory implementation.

Air Toxics

EPA works closely with other health agencies such as the CDC, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), and National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) on health risk characterization for both toxic and criteria air pollutants. The

Agency also contributes air quality data to CDC's Environmental Public Health Tracking Program, which is made publicly available and used by various public health agencies.

Addressing Transboundary Air Pollution

In developing regional and international air quality projects, and in working on regional agreements, EPA works with the Department of State (DOS), NOAA, NASA, DOE, USDA, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and with regional organizations. In addition, EPA has partnered with other organizations and countries worldwide, including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the European Union (EU), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), CEC, Canada, Mexico, China, and Japan. EPA also partners with environment and public health officials and provides technical assistance through UNEP to facilitate the development of air quality management strategies to other major emitters and/or to key regional or sub-regional groupings of countries.

Stratospheric Ozone

EPA works closely with DOS and other federal agencies in international negotiations among Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, with the goal of protecting the ozone layer and through managing ozone depleting substances (ODS) it controls. EPA also supports several multilateral environmental agreements to simultaneously protect the ozone layer working closely with the DOS and other federal agencies, including but not limited to the Office of Science Technology and Policy (OSTP), Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), Department of Commerce (DOC), OMB, USDA NOAA, and NASA.

EPA works with other agencies, including the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) and DOC, to analyze potential trade implications in stratospheric protection regulations that affect imports and exports. EPA has coordinated efforts with the Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of Treasury (U.S. Treasury), and other agencies to curb the illegal importation of ODS.

Indoor Air and Radon

EPA works closely with U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), DOE, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to reduce risks from poor air quality in homes and schools.

Radiation and Radiation Preparedness and Response

EPA works primarily with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), DOE, and DHS on multiple radiation-related issues. EPA has ongoing planning and guidance discussions with DHS on emergency response activities, including exercises responding to nuclear related incidents. As the regulator of DOE's Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), EPA is charged with coordinating with DOE to ensure the facility is operating in compliance with EPA regulations. EPA is a member of the Interagency Radiation Source Protection and Security Task Force, established in the Energy Policy Act, to improve the security of domestic radioactive sources. EPA also is a working member of the interagency Nuclear Government Coordinating Council (NGCC), which coordinates across government and the private sector on issues related to security, communications, and emergency management within the nuclear sector. EPA is a charter member of the Interagency Nuclear Safety Review Board which was established to review the nuclear safety analysis for launching space nuclear systems. EPA works with DOW, DOE, NASA, NRC, DOS, and DOT to coordinate the

safety review and launch emergency response plans for commercial and non-commercial launches of space nuclear systems.

For emergency preparedness, EPA coordinates with other federal agencies through the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee and the Advisory Team for Environment, Food and Health which provides federal scientific advice and recommendations to state and local decision makers, such as governors and mayors, during a radiological emergency. EPA participates in planning and implementing exercises including radiological anti-terrorism activities with the HHS, NRC, DOE, DOW, and DHS.

EPA is a charter member and co-chairs the Interagency Steering Committee on Radiation Standards (ISCORS), which was created at the direction of Congress. Through its activities, member agencies are kept informed of cross-cutting issues related to radiation protection, radioactive waste management, and emergency preparedness and response. ISCORS also helps coordinate U.S. responses to radiation-related issues internationally.

During radiological emergencies, EPA works with expert members of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and with OECD's Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) on two committees: the Radioactive Waste Management Committee (RWMC) and the Committee on Radiation Protection and Public Health (CRPPH). Through participation on the CRPPH, EPA is successful in bringing U.S. perspectives to international radiation protection policy.

Research Supporting the Air and Radiation Program

EPA continues to coordinate with other agencies, such as the National Institutes of Health (NIH), HHS, CDC, NOAA, DOE, USDA, and USFS to develop effective and sustainable approaches to manage air pollution.

Water Programs

Collaboration with Public and Private Partners on Water Infrastructure Preparedness, Response and Recovery

EPA coordinates with other federal agencies, primarily DHS, CDC, FDA, and DOW, on biological, chemical, and radiological contaminants of high concern, and how to detect and respond to their presence in drinking water and wastewater systems. EPA works with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and DHS, particularly with respect to ensuring the timely dissemination of threat information through existing communication networks.

EPA works with USACE and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to refine coordination processes among federal partners engaged in providing emergency response support to the water sector, including maintaining clear roles and responsibilities under the National Disaster Recovery Framework. In addition, EPA continues to work with FEMA, USACE, and other agencies, on the Federal Interagency Floodplain Management Task Force regarding water resources and floodplain management.

As the Agency in charge of water sector security, EPA works with DHS Cyber and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) and other government agencies on the Industrial Control System (ICS) working group to develop an ICS interagency Strategy and Implementation Plan. EPA also collaborates with CISA on various working groups and cybersecurity issues such as roles and responsibilities, ICS supply chain, cyber workforce, cybersecurity standards, and cyber response.

Drinking Water Programs

EPA and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) established an Interagency Agreement to coordinate activities and information exchange in the areas of unregulated contaminants occurrence, the environmental relationships affecting contaminant occurrence, protection area delineation methodology, and analytical methods. This effort improves the quality of information to support risk management decision-making at all levels of government, generates valuable new data, and eliminates potential redundancies. EPA also collaborates with HUD, HHS, DOI and USDA to develop strategies to decrease drinking water lead exposure in homes. The partnership promotes the exchange of information, leverages funding, and reviews processes to facilitate better-informed and coordinated decisions and investments.

In addition, EPA collaborates with HHS to better understand, characterize, and manage public health risks from Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CECs), with activities spanning from assessing CDC's waterborne disease surveillance data related to *legionella* and other biofilm-related pathogens to partner with FDA on antibiotic resistance-related issues. EPA collaborates with multiple federal agencies to address Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) issues including DOW, DOE, USDA, FDA, HHS, the NIH, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Small Business Administration (SBA), NASA, FAA, and the Executive Office of the President (EOP).

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Support for Tribal Water Systems

EPA coordinates the multi-agency Tribal Infrastructure Task Force (ITF), which was created to develop and coordinate federal activities in delivering water infrastructure, wastewater infrastructure and solid waste management services to Tribal communities. EPA formally coordinates the ITF under a five-federal agency MOU. EPA, DOI (BIA and BOR), HHS (IHS and CDC), USDA, and HUD work as the Federal Tribal ITF to use their combined authorities to maintain a framework to enhance interagency efficiency and coordination, and to cultivate greater cooperation in carrying out their Tribal infrastructure responsibilities. Since 2007, the ITF has: maintained procedures necessary for a common understanding of the programs pertaining to funding infrastructure construction, solid waste management efforts, and technical assistance to Tribes; worked together to improve the capacity of Tribal communities to operate and maintain sustainable infrastructure; enhanced the efficient leveraging of funds; worked directly with Tribes to promote an understanding of federal programs; identified ways to improve construction, operation, and maintenance of sustainable infrastructure; and worked to allow and facilitate the exchange of data and information amongst partners.¹

Sustainable Rural Drinking and Wastewater Systems

EPA and USDA work together to increase the sustainability of rural drinking water and wastewater systems to ensure the protection of public health, water quality, and sustainable communities. The two agencies facilitate coordinated funding for infrastructure projects that aid in the compliance of national drinking water and clean water regulations.

National Water Sector Workforce Development

EPA and the Departments of Education, Interior, Agriculture, Labor, and Veterans Affairs (VA) are building on existing collaborations, exploring new opportunities and actions, and identifying

¹ For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/tribal/federal-infrastructure-task-force-improve-access-safe-drinking-water-and-basic-sanitation>.

potential additional federal programs and partners to support the Nation's water sector professionals.

Coordination with Department of War on Analytical Methods for Detecting PFAS

EPA's Clean Water Act (CWA) analytical methods program is collaborating with DOW on their efforts to develop an analytical method for detecting certain PFAS compounds in wastewater.

Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS)

EPA participates in quarterly and ad hoc meetings with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), DOE, DOI, DOT, and DOJ to share information on carbon capture and storage developments. In addition, EPA serves as a liaison to DOE's National Risk Assessment Partnership to advance its work in developing tools to improve collective understanding of risk at CO₂ storage projects and inform science and risk-based decision-making at geologic sequestration projects; and to explore opportunities to integrate the partnership work into EPA's Class VI permitting process. EPA also will collaborate with DOE and CEQ on several reports and other initiatives related to carbon sequestration requested by Congress, including developing a report on UIC Class VI permitting. Through the CAA §309 review program, EPA is collaborating with DOE and other agencies as needed to assist with identifying potential impacts and ways to avoid and minimize those impacts from CO₂ storage projects.

Research to Support Water Programs

EPA coordinates with other federal and non-federal research partners on the benefits of protecting, restoring, and building coastal natural infrastructure. EPA, NOAA, USACE, the state of MD, and local universities collaborated on coastal resilience capabilities and coastal natural infrastructure and applying results to help communities build resilience to flooding, storm surge, and erosion.

The Cyanobacteria Assessment Network (CyAN) is a multi-agency project to develop an early warning indicator system to detect algal blooms in U.S. freshwater systems. CyAN is an ongoing collaboration between EPA, NASA, NOAA, USGS, and USACE. The CyAN project supports the environmental management and public use of lakes and estuaries by providing a useful and accessible approach to detecting and quantifying algal blooms and related water quality using satellite data records. This supports EPA responsibilities for freshwater monitoring, tracking, reporting and predicting harmful algal blooms under HABHRCA.

The North American Nutrient Budgets Working Group comprised of EPA, USGS, USDA, and academic and industry scientists is working together to inform watershed modeling and restoration efforts. This effort is important as it tracks major sources of atmospheric, urban, agricultural, and background/natural sources of nutrient input and outputs into watersheds/political jurisdictions using a variety of methodologies, while also characterizing the uncertainty across those estimates.

EPA has worked closely with a nationwide group of utilities and state/local public health agencies interested in ensuring safe, effective implementation of decentralized water reuse at building and district scales. This Blue Ribbon Commission on Onsite Water Systems develops documents for states and local communities to develop reuse programs, including a risk-based framework for developing public health guidance that draws directly from EPA research.

EPA is collaborating with USDA, USACE, USBR, NOAA, NASA, and non-federal partners (Ground Water Protection Council, Water Research Foundation, Hampton Roads Sanitation District, etc.) to develop a platform for understanding the roles and equities of the various federal

agencies and non-federal partners, research gaps, and implementation successes and challenges to advance safe and cost-efficient aquifer storage, recharge, and recovery.

EPA has worked closely with FDA, USDA, and CDC to develop a pilot environmental monitoring effort within the National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS). The pilot effort leverages on-going EPA water monitoring programs at the watershed and national scales to address the public health threat of harder to treat infections, spread of disease, and severe illness and death.

Source Water Collaborative

EPA participates in the Source Water Collaborative along with USDA (NRCS, Farm Service Agency (FSA), USFS), USGS, and 25 other national organizations. The goal of the collaborative is to protect sources of drinking water by combining the strengths and tools of its member organizations. EPA provides funding to support these efforts.

Source Water Protection and Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs)

To combat HABs and hypoxia, the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2014 (HABHRCA) (supports the scientific understanding and the ability to detect, predict, control, mitigate, and respond to HABs and hypoxia. This legislation established the Interagency Working Group (IWG) on HABHRCA (IWG-HABHRCA). It tasked the group with coordinating and convening federal agencies to discuss HAB and hypoxia events in the U.S., and to develop action plans, reports, and assessments of these situations. The IWG-HABHRCA is co-chaired by representatives from EPA and NOAA, and it is composed of the following member agencies and departments: CDC, FDA, NIEHS, USACE, USGS, BOEM, NPS, FWS, NASA, USDA, DOS, and the National Science Foundation (NSF).

2018 Farm Bill Source Water Protection Provisions

EPA collaborates with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), state and utility partners to develop implementation strategies and guidance to comply with the 2018 Farm Bill provisions. These provisions dedicate at least 10 percent of total funds available for conservation programs (apart from the Conservation Reserve Program) to be used for source water protection. In addition, the Agency partners with NRCS to foster collaboration at the state and local levels to identify priority source water protection areas in each state to address agriculture-related impacts to drinking water sources. EPA also is collaborating with USFS in developing strategies to implement the 2018 Farm Bill (Title VIII, Subtitle D, Section 8404) Source Water Protection provisions requiring a “Water Source Protection Program” on National Forest Service (NFS) lands. EPA is supporting USFS by fostering partnerships with state, utilities, and other water stakeholders.

National Water Quality Initiative (NWQI)

The Agency works with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), which implements Farm Bill conservation programs that can help control nonpoint source pollution. The National Water Quality Initiative (NWQI) partnership with USDA focuses federal resources on agricultural sources of pollution in select watersheds in every state. Between FY 2021 and FY 2024, over \$25.43 million in Clean Water Act section 319 funding was invested in NWQI watersheds, which was matched by over \$25.6 million in nonfederal funding.² These conservation efforts have reduced sediment loss from cropland by >1.2 million tons, reduced phosphorous loss by >3.4 million pounds and reduced nitrogen loss by >15.2 million pounds.

² Data as of March 12, 2026.

Gulf Hypoxia Task Force

EPA, as the federal chair of the Gulf Hypoxia Task Force, works with member federal agencies (USDA, NOAA, USGS) and twelve member states to continue implementation of the 2008 Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan. A key goal of the Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan is to improve water quality in the Mississippi River Basin and reduce the size of the hypoxic zone in the Gulf of Mexico by implementing existing and innovative approaches to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus pollution in the Basin and the Gulf. The Hypoxia Task Force is developing basin-wide metrics, while Task Force member states are using Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act resources to implement nutrient reduction strategies, partner with land grant universities, report on measures to track progress, and support adaptive management of nutrient reduction strategies. State support for effective nutrient reduction in the Gulf is coordinated with other Hypoxia Task Force federal member agencies, such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Geological Survey, in high-priority watersheds.

Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program

The Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program, established by section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments, addresses nonpoint source pollution problems in coastal waters. Section 6217 requires states and territories with approved Coastal Zone Management Programs to develop Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Programs. In its program, a state or territory describes how it will implement nonpoint source pollution controls, known as management measures. This program is administered jointly with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Deepwater Horizon Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration

EPA's Deepwater Horizon (DWH) Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDA) Program works closely with federal (NOAA, DOI, USDA) and state (5 Gulf states) NRDA co-Trustees to evaluate, select, and implement projects to restore Gulf of Mexico natural resources injured by the DWH oil spill. This restoration effort provides the opportunity for EPA and co-Trustees to collaborate on a wide variety of issues across the Gulf that are important to the federal co-Trustees including water quality, nutrient reduction, fisheries, wetlands, marine debris, monitoring, and adaptive management.

The Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA)

The Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA) regulate the disposition of any material in the ocean unless expressly excluded under MPRSA. Under the MPRSA, EPA is responsible for establishing criteria for reviewing and evaluating permit applications, as well as issuing MPRSA permits for materials other than dredged material (for example, MPRSA emergency, research, general, and special permits). In the United States, the primary material (in terms of volume) disposed of in the ocean is dredged material, which is sediment that is excavated or otherwise removed from our nation's waterways. The removal of sediment supports a network of coastal ports and harbors that are used for commercial, transportation, national defense and recreational purposes. Under the MPRSA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is responsible for issuing ocean dumping permits and federal project authorizations, using EPA's environmental criteria. All MPRSA permits and federal project authorizations for ocean dumping of dredged material are subject to EPA review and written concurrence. EPA and USACE together develop site management and monitoring plans for each designated ocean dredged material disposal site. In the United States, the MPRSA implements the requirements of the London

Convention, where EPA collaborates with the State Department, USACE, USCG, DOE, NOAA, DOW, Navy, NASA, and DOI.

Vessels

EPA works closely under the Clean Water Act to jointly regulate vessels of the armed forces with the Department of Defense through the Department of the Navy. EPA works closely with the U.S. Coast Guard to regulate incidental discharges from commercial vessels – EPA established discharge standards that become effective once the Coast Guard issues implementing regulations under the Vessel Incidental Discharge Act.

Water Quality Certification

[Section 401 of the Clean Water Act](#) provides states and authorized Tribes with an important tool to help protect the water quality of federally regulated waters within their borders, in collaboration with federal agencies. Under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, a federal agency may not issue a permit or license to conduct any activity that may result in any discharge into waters of the United States unless a Section 401 water quality certification is issued, or certification is waived. States and authorized Tribes where the discharge would originate are generally responsible for issuing water quality certifications. EPA provides technical assistance to other federal agencies, including USACE and FERC, to facilitate the certification process.

Urban Waters Federal Partnership

EPA leads the Urban Waters Federal Partnership with our federal partner agencies, including USACE, DOI, and USDA, to support 21 Urban Waters locations. The Urban Waters Federal Partnership reconnects urban communities, with their waterways by improving coordination among federal agencies and collaborating with community-led revitalization efforts to improve our nation's waters and promote their economic, environmental, and social benefits.

Wetlands

EPA works closely with USACE to oversee and implement the Clean Water Act section 404 permitting program. [Section 404 of the Clean Water Act](#) establishes a program to regulate the discharge of [dredged](#) or [fill](#) material into [waters of the United States](#), including wetlands. EPA develops and interprets policy, [guidance](#), and environmental criteria used in evaluating permit applications; determines scope of [geographic jurisdiction](#) and applicability of exemptions; and reviews and comments on individual permit applications. EPA also coordinates with the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) on certain permitting actions.

Interagency Coastal Wetlands Workgroup

EPA works in partnership with a number of federal agencies involved in coastal wetlands conservation, including FWS, NMFS, DOT, USGS, USDA, and USACE. The goal of the Interagency Coastal Wetlands Workgroup is to reduce and reverse the trend of coastal wetland loss.

Coral Reef Task Force

EPA partners with other federal agencies in support of the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force (USCRTF). The USCRTF was established in 1998 by Presidential Executive Order to lead U.S. efforts to preserve and protect coral reef ecosystems. The USCRTF includes federal agencies, states, territories, commonwealths, and Freely Associated States. The USCRTF helps build partnerships, strategies, and support for on-the-ground action to conserve coral reefs.

Marine Debris/Litter

The Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee (IMDCC) is a multi-agency body responsible for coordinating a comprehensive program of marine debris research and activities among federal agencies, in cooperation and coordination with non-governmental organizations, industry, academia, states, Tribes, and other nations, as appropriate. The IMDCC was established in 2006 by the [Marine Debris Act](#). EPA serves on the IMDCC which is led by NOAA, where members share information, assess and promote best management practices, and coordinate the federal government's efforts to address marine debris.

National Water Quality Monitoring Council (NWQMC)

EPA partners with other federal agencies, states and other organizations to promote water quality monitoring. The NWQMC includes representatives from NOAA, Forest Service, NRCS, FWS, NPS and participation from USGS. The NWQMC hosts, under an EPA and USGS Interagency Agreement, the Water Quality Portal which is the premier archive and source of water quality data in the Nation and serves data from over 1600 organizations including federal agencies, states and Tribes. A key deliverable of the NWQMC is the National Monitoring Conference, which serves to improve and increase the water quality monitoring workforce and support implementation of state and Tribal water quality monitoring, assessment and reporting under the CWA.

National Aquatic Resource Surveys

Under CWA Section 104(a), EPA partners with other federal agencies, states, Tribes, and territories in implementation of NARS, a national monitoring network producing statistically representative assessments on the condition of the Nation's rivers and streams, lakes, wetlands, coastal estuaries, and Great Lakes nearshore waters. While agency participation varies from year to year, NRCS, NPS, FS, BLM, NASA, and USGS have participated in the past.

Advice about Eating Fish and Shellfish

FDA and EPA collaborate to issue advice regarding eating fish and shellfish that are lower in mercury and other contaminants. This advice is for those who might become pregnant, are pregnant, or are breastfeeding as well as parents and caregivers who are feeding children. It can help people make informed choices about the types of fish that are nutritious and safe to eat.

National Shellfish Sanitation Program (NSSP)

EPA continues to participate in the NSSP. The NSSP is the federal and state cooperative program recognized by the FDA and the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference (ISSC) for the sanitary control of shellfish produced and sold for human consumption. EPA participates on the ISSC Executive Board and on multiple committees along with other federal partners that include NFMS and CDC.

National Water Reuse Action Plan Development and Implementation

EPA continues to lead the National Water Reuse Action Plan (WRAP) in close partnership with our Federal Partners across the full spectrum of water users. Since 2020, the effort has grown to include 157 organizations and 69 coordinated actions, with publicly available products that expand water reuse expertise and address implementation challenges. The Water Reuse Interagency Working Group, formally established under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law with participants from more than ten federal agencies, demonstrates leadership through WRAP implementation and is celebrating its second year of coordinating and developing tools, actions and resources to advance water reuse. The Working Group released a report to Congress in 2024 that presents key information and outcomes related to its duties and outlines anticipated future activities. Federal

Partners include components of the Executive Office of the President, HHS, DHS, GSA, USDA, DOW, DOE, DOI, and the State Department.

Land and Emergency Management Programs

Brownfields

The Brownfields Program partners with the National Park Service's River, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program to support Groundwork USA and individual Groundwork Trust organizations in their efforts to engage youth in brownfields redevelopment and community revitalization.

Regional Brownfields Offices partner with the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to perform targeted brownfield assessments (TBAs) and/or to serve as supplemental grantee project officers to help oversee Brownfields Cooperative Agreements.

Economically Distressed Communities

EPA provides expertise to HUD, DOT, DOC, HHS, DHS, DOJ, SBA, DOL, and other agencies and departments on the importance of land revitalization, the use of green infrastructure strategies, green demolition, Opportunity Zone efforts, and sustainable development strategies so that the federal government can better assist economically distressed communities.

Superfund Remedial Program

The Superfund Remedial Program maintains ongoing coordination with the ATSDR, NIEHS, HUD, and USACE as well as with the Federal Mining Dialogue and the Federal Remediation Technologies Roundtable, two multi-agency consortia. Interaction with these entities enhances program implementation through activities that are mutually beneficial, such as information sharing and resource leveraging. For example, ATSDR has a statutory mandate to complete health assessments on sites listed on EPA's National Priorities List (NPL), while EPA conducts site characterization and remediation. Moreover, EPA site managers work with their ATSDR counterparts to coordinate public human health messaging. For NIEHS, EPA collaborates and coordinates academic research related to contaminant toxicities, site characterization and remediation and risk communication. EPA collaborates with HUD to facilitate EPA residential risk evaluation and mitigation, while the Agency's work with USACE spans a wide range of technical, management, and acquisition support functions to implement or oversee responsible party Superfund project implementation for the remedial and removal programs. EPA's participation in the Federal Mining Dialogue has established the Agency's role in a multi-agency (e.g., DOE, DOI, etc.) partnership to address abandoned hardrock mining sites on federal and mixed ownership lands. Membership in the Federal Remediation Technologies Roundtable facilitates EPA's collaboration with multiple federal entities, such as DOW, NASA, DOT, to advance the use of innovative technologies to clean up hazardous waste contamination.

Superfund Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Program

The Superfund Federal Facilities Program will advance Goal 3 by working with our partners at the state and federal levels to ensure projects are being approved to streamline processes that follow the necessary steps to safeguard the environment as part of the "Powering the Great American Comeback" Initiatives. EPA's Superfund Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Program coordinates with other federal agencies; state, Tribal, territorial, and local governments; and communities to implement its statutory responsibilities to ensure protective and efficient cleanup and reuse of federally contaminated land on the Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket and the NPL. Successful coordination requires strong partnerships and enhanced

engagement by having regularly scheduled and ad hoc meetings that target and resolve critical programmatic issues, emphasize selection and implementation of protective cleanups, and recognize site reuse opportunities and successes. EPA has committed to early engagement with our partners that focus on issues with a problem-solving and action-oriented approach. EPA partnerships include:

- The Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) and Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) forums present opportunities to partner with federal and state regulators, share information, and facilitate more efficient and effective management of DOW's cleanup program.
- Munitions Response Dialogue partners with DOW research and development programs on munitions management and environmental restoration.
- Intergovernmental Data Quality Task Force is co-chaired by EPA, DOW, and DOE to ensure that environmental data are of known and documented quality and suitable for the intended use.
- National Cleanup Dialogue with the DOE supports special emphasis engagement for nuclear weapons sites, the largest and costliest portfolio of remaining federal facilities cleanup work.
- Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Official's, Federal Facilities Research Center Subcommittee promotes and enhances state and territory involvement in the cleanup and reuse of contaminated federal facilities.
- Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council is a state-led coalition working to reduce barriers to the use of innovative air, water, waste, and remediation environmental technologies and processes.
- Federal Remediation Technologies Roundtable works to build a collaborative atmosphere among federal agencies involved in hazardous waste cleanup.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Programs

The RCRA Hazardous Waste Cleanup (formerly Corrective Action) Program coordinates closely with OFAs, primarily DOW and DOE, which have many hazardous waste cleanup facilities. A top Agency priority is to help federal facilities meet the program's goals of investigating and cleaning up hazardous releases. EPA also coordinates with other agencies on cleanup and disposal issues posed by PCBs under the authority of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

Emergency Preparedness and Response

EPA plays a major role in reducing the risks that accidental and intentional releases of harmful substances and oil pose to human health and the environment, ensuring every American has access to clean air, land, and water. EPA's leadership in federal preparedness begins with co-chairing the National Response Team (NRT) and the 13 Regional Response Teams with the USCG. These teams have member participation from other key federal agencies and deliver federal assistance to state and local governments to plan for and respond to natural disasters and other major environmental incidents. This requires cooperative federalism and cross-agency partnerships with many federal, state, and local agencies to increase efficiency and effectiveness in every response. The Agency participates with other federal agencies to develop national planning and implementation policies at the operational level while remaining good stewards of tax dollars and ensuring resources continue to advance the mission.

The National Response Framework (NRF), under the direction of DHS, provides federal assistance resources to help states manage the consequences of terrorist events, acts of malfeasance, as well as natural and other significant disasters. This coordinated effort eliminates fraud, waste, and abuse of resource distribution. EPA maintains the lead responsibility for the NRF's Emergency Support Function #10 (ESF-10) (covering inland hazardous materials and petroleum releases) and participates in the Federal Emergency Support Function Leaders Group which addresses NRF planning and implementation at the operational level. These collective approaches follow the principles of the *Powering the Great American Comeback* Initiative to achieve the Agency's mission while energizing the greatness of the American economy.

Oil Spills

Under the Oil Spill Prevention, Preparedness and Response Program, EPA assists agencies (e.g. FWS and the USCG) and coordinates emergency response actions to effectively address oil spills nationwide. EPA also assists agencies with judicial referrals when enforcement of violations becomes necessary. Further, the U.S. Coast Guard has been a valuable partner in reciprocating coordinated efforts that also increase efficiency and effectiveness when addressing oil spills nationwide. Through cooperative federalism and cross-agency partnerships, the Agency ensures national safety and security for chemical and oil incidents by serving as first responders to oil spill notifications received from the National Response Center. This ensures every American has access to clean air, land, and water. It also sustains good stewardship of tax dollars and ensures resources continue to advance the mission while minimizing fraud, waste and abuse of resources.

Strengthen Human Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country

EPA, DOI, HHS, USDA, and HUD work through several MOUs as partners to improve infrastructure on Tribal lands. All five federal partners have committed to continue federal coordination in delivering services to Tribal communities. The Infrastructure Task Force has built on prior partner successes, including improved access to funding and reduced administrative burden for Tribal communities through the review and streamlining of agency policies, regulations, and directives as well as improved coordination of technical assistance to water service providers and solid waste managers through regular coordination meetings and web-based tools.

Homeland Security

EPA's Homeland Security, Preparedness and Response Program continues to develop and maintain agency assets and capabilities to respond and support nationally significant incidents with an emphasis on those involving chemical warfare agents. These include anything chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN). This program implements a broad range of activities for a variety of internal and multi-agency efforts consistent with the NRF and the Homeland Security Presidential Directives that EPA leads or supports. This includes being the lead analytical agency for environmental sampling during a CWA incident. Cooperative federalism and cross-agency partnerships are essential to keeping the American people safe from hazardous agents. Coordinating preparedness activities with DHS, FEMA, FBI, and other federal, state and local agencies will streamline business operations performed to safeguard the environment, boost infrastructure, and bring back American jobs that will allow the Nation to thrive. It also will restore trust and support the needs of the American people.

Research to Support Homeland Security

EPA facilitates cooperative federalism and cross-agency partnerships to increase Homeland Security responsiveness and action plans that will leverage funding across multiple programs,

producing synergistic results. This reduces time and cost to ensure clean air, land, and water for every American is safe and accessible. EPA's Homeland Security measures and action plans include coordinated efforts with DHS to support decisions made as a lead agency responsible for cleanup during a Stafford Act declaration, under ESF-10, as the lead agency for water infrastructure. EPA also coordinates with DOW and its sub-organizations to perform analysis and review of work related to biological and chemical warfare agents. Further, EPA participates in a tri-agency analytical incident response partnership [Technical Coordination Working Group (TCWG)] with DOW and DHS that focuses on assessing chemical and biological defense deficiencies and potential vulnerabilities. TCWG activities include but are not limited to: information sharing; multi-media refinement; and complementing policies. EPA also collaborates with CDC in conducting biological agent assessments and evaluations.

The Agency works with these aforementioned entities and others to address areas of mutual interest and concern related to both homeland security cleanup and water infrastructure protection. The program conducts joint analysis and evaluations with USDA and DOI to gather data and best approaches essential to address homeland security threats at the intersection of the environment/public health and agriculture/natural resources. EPA also partners with DOE to access and perform analysis at DOE's National Laboratories. These specialized facilities, sustain establishing the Water Security Test Bed to develop analytical capabilities for biological and chemical agents in environmental matrices.

Research to Support Land and Emergency Management Programs

EPA utilized cooperative federalism and cross-agency partnerships to minimize duplication, maximize scope, and maintain a real-time information flow for land and emergency management issues. These partnerships include programs with the USFS, USGS, USDA, NOAA, BLM, and many others to protect human health and the environment. EPA coordinates its program office work initiatives to support a range of environmental priorities at other federal agencies, including work with DOW in the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program and other areas that align with the *Powering the Great American Comeback* Initiatives to achieve EPA's mission to protect human health and the environment while energizing the greatness of the American economy.

The Agency also conducts collaborative laboratory work efforts with DOW, DOE, DOI, and NASA to improve characterization and risk management options for dealing with subsurface contamination. EPA, USACE, and the U.S. Navy signed an MOU to increase collaboration and coordination in contaminated sediments. This initiative will improve efficiency and effectiveness in analysis and site evaluations. EPA also works through the Interstate Technology Regulatory Council (ITRC) in defining continuing project needs through its teams on topics including permeable reactive barriers, radionuclides, and brownfields. These efforts ensure every American has access to clean air, land, and water while remaining good stewards of tax dollars and ensuring resources continue to advance the mission.

Good Samaritan Hardrock Mine Cleanup Program

Pursuant to the Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Hardrock Mines Act of 2024, EPA will coordinate with other federal land management agencies to grant permits for Good Samaritans cleaning up hardrock mines under the established pilot program. EPA will coordinate with other federal land managers, specifically DOI and the USDA. EPA will grant all permits, and in the case that the pilot project is on public lands, the governing federal land manager also will grant the permit. For the required NEPA review, again when on public land, that governing federal land

manager will review and approve the NEPA environmental assessment. EPA's coordination with DOI or USDA will continue after the grant of a permit to the oversight and compliance with the permit conditions.

Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention Programs

Coordination for General Issues Relating to Chemical Safety

EPA established an Interagency Policy Group comprised of other federal agencies with interest and expertise in chemical issues to hold periodic meetings to obtain input on significant actions such as the TSCA risk evaluations, rules, and potential existing chemical candidates for Prioritization under TSCA. The agencies on the Interagency Policy Group include: CPSC, DOW, OMB, NASA, DOL, SBA, NIH, FDA, and CDC. EPA has utilized this group to review TSCA materials including, but not limited to, documents related to the scoping of existing chemicals for risk evaluation. Additionally, EPA has initiated regular engagement with both NIOSH and OSHA to discuss occupational exposure assessments and risk management, including communication and coordination on EPA's effort to develop occupational exposure limits under TSCA for chemicals regulated under TSCA 6 found to pose unreasonable risks to workers. In addition, EPA is continuing efforts to develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with OSHA relating to development of risk evaluations and implementation of final TSCA section 6 rules to ensure that there is clear understanding between both agencies about actions affecting a shared regulated community.

EPA also engages in biannual meetings with the OMNE Committee,³ which includes the OSHA, Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), NIOSH, and the NIEHS. The OMNE Committee exists to provide a venue for federal agencies to share information and coordinate activities regarding proposed rules, risk assessments, and risk management strategies for controlling exposure to chemicals.

Furthermore, EPA is actively engaged in multiple working groups related to the National Nanotechnology Initiative (NNI) including the US - EU Community of Researchers for Nanotechnology, the Interagency Nano-plastics group, the Nanotechnology Signature Initiative for Sensors and the Nanotechnology Environmental and Health Implications (NEHI) working group.

Interagency Testing Committee

TSCA section 4(e) created the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee (ITC) as an independent advisory committee to the Administrator of the U.S. EPA. The ITC was created to make recommendations to the EPA Administrator on prioritizing and selecting chemicals for testing or information reporting to meet the coordinated data needs of its member U.S. Government organizations. These chemicals are added to the "Priority Testing List". The ITC meets every six months to discuss testing needs and transmits any recommended revisions to the Priority Testing List to the EPA Administrator for action and publication in the Federal Register. In addition to EPA, statutory members of the ITC include CPSC, CEQ, DOC, FDA, NIEHS, NIOSH, NSF, and OSHA. Liaison members include ATSDR, DOW, DOI, and USDA.

³ The OMNE Committee is named for the first letter in each participating Agency's name.

Federal Lead Action Plan

Established by Executive Order 13045,⁴ the President’s Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children comprises 17 federal departments and offices and is co-chaired by the Secretary of HHS and the EPA Administrator. In December 2018, through cross-governmental collaboration, the Task Force unveiled the Federal Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures and Associated Health Impacts (Federal Lead Action Plan). The Federal Lead Action Plan is a blueprint for reducing lead exposure and associated harms by working with a range of stakeholders, including states, Tribes, and local communities, along with businesses, property owners and parents. In 2019, EPA released the *Implementation Status Report for EPA Actions under the December 2018 Federal Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures and Associated Health Impacts*⁵ and *Progress Report on the Federal Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures and Associated Health Impacts*.⁶ In FY 2026, the Agency will continue to lead those goals and actions, coordinate with federal, state, Tribal and community partners to amplify the impacts, and report on activities and implementation, as appropriate.

Participation in International Agreements addressing Chemicals and Pesticide Management

To participate effectively in international agreements addressing chemicals and pesticide management (e.g., the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, CODEX Alimentarius, and a wide range of multilateral, regional, and bilateral free trade agreements), EPA coordinates with other federal agencies, such as the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), DOS, DOC, USDA, DOE, FDA, and HHS on a regular basis to develop the policy views and positions of the United States.

EPA also coordinates with other parts of the U.S. government, including the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), NIH, and CPSC, on more technical international matters related to the safety and management of chemicals and pesticides. At the regional and global levels, EPA engages in bilateral cooperation and information exchange with a wide range of countries and regional organizations, such as the European Union (EU), Canada, China, Australia, Japan, Brazil, and many others.

In addition to participating in the U.S. Government trade development process, EPA also specifically engages in trilateral cooperation with Canada and Mexico through the U.S.–Mexico–Canada (USMCA) Free Trade Agreement, particularly with respect to the provisions related to agriculture, technical barriers to trade, and environment, among others. Such engagement is designed to promote further trade and regional cooperation among the three governments through targeted efforts and technical working groups. EPA is engaged within the USMCA’s CEC on a project to build transparency on industrial chemical releases and transfers of waste to support increased data compatibility, digital tools for analyzing waste handling practices and identification of potential compliance issues and strategies to promote pollution prevention opportunities. More broadly, EPA is working within the USMCA’s CEC on projects to identify strategies to address

⁴ For more information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/children/executive-order-13045-protection-children-environmental-health-risks-and-safety-risks>.

⁵ For additional information, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-04/documents/leadimplementationbooklet_april2019.pdf.

⁶ For additional information, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-10/documents/lead_action_plan_booklet_v8_004.pdf.

pollutants, especially short-lived pollutants, encourage nature-based solutions and other pollution prevention approaches, and support community resilience and adaptation strategies.

EPA has a longstanding program of cooperation with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on various topics of mutual concern such as the development of guidance, methods, tools, and sharing of best practices in the areas of risk assessment and risk management of chemicals and pesticides. For example, EPA serves as the National Coordinator for the United States in support of the OECD Test Guidelines Program's mutual acceptance of data work, which aims to reduce the need to repeat health effects studies due to incompatible test protocols. Additionally, among others working groups and committees, EPA is engaged in the OECD Working Party on Pesticides (WPP), which shares pesticide registration work and develop tools to monitor and minimize pesticide risk to human health and the environment, and with the Chemicals and Biotechnology Committee, which oversees eleven working groups and other subsidiary bodies in the chemicals and pesticide arenas. In addition, EPA chairs the OECD Working Party on Risk Management, which share information relating to activities relevant to regulatory and non-regulatory risk management efforts.

EPA also is committed in a trilateral agreement with European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) and Health Canada to share data via the IUCLID software application and has made significant strides in this regard to develop a mutually agreeable legal agreement and identify records available for sharing. ECHA is further committed to supporting the US and other OECD member countries to adopt IUCLID as a chemical information management system. EPA is working in close collaboration with ECHA to support EPA's increasing use of IUCLID and to revise IUCLID and OECD Harmonized Templates to incorporate EPA's data needs.

Capacity Building and Technical Assistance

EPA also participates significantly with other agencies and international organizations in the development, coordination, and delivery of capacity-building and technical assistance. For example, EPA is collaborating with USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture to address the many inquiries from foreign countries on pesticide registrations, standard setting processes, maximum residue level (MRL) harmonization, and risk assessment procedures. The Agency also collaborates with USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service on research on foreign animal disease to determine decontamination and waste management strategies following large outbreaks impacting livestock (e.g., African Swine Fever, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza).

Certification and Training, Worker Protection, IPM, and Environmental Stewardship

EPA will continue to coordinate with USDA, DOW, DOI, DOE, Tribes, territories, and states to implement Certification Plans for pesticide applicators who use the riskiest pesticides. EPA provides technical guidance and assistance to the states and Tribes in the implementation of all pesticide program activities, such as protecting workers, promoting Integrated Pest Management and environmental stewardship. EPA also provides support through grants, cooperative agreements, or interagency agreements with states, Tribes, and other partners, including universities, non-profit organizations, other federal agencies, pesticide users, environmental groups, and other entities, as necessary, to assist in strengthening and implementing EPA's pesticide activities, such as worker protection, pollinator protection and certifying pesticide applicators.

Assessing Potential Pesticide Risks with Supplemental Data

EPA relies on data from HHS and USDA to supplement data from the pesticide industry to assist the Agency in assessing the potential risks of pesticides in the diets of adults and children. Specifically, EPA uses National Health and Nutrition Survey (NHANES) food consumption survey data developed by the HHS, as well as pesticide residue data in food commodities generated by the USDA in its Pesticide Data Program (PDP) as inputs for dietary risk assessment.

Endangered Species & Pollinator Protection

EPA will continue collaborating with the USDA, FWS, and NMFS on protecting endangered and threatened species and improving methods for assessing potential risks and effects of pesticides to them. EPA, in cooperation with USDA, other federal agencies, state agencies, Tribes, territories, and other entities, will continue to address pesticide risks to bees and other pollinators which are critical to our environment and the production of food crops.

Public Health Protection and Initiatives

EPA regularly consults and collaborates with HHS, USDA, FDA, and DOW on pesticide actions that may have implications for public health. Additional efforts are being made to implement a framework intended to expand the federal government's process for assessing the risk that certain antibacterial or antifungal pesticides may pose to the effectiveness of human and animal drugs.

Homeland Security—Protecting Food & Agriculture Sectors

EPA collaborates with agencies such as DOW, DHS, HHS, USDA, FDA, FEMA, and other federal, Tribal, and state organizations on a variety of homeland security issues as part of the Government Coordinating Council (GCC) For Food and Agriculture. The issues focus on protecting the public and food and agriculture sector from various threats (e.g., biological agents, diseases, or natural disasters) which are vital to critical functions of the government and private sector. EPA collaborates with these organizations on many issues such as research pertaining to effective disinfectants for high threat microorganisms, planning for response to various potential incidents, training and development of policies and guidelines. Technical and analytical support is provided to EPA Regions and states specific to enforcement and litigation of possible illegal pesticides and/or contamination of registered products. In addition to GCC efforts, EPA continues to partner with the OSHA, NIOSH, and CPSC on risk assessment and risk mitigation activities.

Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC) and State and Tribal Stakeholder Groups

One of the Agency's methods for receiving input on pesticide issues has been the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC), a Federal Advisory Committee, that brings together a broad cross-section of knowledgeable stakeholders from organizations that represent divergent views in order to discuss pesticide regulatory, policy, and implementation issues. The PPDC includes members from federal and state governments, industry/trade associations, pesticide user and commodity groups, consumer and environmental/public interest groups, and others. The PPDC provides a structured environment for meaningful information exchanges and discussions, and keeping the public involved in decisions that affect them. Dialogue with outside groups is essential for the Agency to remain responsive to the needs of its many partners. EPA also works extensively with the Association of American Pest Control Officials and the Tribal Pesticide Program Council to maximize communication with states, Tribes, and territories on pesticide implementation issues.

General Research to Support Chemical Safety

EPA participates in a multi-agency effort under the *Tox21* Consortium. *Tox21* pools chemical research, data and screening tools from multiple federal agencies including the NIH and FDA. EPA has contributed a chemical library, currently exceeding 4,000 chemicals, to the *Tox21* testing program.^{7,8} Nearly all of this library includes data from EPA's Toxicity Forecaster (ToxCast™), an effort that utilizes existing resources to develop faster, more thorough predictions of how chemicals may affect human and environmental health. The *Tox21* Consortium has screened thousands of chemicals with more than 80 assays, resulting in more than 150 million data points which can inform decision making regarding the safety of chemicals. The full *Tox21* library comprises approximately equal sized contributions from EPA, the National Toxicology Program (NTP), and the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS).

EPA is committed to working collaboratively with federal, state, Tribal, and local partners to address the challenges posed by PFAS. Efforts include working with other federal agencies to address scientific challenges such as the lack of published toxicity data for most PFAS chemicals. The results are being used to identify categories of PFAS chemicals having similar structural and toxicological properties that may inform the development and strength of predictive toxicological models.⁹ EPA anticipates continued interagency collaboration on PFAS research and development efforts as required by the FY 2021 National Defense Authorization Act.¹⁰

EPA's chemical safety research strongly supports the development of New Approach Methods (NAMs), which improve the Agency's understanding of chemical toxicity. EPA research informed development of a guidance document, published in June 2023,¹¹ on the use of developmental neurotoxicity NAMs data in Integrated Approaches to Testing and Assessment (IATA) case studies. This work was done in collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and other international regulatory partners.

Research to Support Agencywide Risk Assessment Activities

EPA collaborates globally with other federal agencies on research to accelerate the pace of chemical risk assessment and to provide greater regulatory certainty for the public. EPA is working with Health Canada, the European Joint Research Center, and the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) on the development and testing of new non-animal approach methodologies to evaluate chemicals quickly and cost-effectively for safety. These new approach methods are a critical part of implementing the TSCA Strategic Plan to reduce, refine, and replace the use of vertebrates in toxicity testing and evaluation. EPA also commenced work with Health Canada and ECHA to promote sharing of non-confidential chemical safety information with the intent of advancing chemical evaluations across regulatory jurisdictions. This collaborative approach will help EPA and other federal agencies screen, prioritize, and evaluate chemicals. Finally, EPA is engaged in multiple OECD chemical safety groups that share information, expertise, and research results related to chemical safety. Ultimately, these international efforts will work toward creating internationally harmonized methods and transparent data reporting requirements for industry,

⁷ Collins, F.S., Gray, G.M., and Bucher, J.R. (2008). Transforming environmental health protection. *Science*, 319, 906–907. doi: 10.1126/science.1154619.

⁸ Tice, R.R., Austin, C.P., Kavlock, R.J., and Bucher, J.R. (2013). Improving the human hazard characterization of chemicals: a *Tox21* update. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 121, 756–765. doi: 10.1289/ehp.1205784.

⁹ Seminal paper on categorization of PFAS: [Development of chemical categories for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances \(PFAS\) and the proof-of-concept approach to the identification of potential candidates for tiered toxicological testing and human health assessment \(Patlewicz et al., 2024\)](#).

¹⁰ For more information, please visit: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senate-bill/4049>.

¹¹ For more information on the OECD guidance document, see: <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/assessment-of-chemicals/integrated-approaches-to-testing-and-assessment.html>.

thereby reducing regulatory uncertainty and the economic burden of chemical safety testing for commercial entities.

EPA consults and collaborates routinely with other federal agencies to improve the rigor and consistency of the science and practice of risk assessment. EPA engages on the science of individual assessments. EPA also coordinates, respectively, with ATSDR, through an MOU on the development of toxicological assessments; NIEHS and the National Toxicology Program, on assessment methodology, software, and assay development platforms; FDA on advisories and reports; and DOW on assessment development methods. EPA serves as advisors to federal and international agencies and departments (e.g., EFSA and Health Canada) to review and provide scientific input on risk assessment related topics. In addition, EPA collaborates with other federal agencies on complex human health assessment science topics through workshops, including those managed by National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM). EPA also participates in the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods (ICCVAM) to work towards increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of U.S. federal agency test method review, eliminating unnecessary duplication of effort, sharing experience among U.S. federal regulatory agencies, and reducing, refining, and replacing the use of animals in testing.

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing

EPA's Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program (EPP) collaborates closely with partner federal agencies in developing, refining, and issuing EPA's Recommendations of Specifications, Standards, and Ecolabels for Federal Purchasing. Through FY 2023 these recommendations have been maintained and updated to include 48 private sector standards and ecolabels that cover 30 product and service categories commonly acquired through federal purchasing. These recommendations help federal procurement officials determine which private sector standards and ecolabels, among sometimes dozens within a single purchase category, are appropriate and effective in meeting federal procurement goals and mandates for environmental performance. The EPP Program's work has generated significant cost savings and environmental benefits to the federal government.

EPA also coordinates federal procurement programs that integrate environmental performance into procurement, including building software tools for seamlessly integrating sustainable procurement conditions and language into government procurement solicitations and contracts. Environmental benefits calculators help federal agencies document the environment performance and benefits associated with their sustainable procurement. Working with the General Services Administration, the EPP Program assists in identifying and highlighting best-in-class existing blanket purchase contracts to further support and streamline efforts by federal procurement officials to meet federal environmental and cost effectiveness goals, putting tools into the hands of federal procurement officials, and collaborating with federal agencies such as the General Services Administration, National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Departments of Defense and Energy, and others.

Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Programs

General Enforcement Coordination

In advancing cross-agency partnerships, the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program coordinates closely with:

- DOJ on civil and criminal environmental enforcement matters. In addition, this program coordinates with other agencies on specific environmental issues as described herein;

- The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, OSHA, and Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) in preventing and responding to accidental releases and endangerment situations;
- DOI's BIA and HHS' IHS on issues relative to compliance with environmental laws in Indian Country;
- DOC and SBA on the implementation of the Small Business Regulatory Fairness Act (SBREFA). In addition, the program has collaborated with the SBA to maintain current environmental compliance information at *Business.gov*, a website initiated as an e-government initiative in 2004, to help small businesses comply with government regulations. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) on cases that require defendants to pay civil penalties, thereby assisting the IRS in assuring compliance with tax laws;
- USACE on Clean Water Act (CWA) wetlands compliance issues;
- USACE on Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) sites;
- DOT's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration on pipeline spills;
- USDA on the regulation of animal feeding operations and on food safety issues arising from the misuse of pesticides and shares joint jurisdiction with the Federal Trade Commission on pesticide labeling and advertising;
- Department of War to target potential noncompliance with the Toxics Substances Control Act (TSCA) lead-based paint regulations to reduce service members' and their children's exposure to lead-based paint in privatized military housing;
- HUD to collaborate on ensuring compliance with lead-based paint regulations in pre-1978 housing;
- DHS and U.S. Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE) on the compliance with and enforcement of FIFRA and its implementing regulations at immigration and detention facilities owned/operated by ICE and its contractors;
- The DHS Customs and Border Protection (CBP) on compliance with and enforcement of imported products regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA), American Innovation and Manufacturing Act (AIM Act), Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and TSCA; and
- GSA's Technology Transformation Services to advance modernization of IT solutions.

International Trade

EPA works with CBP on implementing the secure International Trade Data System (ITDS) across all federal agencies and on chemical and pesticide imports, hazardous waste and Cathode Ray Tube exports, imports of internal combustion vehicles and engines that do not meet CAA requirements, implementation of the AIM Act, as well as on a variety of other import/export issues under the various statutes.

Coordination on Issues Involving Shared Jurisdiction

- EPA and FDA share jurisdiction over general-purpose disinfectants used on non-critical surfaces and some dental and medical equipment surfaces. EPA and FDA also collaborate and share information on Good Laboratory Program inspections to avoid duplication of inspections and maximize efficient use of limited resources;
- EPA, FDA, and FAA jointly regulate drinking water safety on airlines via the Aircraft Drinking Water Rule;
- EPA and HUD entered into a new Memorandum of Understanding in 2024, to establish a framework for consultation, information-sharing, and collaboration on civil enforcement under laws and regulations pertaining to lead-based paint in pre-1978 housing, thereby

strengthening this partnership and ensuring efficient use of resources to reduce childhood lead exposures and associated health impacts;

- EPA has coordinated with the United States Coast Guard (USCG) under the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships, and on discharges of pollutant from ships and oil spills under the CWA; and
- EPA works with DOI on CWA permit enforcement on the Outer Continental Shelf, as well as both DOI and DOT on enforcement of CWA requirements for offshore facilities.

Criminal Enforcement

EPA's Criminal Enforcement Program coordinates with multiple agencies listed above including:

- The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, OSHA, and at times, the Department of Labor, to investigate accidents and explosions at factories and refineries as it relates to 112(r) under the CAA.
- DOT as it relates to pipeline investigations under the CAA and illegal transport of hazardous waste under RCRA.
- FDA specific to smuggling of illegal polluting products with a nexus to the food and drug industry, including pesticides and other harmful chemicals.
- HUD for crimes relevant to notification of lead in homes, illegal removal and/or handling of asbestos in housing developments, misapplication of pesticides and disposal of hazardous waste impacting development.
- Coast Guard Investigative Services (CGIS) to investigate discharges of pollutant from ships and oil spills under the CWA.

EPA's Criminal Enforcement Program coordinates with additional agencies, including:

- FBI where the fact pattern of environmental crimes has overlap with political corruption, national security, financial crimes and other areas of interest.
- Department of Homeland Security, including both Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) and CBP relevant to smuggling of illegal products that increase pollution and/or result in economic gains. EPA partners heavily with HSI to participate in task force meetings and provide task force officers to protect against threatening foreign interests.
- Drug Enforcement Agency to collaborate on illegal use of chemicals and waste resulting from illegal drug manufacturing under RCRA.
- Other international, state, Tribal, and local law enforcement organizations involved with the investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes.

EPA also works with DOJ to establish task forces that bring together federal, state, Tribal, and local law enforcement organizations to address environmental crimes. EPA and DOJ's Environment and Natural Resources Division developed the first federal Environmental Crime Victim Assistance Program. This allows both agencies to meet their statutory obligations under the Crime Victims' Rights Act (CVRA) and the Victims' Rights and Restitution Act (VRRRA), to make sure that environmental crime victims are notified of and accorded their rights under the CVRA and VRRRA.

In addition, EPA has an Interagency Agreement with DHS to provide specialized criminal environmental training to federal, state, local, and Tribal law enforcement personnel at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia.

Monitoring the Environmental Compliance of Federal Agencies

Most environmental statutes require departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the U.S.

government to comply with environmental requirements just like any other regulated entity. EPA and states inspect federal facilities and take enforcement actions, as appropriate. In addition, Executive Order 12088 on *Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards* requires federal agencies to comply with pollution control standards and directs EPA to monitor compliance by federal agencies with all environmental laws and provide technical assistance. The Federal Facility Enforcement Program coordinates with other federal, state, Tribal, and local agencies to ensure compliance by federal agencies with all environmental laws. EPA works with the Federal Facilities Environmental Stewardship and Compliance Assistance Center (FedCenter),¹² which is governed by a board of more than a dozen contributing federal agencies. FedCenter works with federal agencies to plan Federal Environmental Symposiums to encourage collaboration, information sharing, stewardship, and improved environmental compliance across the federal government. EPA is working with other Agencies through FedCenter to address Administration priorities including PFAS. EPA also partners with other federal agencies to identify ways to expedite cleanup of Superfund sites and prevent and address regulatory compliance issues.

EPA has commenced several specific collaborative efforts to work one-on-one with other federal agencies to help foster productive relationships through environmental compliance outreach efforts. EPA has developed partnerships with other federal agency headquarters offices including, for example, DOI, HHS, BIA, DOW, USCG, DHS, DOE, NASA, and the Veterans Health Administration to discuss EPA's National Enforcement and Compliance Initiatives (NECIs) and explore ways EPA can best help federal agencies remain aware of their environmental compliance status and requirements nationwide. EPA has instituted a monthly dialogue with DOW to help address compliance issues in privatized military housing with a particular focus on compliance with TSCA lead-based paint requirements.

In the context of EPA's NECIs, the Agency proactively addresses potential significant noncompliance by sending letters to federal agencies highlighting facility noncompliance so facilities can expeditiously take the necessary actions to address the compliance issues. EPA also has issued multiple compliance advisories under, for example, the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Clean Water Act, to other federal agencies providing information on their compliance status, NECIs, and other enforcement initiatives.

Superfund Enforcement

As required by Executive Order 13016, other departments and agencies must receive concurrence from EPA before use of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Section 106 authority. EPA coordinates with other federal agencies in their use of the CERCLA enforcement authority. This includes the coordinated use of such authority at individual hazardous waste sites that are located on both non-federal land (generally EPA jurisdiction) and federal lands (generally other agency jurisdiction). As required by Executive Order No. 13016, other departments and agencies must receive concurrence from EPA before use of CERCLA Section 106 authority.

EPA coordinates closely with Federal Land Management Agencies (FLMAs), such as the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the United States Forest Service (USFS), at mixed ownership sites (i.e., those sites located partially on privately-owned land and partially on federally owned land) pursuant to Executive Order No. 12580. EPA enters into Memoranda of Understanding with FLMAs designed to provide a framework for agencies to coordinate response actions as appropriate. EPA meets with DOI, USDA, and other agencies as part of the Federal Mining

¹² For more information, please visit: <https://www.fedcenter.gov/>.

Dialogue, to discuss developments arising out of the CERCLA work at such sites. EPA leads the FMD's Enforcement Subcommittee.

EPA also coordinates with DOI, USDA, DOC, DOE, and DOW to ensure that appropriate and timely notices required under CERCLA are sent to the Natural Resource Trustees (Trustees) notifying them of potential damages to natural resources. EPA also coordinates with the Trustees on natural resource damage assessments, investigations, and planning of response activities under Section 104 of CERCLA. When an enforcement action is initiated at a site where hazardous substances are found to have caused damages to natural resources, EPA coordinates with the Trustees by including them in negotiations with potentially responsible parties concerning the releases that have caused those damages.

EPA's Superfund Federal Facilities Enforcement Program ensures that: (1) all federal facility sites on the National Priorities List (NPL) have interagency agreements, also known as Federal Facility Agreements (FFAs) with enforceable cleanup schedules; (2) FFAs are monitored for compliance and enforcement action is taken, where appropriate; (3) federal sites are transferred to new owners in an environmentally responsible manner; and (4) compliance assistance is available to the extent possible. This program also ensures that federal agencies comply with Superfund cleanup obligations "in the same manner and to the same extent" as non-federal entities. To enable the cleanup and reuse of such sites, the Federal Facilities Enforcement Program also has coordinated on creative solutions that help restore facilities, so they can once again serve an important role in the economy and welfare of local communities, and the country. EPA also has established a partnership with the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS) and DOE, the DOE Dialogue, to build relationships and tackle enduring challenges at DOE cleanup.

International and Tribal Affairs Programs

Supporting Global Policy to Reduce Pollution and Harmful Chemicals

EPA is working in close coordination with the DOS, NOAA, and other key Agencies on the development of a global agreement on plastic pollution. These partnerships help identify domestic activities that EPA can implement to reduce plastic pollution and leakage into the marine environment.

EPA has a strong network of partners working to achieve reductions in global mercury use and emissions, particularly when adverse U.S. impacts would be likely. EPA works closely with the DOS in leading the technical and policy engagement for the U.S. in the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the multi-stakeholder Global Mercury Partnership. In addition, EPA collaborates with several federal agencies including USGS and DOS to advance robust implementation of the Minamata Convention by other countries. EPA also continues to share information through the Arctic Council on reducing releases of mercury which disproportionately impact indigenous arctic communities.

EPA also works with USDA, OMB, and FDA on the on reducing food waste which includes international cooperation on measuring food waste reductions and pilot activities that can create market opportunities for U.S. technologies and innovation.

Integrating Environmental Principles to Reduce Pollution

EPA works with international partners, such as foreign governments and international organizations, to deploy assistance that can strengthen on the ground action to reduce transboundary pollution that impacts local communities and travels through the environment to impact other communities across the globe, and that strengthen fundamental environmental rule of law. An important example of this work is EPA's efforts to identify environmental best practices and standards in the critical minerals supply chain. This work entails significant dialogue and coordination. EPA also leads engagement on key issues in the Group of Seven (G7) and the Group of Twenty (G20) through environment ministerial meetings which negotiates key outcomes on issues such as food waste, marine litter, resource efficiency, air quality and pollution prevention. EPA engages with international financial institutions, United Nations (UN) entities, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation (OECD). EPA also coordinates with the Department of State, the US Trade Representative and U.S. Trade partners to integrate environmental principles into domestic environmental governance cooperation within national jurisdictions.

Supporting Environmental Priorities in Global Trade Policy and Implementation of Environmental Cooperation Agreements

EPA is a member of the Trade Policy Staff Committee, the Trade Policy Review Group, and relevant subcommittees – interagency mechanisms that provide advice, guidance, and clearance to USTR in the development of U.S. international trade and investment policy.

EPA continues its leadership in the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC), which provides regional and international leadership to advance environmental protection, human health, and sustainable economic growth in North America. EPA also will continue work on implementation of the Environment Chapter of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) and other free trade agreements. EPA also continues active participation in the United States Trade Representative (USTR)-led Interagency Environment Committee for Monitoring and Environment (IECME) established to promote Mexican and Canadian compliance with their environmental obligations. In addition, EPA continues to work with partners (including the U.S. Treasury, State Department, and the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation), to improve environmental governance of U.S.-funded international development projects.

Addressing Transboundary Pollution

EPA collaborates with countries around the world to address foreign sources of pollution in coordination with DOS, DOJ, Treasury, and others. In addition, EPA continues to strengthen its activities in the Arctic by working with Alaska, Tribes, federal agencies, and the private sector to build international support for U.S. environmental policy objectives with the Arctic countries and continues to engage in Arctic Council cooperation pursuant to parameters set out by the National Security Council and the Department of State. These objectives cover a range of topics, including reducing harmful air emissions and exposure to mercury. Further, EPA collaborates with DOS, the Government of Canada, Tribes, federal agencies, and other stakeholders to address transboundary water pollution caused by historic and current mining practices in the Kootenai watershed.

EPA continues to work in partnership with Mexico's National Water Commission (CONAGUA) and the U.S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC) to reduce the wastewater pollution in the Tijuana River, its tributaries, and the Pacific Ocean. EPA and CONAGUA signed a Statement of Intent (SOI) identifying projects to be implemented in the short- and long-term to stem the flow of transboundary pollution in the San Diego/Tijuana region. Concurrently, the USIBWC and CILA (USIBWC's counterpart in Mexico) signed Minute 328 as

the first step in binational implementation of the SOI, including operations and maintenance cost-sharing for the proposed expansion of the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (ITP). In FY 2025, EPA and the Mexican Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to address and solve the Tijuana River sewage crisis titled “*Memorandum of Understanding between the United Mexican States and the United States of America on Addressing the Sanitation and Environmental Crisis in the Tijuana–San Diego Region*”.¹³ Additionally in FY25, USIBWC and CILA signed Minute 333, marking the latest progress in addressing the region’s wastewater concerns. In the Minute, USIBWC and CILA agreed to a list of new actions, including infrastructure projects, research, enhanced monitoring, and planning for operation and maintenance of critical sites and systems that will account for future population growth in Tijuana, a key component that was missing from previous agreements. EPA actively participates in monthly meetings with USIBWC, CILA, CONAGUA, SEMARNAT, and other Mexican counterparts to track and ensure timely advancement on projects and commitments made in these three binational agreements and the MOU.

Working in Indian Country

EPA is a current member of the Interagency Arctic Research Committee (IARPC), which brings together leaders from 18 agencies, departments, and offices across the U.S. federal government to enhance research in the Arctic. Staff in the Office of International and Tribal Affairs (OITA) and the American Indian Environmental Office (AIEO) serve as both the EPA Principal and Secondary/Staff Lead. Within the IARPC, EPA is a co-lead for the Permafrost Community of Practice, the co-lead for Cold/High Anaerobic Digestion Community of Practice, and a co-lead for the Community Resilience and Health Collaboration Team. OITA also co-leads the Tribal Consultation and Effective Processes (TCEP) Collaboration Team, which includes three Tribal-related deliverables.

EPA also signed onto a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Indian Health Service (IHS) to improve open dump data, solid waste projects, and programs in Indian country. As part of the MOU implementation, AIEO has an active and successful interagency agreement (IA) with IHS for solid waste training activities. The IA is funded by a national Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP) set-aside that is matched by IHS and expires Sept 30, 2027.

Along with other offices within EPA, AIEO has worked extensively with a variety of federal agencies on the Infrastructure Task Force (ITF), which is a multi-agency agreement that coordinates efforts to provide infrastructure for safe drinking water, basic sanitation, and solid waste management for Tribal communities. The ITF represents a concerted effort to address long-standing infrastructure issues in Native American communities, enhancing their quality of life and supporting their economic development.

EPA also collaborates with the Department of Energy’s Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs on a quarterly basis, meeting to discuss shared items of interest, priorities, and projects, including the National Energy Dominance Council, mining and critical minerals, and permitting energy projects on Tribal lands.

EPA staff that work on issues related to federal Indian law and policy also regularly participate in the National Indian Law Work Group (NILWG). The NILWG provides specialized legal expertise

¹³ For more information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/united-states-and-mexico-reach-agreement-permanently-and-urgently-end-decades-long>.

on matters related to federal Indian law, helping the EPA navigate complex legal landscapes and ensure compliance with federal statutes and treaties, and also contributes to the development of policies that affect Tribal lands and communities, ensuring that legal considerations are integrated into policy-making processes. The NILWG is primarily comprised of staff from the EPA, but includes representatives from a number of federal departments, including the Department of Justice, Department of Interior, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Finance and Administration Programs

Working with Federal Partners on Improving Management and Accountability throughout the Federal Government

EPA coordinates appropriately with Congress and other federal agencies, such as the White House offices including the Office of Management and Budget, the U.S. Treasury, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), and GSA. EPA participates and makes active contributions to standing interagency management committees, including:

- The Chief Financial Officers Council, which focuses on improving resources management and accountability throughout the federal government.
- The Performance Improvement Council, which coordinates and develops strategic plans, performance plans, and performance reports as required by law.
- OMB-led E-Government initiatives, such as the Financial Management and Budget Formulation and Execution Lines of Business.
- The Bureau of Census-maintained Federal Assistance Awards Data System.
- The President's Management Council, which oversees developing and implementing Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) goals.
- The Evaluation Officer Council, which serves as a forum to exchange information with the broader Federal evaluation community.
- The Budget Line of Business, which is building a "budget office of the future" by promoting information sharing across Federal government budget offices and building a budget "community of practice".
- Utilization of the Performance.gov allowing the public to learn more about the President's Management Agenda (PMA), the federal performance management framework, and the federal goal-setting process to define success and drive progress in key management areas and priorities.

Provide Government-to-Government Employee Relocation Services

EPA provided government-to-government employee relocation services via interagency agreements through EPA's Federal Employee Relocation Center (FERC) as a Working Capital Fund (WCF) activity which is in the process of being terminated.

Working with Federal Partners on Improving Management and Accountability throughout the Federal Government

EPA provides leadership and expertise to government-wide activities in various areas of human resources, grants management, contracts management, suspension and debarment and homeland security. These activities include specific collaboration efforts through:

- The Chief Human Capital Officers Council, a group of senior leaders that discuss human capital initiatives across the federal government.
- The OPM-led initiatives, such as the Federal HR 2.0 transition.

- The Interagency Chief Learning Officer Council, a central body comprised of Chief Learning Officers (CLO) or their equivalents that meet periodically to share best practices and create engaging learning opportunities for U.S. Government agencies and organizations. The Chief Acquisition Officers Council, the principal interagency forum for monitoring and improving the federal acquisition system. The Council also is focused on promoting the President's specific initiatives and policies in all aspects of acquisition.
- The Award Committee for E-Government (E-Gov) that provides strategic vision for the portfolio of systems/federal wide supporting both federal acquisition and financial assistance. Support also is provided to the associated functional community groups, including the Procurement Committee for E-Gov, the Financial Assistance Committee for E-Gov, and the Intergovernmental Transaction Working Group.
- The Grants Quality Service Management Office (QSMO) that leads efforts to transform the federal grants management process by focusing on standardization and modernization of grants systems to increase efficiency and reduce burden for grant applicants, recipients, and the federal grants workforce; and better leveraging the buying power of the government to access high-quality shared solutions and reduce costs. The Grants QSMO supports the work of OMB's Office of Federal Financial Management and Office of the Federal Chief Information Officer and GSA's Office of Shared Solutions and Performance Improvement.
- The Interagency Suspension and Debarment Committee (ISDC), a representative committee of federal agency leaders in suspension and debarment. The Committee facilitates lead agency coordination, serves as a forum to discuss current suspension and debarment related issues, and assists in developing unified federal policy. Besides participating in the ISDC, EPA: (1) provides instructors for the National Suspension and Debarment Training Program offered through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and (2) supports the development of coursework and training on the suspension and debarment process for the Inspector General Academy and the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.
- The Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB), which has been expanded to also encompass the Grants Management Line of Business. The combined FMLoB, with U.S. Treasury as the managing partner, more closely aligns the financial assistance and financial management communities around effective and efficient management of funds.
- The Interagency Committee on Federal Advisory Committee Management (Committee Management Officer Council) provides leadership and coordination on federal advisory committee issues and promotes effective and efficient committee operations government-wide. In addition to serving on the Council, EPA works with the GSA Committee Management Secretariat to establish and renew advisory committees, conduct annual reviews of advisory committee activities and accomplishments, maintain committee information in a publicly accessible online database, and develop committee management regulations, guidance, and training.
- The GSA Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) Attorney Council Interagency Workgroup which allows EPA to keep abreast of developments in the statutory language, case law, interpretation, and implementation of the FACA.
- The Interagency Security Committee (ISC), the leading organization for nonmilitary federal departments and agencies in establishing policies for the security and protection of federal facilities, developing security standards, and ensuring compliance with those standards. EPA participates in the ISC as a primary member and in sub-committees and workgroups to facilitate EPA's compliance with ISC standards for facilities nationwide.
- The OPM Background Investigations Stakeholder Group (BISG), a collaborative organization that is derived from the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of

2004. The BISG is comprised of senior security officials across the federal government who are responsible for the submission, adjudication and/or oversight of personnel security programs. EPA works with this group to discuss topics regarding background investigations, focusing on standardizing and improving the Agency's personnel security program.

Work with the Department of Interior's Interior Business Center

In FY 2026, EPA also continues its charter membership on the OPM HR Line of Business (LoB) Multi Agency Executive Strategy Committee (MAESC), providing advice and recommendations to the Director of OPM as well as additional government-wide executive leadership, for the implementation of the HR LoB vision, goals, and objectives. EPA will continue working with DOI's Interior Business Center (IBC), an OPM and OMB-approved Human Resources Line of Business shared service center. IBC offers HR transactional processing, compensation

management and payroll processing, benefits administration, time and attendance, HR reporting, talent acquisition systems, and talent management systems.

Partnering with GSA on the USAccess Program

EPA continues partnering with GSA on the *USAccess* Program for Personal Identity Verification cards and identity credential solutions, which provides an efficient, economical and secure infrastructure to support its credentialing needs, and migrations to the Enterprise Physical Access Control System, allowing the Agency to control access in EPA space, including restricted and secure space.

The Chief Information Officer (CIO) Council

The CIO Council is the principal interagency forum for improving practices in the design, modernization, sharing, and performance of federal information resources. The Council develops recommendations for IT/IM policies, procedures, and standards; identifies opportunities to share information resources; and assesses and addresses the needs of the federal IT workforce.

The Chief Data Officer (CDO) Council

The CDO Council was established by statute in the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018.¹⁴ The Council's vision is to improve government mission achievement and increase the benefits to the Nation through improvement in the management, use, protection, dissemination, and generation of data in government decision-making and operations.

eRulemaking

The eRulemaking Program is a Federal E-Government shared LoB that manages the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) and Regulations.gov. This program provides the public with one-stop access to electronic dockets and the ability to electronically comment on proposed rulemakings and de-regulatory actions for multiple federal agencies.

Automated Commercial Environment/International Trade Data System (ACE/ITDS)

EPA and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) are coordinating on using the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) system. ITDS is the electronic information exchange capability, or "single window" through which businesses transmit data required by participating agencies for the import or export of cargo. ACE is the system built by CBP to ensure that its customs officers and other federal agencies have the information they need to decide how to handle goods and

¹⁴ For more information, please visit: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/4174>.

merchandise being shipped into or out of the United States. It also will be the way those agencies provide CBP with information about potential imports/exports. ITDS eliminates the need, burden, and cost of paper reporting. It also allows importers and exporters to report the same information to multiple federal agencies with a single submission and facilitates movement of cargo by automating processing of the import and exports. For these consolidated reports, the industry filers will receive the appropriate status response when their filings meet each agency's reporting requirements. Once all Agencies reporting requirements have been met, filers can receive a coordinated single U.S. government response to proceed into the commerce of the United States.

EPA has the responsibility and legal authority to make sure pesticides, toxic chemicals, vehicles and engines, ODS, and other commodities entering and hazardous waste exiting the country meet its human health and environmental standards. EPA's ongoing collaboration with CBP on the ACE/ITDS effort will improve the efficiency of processing these shipments through information exchange between EPA and CBP and automated processing of electronic filings. As resources permit, EPA will continue to work with CBP to automate the manual paper review process for admissibility so that importers and brokers (referred to collectively as Trade) can know before these commodities are loaded onto an airplane, truck, train, or ship if their shipment meets EPA's reporting requirements. Because of this automated review, Trade can lower its cost of doing business and customs officers at our nation's ports will have the information on whether shipments comply with our environmental regulations. EPA will continue to collaborate with CBP to support regulatory changes and integrate with new ACE capabilities for streamlining the import and export processes for America's businesses.

Geospatial Information

EPA works with 31 federal agencies through the activities of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) and the OMB Geospatial Line of Business (Geo LoB). EPA also participates in the FGDC Steering Committee. A key component of EPA's work with FGDC is developing and implementing the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) and the National GeoPlatform. The key objective of the NSDI is to make a comprehensive array of national spatial data – data that portrays features associated with a location or tagged with geographic information and can be attached to and portrayed on maps – easily accessible to both governmental and public stakeholders. Use of this data, in tandem with analytical applications, supports several key EPA and government-wide business areas. These include ensuring that human health, demographics and environmental conditions are represented in the appropriate contexts for targeting and decision making; enabling the assessment, protection, and remediation of environmental conditions; and aiding emergency first responders and other homeland security activities. EPA also works closely with its state, Tribal, and international partners in a collaboration that enables consistent implementation of data acquisition and development, standards, and technologies supporting the efficient and cost-effective sharing and use of geographically based data and services.

The Administrator's Office

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

Pursuant to NEPA and §309 of the CAA, EPA's NEPA Implementation Program coordinates and comments on the environmental review of major federal actions and ensures the §309 draft and final EIS comment letters are made publicly available. This program guides EPA's compliance with NEPA, and other related statutes and executive orders. The NEPA Program staff manage the official Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) filing system for all federal EISs, in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ).

EPA uses e-NEPA, a web-based system, as the official EIS filing system for federal agencies and EIS clearinghouse to meet the CEQ MOU commitments. All §309 comment letters are publicly available on e-NEPA. The NEPA Implementation Program also operates, uses, and promotes NEPAassist, a publicly available geographic information system to help users (EPA, other federal agencies, and the public) with environmental reviews under NEPA. The NEPA Program staff are also responsible for managing the review of Environmental Impact Assessments of non-governmental activities in Antarctica, in accordance with the Antarctic Science, Tourism, and Conservation Act.

To assist with the Agency's review of other federal agencies' EISs, EPA focuses on early engagement with other federal agencies to identify issues and potential solutions to reduce environmental impacts and improve environmental outcomes. In addition, through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with CEQ, EPA regularly supports and assists CEQ in the development of guidance and technical tools. This work also includes engaging with officials throughout the federal government and across EPA while supporting EPA's lead NEPA Official. EPA has special authority and responsibilities under CAA section 309 to review and publicly comment on NEPA environmental analyses for major projects across the federal government. This work is expected to increase substantially in scope and importance based on projected increases in energy development and infrastructure projects.

Regulatory Management and Economic Analyses

EPA's Office of Policy and Regulatory Management (OPRM) interacts with federal agencies during its rulemaking activities. Per governing statutes and Agency priorities, OPRM submits "significant" regulatory actions to OMB for interagency review prior to signature and publication in the Federal Register. In addition, OPRM coordinates EPA's review of other agency's regulatory actions submitted to OMB for review. Under the Congressional Review Act, rules are submitted to each chamber of Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. For regulations that may have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, OPRM collaborates extensively with SBA and OMB. OPRM also collaborates with other federal regulatory and natural resource agencies to collect data used in economic benefit-cost analyses of environmental regulations and policies and to foster improved interdisciplinary research and reporting. Activities include representing EPA on interagency workgroups or committees tasked with measuring the economic benefits and costs of federal policies and programs. Occasionally, OPRM also provides technical reviews of other agencies research and analyses. In addition, OPRM's Federal Activities Division, engages early with the lead federal agency and supports CEQ for significant regulatory actions that require compliance with National Environmental Policy Act via an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). In so doing, EPA provides technical assistance, as needed and requested, to help scope and develop the draft EIS, recommending ways to avoid and minimize impacts to improve environmental outcomes.

Children's Health

The Administrator of EPA and the Secretary of HHS co-chair the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children. The Task Force comprises 17 federal departments, agencies, and White House offices. A senior staff steering committee, co-chaired by the Director of EPA's Children's Health Protection Division (CHPD), coordinates interagency cooperation on Task Force priority areas, including lead, asthma disparities, emergencies, and disasters. As part of this effort, CHPD coordinates with other agencies to improve government-wide support in implementing children's health legislative mandates and outreach, including providing children's environmental health expertise on interagency activities and coordinating

EPA expertise. CHPD also coordinates with ATSDR to support provision of training and hands on consultations with doctors, nurses, and other medical professionals to address issues of potential exposures of children to environmental contaminants, such as lead and asthma triggers (e.g., mold and vermin). CHPD also works the Interagency Policy Council's groups on Maternal Health and Child Development, as well as with other federal agencies to address emerging risks to children's environmental health and supports federal interagency information exchange and cooperation, such as on lead and wildfires. This work supports Executive Order 14212, *Establishing the Make America Healthy Again Commission*, which identifies assessing and reversing the trend of childhood chronic disease as a priority, as well as the foundational Executive Order 13045, *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks*, which ensures federal departments and agencies address impacts of federal actions on children.

Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act Title 41 Coordination

The Federal Activities Division (FAD) coordinates across 13 other federal agencies, the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council (FPISC), the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Office of Management and Budget to coordinate on permitting and meet EPA's Permitting Action Implementation Plan goals. EPA uses its EPA Permitting Action Implementation Plan to help address the expansion of permitting for major infrastructure projects, expanded FAST-41 covered sectors, and to address seven critical elements of the Plan:

- Accelerating smart permitting through early cross-agency coordination.
- Establishing clear timeline goals and tracking key project information.
- Engaging in early and meaningful outreach and communication with states, Tribes, territories, and local communities.
- Improving Agency responsiveness, technical assistance, and support.
- Using Agency resources and the environmental review process to improve environmental and community outcomes.
- Ensuring staffing levels are adequate to address anticipated environmental review and permitting-related workloads.
- Addressing, elevating, and resolving schedule delays, disputes and other issues impacting the environmental and permitting process in a timely manner.

Community Revitalization

Functions previously carried out by the former Office of Policy that have in the past coordinated cross-agency and federal partners to work in communities across the country – will transition to the Office of Land and Emergency Management (OLEM) in the Agency's reorganization. These functions and Interagency Agreements (IA) to partner with other agencies on technical assistance supporting improved environmental and public health results may continue and will align with the statutory and technical priorities under OLEM's Comprehensive, Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) authority.

Interagency Policy Committees

EPA participates in interagency groups and collaborates with federal partners on the implementation of Executive Orders and the US-EU Summit on Trade and Technology Council. EPA is working with NSC, NEC, CEQ, DOC, DOE, DOW, State, and other agencies on supply chain issues associated with semiconductors, critical minerals, EV batteries, and other critical materials.

Interagency Council on Statistical Policy

The Interagency Council on Statistical Policy (ICSP) is the coordinating body for the Federal Statistical System and plays a leading role in implementing the Evidence Act and advancing the Federal Data Strategy. The ICSP sets strategic goals for modernizing agency statistical practices and products and advances those goals through cross-agency collaborations on strategic initiatives. EPA will continue to work with the ICSP to advance the Federal statistics and availability of robust information to support evidence-based policy.

The Inspector General

Work with the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE)

EPA's Inspector General is a member of the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE), an organization comprised of federal Inspectors General (IGs), GAO, and the FBI. The CIGIE coordinates and improves the way IGs conduct audits, investigations, and internal operations. The CIGIE also promotes joint projects of government-wide interest and reports annually to the President on the collective performance of the IG community.

Activity Coordination, Information Exchange, and Training

EPA's OIG coordinates criminal investigative activities with other law enforcement organizations such as the FBI, Secret Service, and DOJ. In addition, the OIG participates with various inter-governmental audit forums and professional associations to exchange information, share best practices, and obtain or provide training. The OIG also promotes collaboration among EPA's partners and stakeholders in its participation of disaster response and its outreach activities.

Collaborative Work with Inspectors General and Other Partners

EPA's OIG initiates and participates in collaborative audits, program evaluations, and investigations with OIGs of agencies with an environmental mission such as the DOI, USDA, as well as other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies as prescribed by the IG Act, as amended.

Statutory Duties

As required by the IG Act, EPA's OIG coordinates and shares information with the GAO. EPA's OIG currently serves as the Inspector General of the U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigations Board (CSB). EPA's OIG will continue to perform its duties with respect to the CSB until otherwise directed.

EPA Budget by National Program Manager and Major Office

Dollars in Thousands

NPM Major Office		FY 2026 Enacted Budget				FY 2027 President's Budget			
		Pay	Non-Pay	Total	FTE	Pay	Non-Pay	Total	FTE
AO	Office of the Administrator Immediate Office	\$6,719	\$664	\$7,383	23.8	\$3,430	\$748	\$4,178	19.0
	Office of Administrative Services & Performance Management	\$9,566	\$207	\$9,773	19.3	\$2,162	\$537	\$2,699	11.9
	Office of Civil Rights & Adjudication	\$12,479	\$1,043	\$13,522	58.8	\$11,765	\$922	\$12,687	58.6
	Office of Congressional & Intergovernmental Relations	\$8,201	\$967	\$9,168	45.4	\$6,157	\$654	\$6,811	34.0
	Office of Policy & Regulatory Management	\$26,580	\$8,259	\$34,839	119.5	\$26,279	\$18,059	\$44,338	115.9
	Office of National Security & Operations Coordination	\$4,737	\$2,350	\$7,087	23.2	\$4,098	\$1,397	\$5,495	20.0
	Office of External Affairs	\$20,996	\$8,893	\$29,889	72.3	\$9,037	\$335	\$9,372	48.4
	Office of Applied Science & Environmental Solutions	\$96,997	\$291,003	\$388,000	477.1	\$140,427	\$74,898	\$215,325	651.0
	Regional Resources	\$59,929	\$3,753	\$63,682	271.6	\$51,231	\$5,885	\$57,116	287.8
	AO TOTAL	\$246,204	\$317,139	\$563,343	1,111.0	\$254,586	\$103,435	\$358,021	1,246.6
OAR	Immediate Office	\$21,473	\$143,708	\$165,181	86.1	\$14,888	\$52,118	\$67,006	76.3
	Office of Clean Air Programs	\$58,289	\$31,472	\$89,761	296.0	\$47,736	\$9,868	\$57,604	259.7
	Office of State Air Partnerships	\$57,561	\$44,858	\$102,419	229.0	\$38,430	\$17,529	\$55,959	200.9
	Office of Transportation & Air Quality	\$60,761	\$128,213	\$188,974	262.0	\$44,458	\$36,056	\$80,514	229.8
	Office of Radiation & Indoor Air	\$34,085	\$18,671	\$52,756	138.0	\$22,634	\$14,565	\$37,199	121.1
	Regional Resources	\$112,216	\$192,505	\$304,721	571.6	\$91,112	\$17,185	\$108,297	489.5
	OAR TOTAL	\$344,385	\$559,427	\$903,812	1,582.7	\$259,259	\$147,321	\$406,580	1,377.3
OCSPP	Immediate Office	\$2,606	\$673	\$3,279	13.0	\$2,561	\$818	\$3,379	14.2
	Office of Pesticides Programs	\$87,640	\$16,867	\$104,507	416.0	\$85,149	\$18,991	\$104,140	437.5
	Office of Pollution Prevention & Toxics	\$63,605	\$17,260	\$80,865	326.3	\$55,785	\$19,247	\$75,032	254.5
	Office of Mission Critical Operations	\$44,539	\$3,298	\$47,837	225.0	\$42,338	\$3,172	\$45,510	241.9
	Regional Resources	\$22,004	\$31,289	\$53,293	100.2	\$11,028	\$1,067	\$12,095	55.2

NPM	Major Office	FY 2026 Enacted Budget				FY 2027 President's Budget			
		Pay	Non-Pay	Total	FTE	Pay	Non-Pay	Total	FTE
	OCSPP TOTAL	\$220,394	\$69,387	\$289,781	1,080.5	\$196,861	\$43,295	\$240,156	1,003.3
OECA	Immediate Office	\$2,349	\$387	\$2,736	9.4	\$1,227	\$457	\$1,684	7.0
	Office of Compliance	\$26,265	\$25,544	\$51,809	105.1	\$15,832	\$2,525	\$18,357	87.9
	Office of Civil Enforcement	\$30,688	\$9,158	\$39,846	122.8	\$17,816	\$1,129	\$18,945	102.1
	Office of Criminal Enforcement, Forensics, & Training	\$68,951	\$25,407	\$94,358	275.9	\$36,727	\$3,297	\$40,024	215.0
	Office of Program Management Operations	\$10,596	\$2,342	\$12,938	42.4	\$5,700	\$357	\$6,057	32.5
	Office of Site Remediation Enforcement	\$25	\$0	\$25	0.1	\$16	\$4	\$20	0.1
	Federal Facilities Enforcement Office	\$1,725	\$3,319	\$5,044	6.9	\$1,017	\$365	\$1,382	5.8
	Regional Resources	\$213,062	\$48,866	\$261,928	1,064.8	\$161,043	\$8,877	\$169,920	924.2
	OECA TOTAL	\$353,661	\$115,023	\$468,684	1,627.4	\$239,378	\$17,011	\$256,389	1,374.6
OFA	Immediate Office	\$3,544	\$80,006	\$83,550	12.7	\$3,408	\$4,205	\$7,613	15.0
	Office of Budget & Performance	\$14,928	\$7,642	\$22,570	66.3	\$14,348	\$2,350	\$16,698	78.2
	Office of Financial Operations & Management	\$34,043	\$1,998	\$36,041	149.2	\$32,719	\$22,617	\$55,336	176.0
	Office of Resources & Information	\$18,472	\$2,252	\$20,724	83.0	\$17,767	\$4,027	\$21,794	98.1
	Office of the Chief Facilities & Security Officer	\$27,996	\$252,536	\$280,532	114.0	\$26,920	\$324,257	\$351,177	134.4
	Office of the Chief Grants Officer	\$16,258	\$4,099	\$20,357	65.4	\$15,625	\$2,993	\$18,618	77.1
	Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	\$35,416	\$6,229	\$41,645	164.8	\$34,035	\$6,424	\$40,459	192.7
	Office of the Chief Information Officer	\$37,343	\$118,764	\$156,107	150.4	\$35,887	\$74,990	\$110,877	177.4
	Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	\$33,489	\$4,945	\$38,434	144.5	\$32,203	\$5,987	\$38,190	170.4
	Regional Resources	\$103,327	\$50,927	\$154,254	452.0	\$108,428	\$40,173	\$148,601	587.5
	OFA TOTAL	\$324,816	\$529,398	\$854,214	1,402.2	\$321,340	\$488,023	\$809,363	1,706.8
OGC	Immediate Office	\$2,406	\$238	\$2,644	10.0	\$2,406	\$238	\$2,644	11.2
	Air & Radiation Law Office	\$10,991	\$1,006	\$11,997	33.0	\$9,238	\$916	\$10,154	43.0
	Pesticides & Toxic Substances Law Office	\$4,661	\$462	\$5,123	18.0	\$4,661	\$462	\$5,123	21.7
	Solid Waste & Emergency Response Law Office	\$3,093	\$306	\$3,399	12.0	\$3,093	\$306	\$3,399	14.4

		FY 2026 Enacted Budget				FY 2027 President's Budget			
NPM	Major Office	Pay	Non-Pay	Total	FTE	Pay	Non-Pay	Total	FTE
	Water Law Office	\$4,662	\$462	\$5,124	20.0	\$4,663	\$462	\$5,125	21.7
	Resource Management Office	\$3,008	\$298	\$3,306	12.0	\$3,008	\$298	\$3,306	14.0
	Civil Rights & Finance Law Office	\$4,662	\$462	\$5,124	19.0	\$4,662	\$462	\$5,124	21.7
	General Law Office	\$5,220	\$517	\$5,737	20.0	\$5,221	\$517	\$5,738	24.3
	Ethics Office ²	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
	National Freedom of Information Act Office ²	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0	\$323	\$32	\$355	1.5
	Cross-Cutting Issues Law Office	\$3,652	\$362	\$4,014	15.0	\$3,652	\$362	\$4,014	17.0
	Regional Resources	\$25,449	\$717	\$26,166	101.9	\$26,978	\$742	\$27,720	127.3
	OGC TOTAL	\$67,804	\$4,830	\$72,634	260.9	\$67,905	\$4,797	\$72,702	317.8
OIG	Immediate Office	\$1,610	\$228	\$1,838	8.5	\$1,334	\$125	\$1,459	7.7
	Office of Audit	\$16,350	\$1,175	\$17,525	94.5	\$15,616	\$882	\$16,498	94.4
	Office of Congressional & Public Affairs	\$481	\$80	\$561	2.5	\$676	\$87	\$763	2.0
	Office of Counsel	\$1,953	\$113	\$2,066	11.0	\$1,797	\$99	\$1,896	9.6
	Office of Data, Analysis, & Technology	\$4,605	\$453	\$5,058	26.0	\$4,186	\$465	\$4,651	24.1
	Office of Investigations	\$11,024	\$3,577	\$14,601	62.5	\$9,992	\$2,598	\$12,590	60.3
	Office of Mission Support	\$2,624	\$486	\$3,110	15.0	\$2,399	\$351	\$2,750	14.0
	Office of Special Review & Evaluation	\$9,201	\$618	\$9,819	50.0	\$8,025	\$464	\$8,489	47.8
OIG TOTAL	\$47,848	\$6,730	\$54,578	270.0	\$44,025	\$5,071	\$49,096	259.9	
OITA	Immediate Office	\$2,141	\$109	\$2,250	6.0	\$1,380	\$87	\$1,467	6.0
	American Indian Environmental Office	\$3,146	\$1,515	\$4,661	15.0	\$5,473	\$737	\$6,210	23.8
	Office of International Affairs	\$5,474	\$1,108	\$6,582	21.6	\$2,230	\$911	\$3,141	9.7
	Office of Management & International Services	\$2,292	\$1,043	\$3,335	9.0	\$2,989	\$909	\$3,898	13.0
	Regional Resources	\$11,540	\$74,591	\$86,131	52.5	\$8,795	\$74,407	\$83,202	48.8
	OITA TOTAL	\$24,593	\$78,366	\$102,959	104.1	\$20,867	\$77,051	\$97,918	101.3
OLEM	Immediate Office	\$11,428	\$24,434	\$35,862	31.4	\$5,713	\$429	\$6,142	32.0
	Office of Resource Conservation & Recovery	\$32,713	\$19,363	\$52,076	142.3	\$23,403	\$10,591	\$33,994	113.6
	Office of Superfund & Emergency Management	\$16,121	\$20,825	\$36,946	51.8	\$13,795	\$17,849	\$31,644	62.8

		FY 2026 Enacted Budget				FY 2027 President's Budget			
NPM	Major Office	Pay	Non-Pay	Total	FTE	Pay	Non-Pay	Total	FTE
	Office of Underground Storage Tanks	\$5,005	\$1,366	\$6,371	21.6	\$2,894	\$960	\$3,854	15.9
	Office of Brownfields & Land Revitalization	\$3,777	\$10,938	\$14,715	17.1	\$3,184	\$6,605	\$9,789	12.8
	Office of Mountains, Deserts, & Plains	\$821	\$32	\$853	2.9	\$1,159	\$163	\$1,322	5.9
	Regional Resources	\$164,771	\$355,775	\$520,546	787.1	\$146,903	\$145,165	\$292,068	768.9
	OLEM TOTAL	\$234,636	\$432,733	\$667,369	1,054.2	\$197,051	\$181,762	\$378,813	1,011.9
OW	Immediate Office	\$29,460	\$11,641	\$41,101	97.0	\$19,422	\$23,256	\$42,678	104.2
	Office of Ground Water & Drinking Water	\$39,767	\$89,276	\$129,043	179.9	\$36,151	\$66,138	\$102,289	198.7
	Office of Wastewater Management	\$40,705	\$154,082	\$194,787	232.6	\$41,293	\$85,238	\$126,531	221.6
	Office of Wetlands, Oceans, & Watersheds	\$40,605	\$19,746	\$60,351	177.0	\$29,136	\$21,403	\$50,539	157.1
	Regional Resources	\$222,036	\$4,109,270	\$4,331,306	1,141.3	\$219,579	\$992,005	\$1,211,584	1,237.4
	OW TOTAL	\$372,573	\$4,384,015	\$4,756,588	1,827.8	\$345,581	\$1,188,040	\$1,533,621	1,919.0
	Subtotal Agency Resources	\$2,236,914	\$6,497,048	\$8,733,962	10,320.8	\$1,946,853	\$2,255,806	\$4,202,659	10,318.5
	Legacy Central Accounts ³	\$82,926	\$0	\$82,926	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
	Reimbursable & Other Non-Appropriated FTE ⁴				1,991.4				2,181.5
	Total Agency Resources	\$2,319,840	\$6,497,048	\$8,816,888	12,312.2	\$1,946,853	\$2,255,806	\$4,202,659	12,500.0

¹ This chart does not include resources from the IIJA, IRA, or other supplementals. All amounts are best estimates.

² The Office of General Counsel has reimbursable FTE in both the Ethics Office and National FOIA Office.

³ Legacy accounts include closeout resources for offices no longer operating. These offices are not allocated resources in FY 2027.

⁴ This includes FTE that are funded by Superfund Tax receipts and other fee-funded FTE, for example e-Manifest, TSCA, and FIFRA, which are supported by user fees collected from industry. These FTE support regulatory, compliance, and other core programmatic work.

Environmental Protection Agency Response to OIG Top Management Challenges

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of the Inspector General has not published its final report on the FY 2026 EPA's Management Challenges. The Agency will provide an appropriate response once the report is issued. The Agency will ensure it effectively and efficiently manages its resources to advance the EPA's *Powering the Great American Comeback Initiative* and will re-evaluate its processes to allow for sufficient oversight for federal programs.

EPA User Fee Programs

In FY 2027, EPA will have several user fee programs in operation. These user fee programs and proposals are referenced below.

Current Fees: Pesticides

Fee collection authority exists under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1988, as amended by the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2022 (“PRIA-5”), which was part of the FY 2023 omnibus (P.L. 117-328) passed in December 2022. PRIA-5 reauthorizes these fee authorities through fiscal year 2027 and adjusts fee amounts for certain registration activities.

- **Pesticides Maintenance Fee (7 U.S.C. §136a-1(i))**

The Maintenance Fee provides funding for the registration review programs and a certain percentage supports the processing of applications not covered by a fee table under Section 33(b)(3)(B). PRIA-5 reauthorizes collection of this fee through FY 2027 and raises the collection target by \$11 million to an average collection of \$42 million over five years of PRIA-5 authorization.

- **Enhanced Registration Services (7 U.S.C. §136w-8(b))**

Entities seeking to register pesticides for use in the United States pay a fee at the time the registration action request is submitted to EPA, setting specific timeframes for the registration decision service. This process has introduced new pesticides to the market more quickly. PRIA-5 reauthorizes collection of these fees through FY 2027 and adjusts fee amounts for certain types of registrations. In FY 2027, EPA expects to collect approximately \$22 million from this fee program.

Current Fees: Other

- **Clean Air Part 71 Operating Permits Program**

Title 40 CFR Part 71 § 71.9 authorizes and establishes requirements for the Clean Air Part 71 program - a comprehensive Federal air quality operating permit program for air pollution control agencies that do not have a delegated Title V program on charging and collecting user fees, as required by Section 502(b)(3) of the Clean Air Act. All sources subject to the operating permit requirements of Title V shall have a permit to operate that assures compliance with all applicable requirements. The owners or operators shall pay annual fees that are sufficient to cover the permit program costs, in accordance with the procedures described in this section.

- **Fees for the Administration of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)**

Section 26 of TSCA authorizes EPA to collect fees to offset approximately, but not more than, 25 percent of the Agency’s costs for implementing TSCA sections 4, 5, 6, and relevant information management activities under section 14. The TSCA Fee program is administered by the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, including the issuance of the final amendments to the TSCA Fee

Rule, *Fees for the Administration of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)* (89 FR 12961), in February 2024. Fees are charged for certain fee-triggering activities: issuance of Test Orders, Test Rules and Enforceable Consent Agreements under TSCA section 4; submission of Pre-Manufacturing Notices, Significant New Use Notices and Microbial Commercial Activity Notices and certain submissions for exemptions under TSCA section 5; and development of EPA-Initiated Risk Evaluations and Manufacturer-Requested Risk Evaluations (MRREs) under TSCA section 6.

The 2024 Fees Rule significantly increased the fees for both new and existing chemical reviews. While the recent updates to the EPA's cost estimate and associated fees are significantly higher than they were previously; they are still within the bounds provided by Congress and the increased fees will support the TSCA new chemical and existing chemical programs. EPA continues to identify ways to work more efficiently, aligning resources to support these regulatory programs, utilizing resources more effectively and driving to complete the reviews of new and existing chemicals within the timeframes allowed by TSCA. This means faster and better protection for Americans and the environment and a predictable regulatory process for industry. EPA updated its estimate of implementation costs in the 2024 final rulemaking to more accurately account for the full costs of administering TSCA, as directed by Congress. The final rule estimated fee collection of approximately \$36.7 million each year. In FY 2026, EPA's fee collection will include fees for the EPA-initiated risk evaluations for five High Priority Substances designated in December 2024.

TSCA fees collected from the start of FY 2019 through FY 2024 totaled \$49.6 million, or about \$8.3 million per year. EPA collected \$2.74 million in fee revenue in FY 2019 from Section 5 submissions. In FY 2020, the Agency collected \$3.03 million in fee revenue from Section 5 submissions as well as \$2.5 million from two Section 6 MRREs for chemicals within the TSCA Work Plan (Di-isodecyl Phthalate [DIDP] and Diisononyl Phthalate [DINP]). In FY 2021, the Agency collected \$28.6 million: \$3.3 million from Section 5, \$24.05 million from 19 of the 20 Section 6 EPA-Initiated Risk Evaluations, and \$1.25 million from one Section 6 MRRE for a TSCA Work Plan chemical (Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]). (The Agency invoiced \$88.2 thousand for Section 4 Test Orders in FY 2020 and FY 2021 but did not start receiving submissions until FY 2022.) Because nearly \$17 million of the collections for the 19 Section 6 Risk Evaluations was not due to be paid until September 2, 2021, those funds were not accessible to EPA until early FY 2022. In FY 2022, EPA collected approximately \$5.1 million (\$1.46 million from the remaining Section 6 EPA-Initiated Risk Evaluations invoices, \$3.5 million from Section 5 submissions, and \$88.2 thousand from invoiced Section 4 Test Order submissions). In FY 2023, EPA collected \$3.51 million (\$3.42 million in Section 5 submissions, \$0.09 million from Section 4 Test Order invoices). In FY 2024, EPA collected \$4.2 million (\$4.2 million in Section 5 submissions, \$35 thousand from section 4 Test Order invoices). In FY 2025, EPA collected \$5.9 million in Section 5 submissions. In FY 2026, EPA estimates to collect \$16 million. In FY 2027, EPA anticipates collecting \$10.3 million.

- **Motor Vehicle and Engine Compliance Program Fee**

This fee is authorized by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and is administered by the Office of Transportation and Air Quality. Fee collections for manufacturers of light-duty vehicles, light- and heavy-duty trucks, and motorcycles began in August 1992. In 2004, EPA promulgated a rule that updated existing fees and established fees for newly regulated vehicles and engines. The fees

established for new compliance programs also are paid by manufacturers of heavy-duty and non-road vehicles and engines, including large diesel and gas equipment (earthmovers, tractors, forklifts, compressors, etc.), handheld and non-handheld utility engines (chainsaws, string trimmers, leaf blowers, lawn mowers, tillers, etc.), marine (boat motors, watercraft, jet-skis), locomotive, aircraft and recreational vehicles (off-road motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles) for in-use testing and certification. In 2009, EPA added fees for evaporative emissions requirements for non-road engines. EPA intends to apply certification fees to additional industry sectors as new programs are developed. In FY 2027, EPA expects to collect approximately \$26.8 million from this fee program based upon a projection of the original rulemaking cost study adjusted for inflation.

- **Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest**

The Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act (P. L. 112-195) provides EPA with the authority to establish a program to finance, develop, and operate a system for the electronic submission of hazardous waste manifests supported by user fees. In accordance with the Act, EPA established the e-Manifest program. EPA finalized the user fee rule, *Hazardous Waste Management System: User Fees for the Electronic Hazardous Waste Manifest System and Amendments to Manifest Regulations*, in December 2017, and the e-Manifest system launched in June 2018.

In FY 2027, EPA will continue to operate the e-Manifest system, and the Agency anticipates collecting and depositing approximately \$20 million in e-Manifest user fees into the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund. Based upon authority to collect and spend e-Manifest fees provided by Congress in annual appropriations bills, the fees will fully support the e-Manifest program, including the operation of the system, necessary program expenses, and future development costs.

- **WIFIA Program Fees**

The FY 2027 President's Budget requests authorization for the Administrator to collect and obligate fees established in accordance with Title V, subtitle C, sections 5029 and 5030 of Public Law 113-121, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WIFIA) of 2014. These funds shall be deposited in the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program Account and remain available until expended. WIFIA fee regulations were first promulgated in FY 2017. Fee revenue will be used to cover a portion of the costs of making secured loans, providing credit assistance, and servicing WIFIA credit instruments.

The requested WIFIA program fee expenditure authority would be in addition to the \$7.8 million requested for administrative and operations expenses. Fee revenue does not take the place of the request for WIFIA administration. The appropriated administrative level and the anticipated fee revenue are both needed to successfully implement the WIFIA program.

FY 2027 Administrator's Priorities Account

Funding for the Administrator's priorities are allocated by program project in the FY 2027 President's Budget with a total of \$2.352 million, including \$2.227 million in the Environmental and Program Management account and \$125 thousand in the Science and Technology account.

These funds, which are set aside for the Administrator's priorities, are used to address unforeseen issues that may arise during the year. These funds are used by the Administrator to support critical unplanned issues and the amounts shown in the table below will be reallocated as needed, in accordance with reprogramming limits.

FY 2027 Funding for Administrator's Priorities (Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	Program Project	FY 2027 Funding
EPM	Acquisition Management	\$75
EPM	Brownfields	\$88
EPM	Children and Other Sensitive Populations	\$25
EPM	Civil Enforcement	\$90
EPM	Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	\$38
EPM	Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$50
EPM	Compliance Monitoring	\$100
EPM	Criminal Enforcement	\$73
EPM	Drinking Water Programs	\$50
EPM	Exchange Network	\$38
EPM	Federal Stationary Source Regulation	\$50
EPM	Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$65
EPM	Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$75
EPM	Human Resources Management	\$75
EPM	Integrated Environmental Strategies	\$38
EPM	International Sources of Pollution	\$25
EPM	IT / Data Management	\$100
EPM	Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$50
EPM	Legal Advice: Support Program	\$33
EPM	LUST / UST	\$50
EPM	Marine Pollution	\$50
EPM	NEPA Implementation	\$50
EPM	Pesticides: Protect Environmental from Pesticide Risk	\$75
EPM	Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	\$75
EPM	Pesticides: Realize Value of Pesticide Availability	\$50
EPM	RCRA: Corrective Action	\$50
EPM	RCRA: Waste Management	\$85

Appropriation	Program Project	FY 2027 Funding
EPM	RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	\$25
EPM	Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	\$75
EPM	Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	\$38
EPM	Science Advisory Board	\$50
EPM	State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	\$50
EPM	Surface Water Protection	\$150
EPM	Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	\$88
EPM	TRI / Right to Know	\$38
EPM	Tribal – Capacity Building	\$25
EPM	Wetlands	\$65
S&T	Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$25
S&T	Research: Air and Energy	\$50
S&T	Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	\$50
Total		\$2,352

FY 2027 EPA Consolidations, Reorganizations, Realignment, or Other Transfer of Resources

In FY 2027, the Agency will continue to assess the effectiveness of its organizational structure and workforce and make additional changes as needed. Offices included in these reorganization plans are listed below.

Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA)

OECA plans to further realign staff in civil enforcement and to establish one or more separate organizational unit(s) within an existing office for emergency response and time-critical actions. These changes will ensure the proper coordination of legal and technical staff within headquarters and proper coordination with regional staff, streamline functional areas, and align staffing levels with Administration priorities.

Office of General Counsel (OGC)

OGC plans to consolidate the management of its program specialists under a single supervisor. Currently, program specialists are located across eight offices and report to different supervisors.

Office of International and Tribal Affairs (OITA)

OITA plans a functional reorganization that replaces outdated linear structures with a mission-aligned framework designed to strengthen leadership, accountability, and program execution across international and Tribal portfolios.

Regional Offices (Regions 1-10)

The Agency's regional offices plan to undertake reorganizations to improve staff-to-supervisor ratios by eliminating unnecessary supervisory positions and establishing a more streamlined leadership structure that aligns with current staffing levels and national program priorities. These organizational changes will affect all ten regional offices and are intended to enhance regional operations nationwide by ensuring employees are aligned with Agency priorities and core mission, and have access to appropriate supervision, guidance, and resources.

FY 2027 Estimated Cybersecurity Resources

NIST Framework Function¹⁵	NIST Capability	FY 2027 President's Budget¹⁶ <i>(Dollars in Millions)</i>
Govern	Authorization and Policy	\$12.77
	Insider Threat	\$0.10
	Standards Development and Propagation	\$0.38
	Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM) and Acquisitions Management	\$1.23
Govern Total		\$14.49
Identify	Data Categorization and Classification	\$0.02
	Mobile Device Management	\$1.79
	Research and Development	\$0.40
	System Security Testing and Analysis	\$3.46
	Other Identify Capabilities	\$0.27
Identify Total		\$5.93
Protect	Cloud Security	\$2.02
	Credentialing and Access Management	\$0.40
	Data Safeguarding	\$2.84
	Secure Data Transmission	\$2.36
	Secure Patch Management	\$3.19
	Security Log Management	\$2.61
	Security Training	\$0.14
	Trusted Internet Connections	\$0.65
	Zero Trust Network Architecture	\$1.81
	Other Protect Capabilities	\$1.98
Protect Total		\$18.00
Detect	Anti-Phishing and Malware Defense	\$0.10
	Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM)	\$14.70
	Counterintelligence	\$0.23
	Data Loss Prevention	\$0.92
	Endpoint Detection and Response	\$0.64
	Intrusion Prevention	\$0.68
	Non-CDM Information Security Continuous Monitoring (ISCM)	\$4.82
	Other Detect Capabilities	\$0.45

¹⁵ These estimates are presented using the National Institute of Standards and Technology Framework functions and capabilities. For more information, please see: <https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/CSWP/NIST.CSWP.29.pdf>.

¹⁶ Numbers may not add due to rounding.

NIST Framework Function¹⁵	NIST Capability	FY 2027 President's Budget¹⁶ <i>(Dollars in Millions)</i>
Detect Total		\$22.54
Respond	Incident Management and Response	\$0.42
	Incident Notification	\$0.11
	Prosecution and Investigation of Cyber Intrusions	\$0.06
	Other Respond Capabilities	\$1.61
Respond Total		\$2.20
Recover	Disaster Recovery	\$1.24
	Incident Recovery	\$2.10
	Other Recover Capabilities	\$1.14
Recover Total		\$4.48
Cybersecurity Total		\$67.63

FY 2027 STAG Categorical Program Grants
Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2025 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2026 Enacted Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2027 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Section 103	Air pollution control agencies as defined in Section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring and data collection activities in support of the PM _{2.5} monitoring network and associated program costs.	\$43,875	\$43,875	\$0
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Section 103	Air pollution control agencies as defined in Section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring and data collection activities in support of air toxics monitoring.	\$8,300	\$8,300	\$0
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Section 103	Air pollution control agencies as defined in Section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring procurement activities in support of the NAAQS.	\$4,970	\$4,970	\$0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2025 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2026 Enacted Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2027 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Tribal Air Quality Management	CAA, Sections 103 and 105; Tribal Cooperative Agreements (TCA) in annual Appropriations Acts.	Tribes; Intertribal Consortia; State/Tribal College or University	Conducting air quality assessment activities to determine a Tribe's need to develop a CAA program; Carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA and associated program costs; Supporting CAA training for federally-recognized Tribes.	\$11,331 Section 103 grants	\$12,300 Section 103 grants	\$12,300 Section 103 grants
				\$4,000 Section 105 grants	\$4,000 Section 105 grants	\$4,000 Section 105 grants
				Total: \$15,331	Total: \$16,300	Total: \$16,300
Radon	TSCA, Sections 10 and 306.	State Agencies, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in the development and implementation of programs for the assessment and mitigation of radon.	\$9,058	\$9,130	\$0
Multipurpose Grants	Annual Appropriations Acts; all other major environmental legislation including, but not limited to, CAA, CWA, SDWA, and CERCLA.	State Agencies, Tribes	Implementation of mandatory statutory duties delegated by EPA under pertinent environmental laws.	\$242	\$0	\$0
Water Pollution Control (Section 106)	FWPCA, as amended, Section 106; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Interstate Agencies	Develop and carry out surface and ground water pollution control programs, including NPDES permits, TMDLs, WQ standards, monitoring, and NPS control activities.	\$198,035	\$226,435	\$0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2025 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2026 Enacted Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2027 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Nonpoint Source (NPS – Section 319)	FWPCA, as amended, Section 319(h); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement EPA-approved state and Tribal nonpoint source management programs and fund projects as selected by the state.	\$142,178	\$175,250	\$0
Wetlands Program Development	FWPCA, as amended, Section 104 (b)(3); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Local Governments, Tribes, Interstate Organizations, Intertribal Consortia, Non-Profit Organizations	Develop new wetland programs or enhance and/or expand existing programs for the protection, management, and restoration of wetland resources.	\$4,884	\$14,104	\$0
Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	SDWA, Section 1443(a); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Provide assistance to implement and enforce National Primary Drinking Water Regulations to ensure the safety of the Nation's drinking water resources and to protect public health.	\$105,905	\$116,740	\$0
Underground Injection Control (UIC)	SDWA, Section 1443(b); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement and enforce regulations that protect underground sources of drinking water by controlling Class I-V underground injection wells.	\$11,384	\$12,294	\$12,294
Beaches Protection	BEACH Act of 2000; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Local Governments	Develop and implement programs for monitoring and notification of conditions for coastal recreation waters adjacent to beaches or similar points of access that are used by the public.	\$9,863	\$9,750	\$0
Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants	Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act § 3011; Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141).	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Develop and implement solid and hazardous waste programs.	\$100,038	\$101,500	\$0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2025 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2026 Enacted Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2027 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Brownfields	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA § 128(a)).	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Establish and enhance state and Tribal response programs which will survey and inventory brownfields sites; develop oversight and enforcement authorities to ensure response actions are protective of human health and the environment; develop ways for communities to provide meaningful opportunities for public participation; and develop mechanisms for approval of a cleanup plan and verification and certification that cleanup is complete.	\$46,607	\$46,250	\$0
Underground Storage Tanks (UST)	Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1976, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, § 2007(f); Energy Policy Act, § 9011.	States	Provide funding for States' underground storage tanks and to support direct UST implementation programs.	\$1,141	\$1,475	\$0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2025 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2026 Enacted Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2027 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Lead	TSCA, Sections 401-412.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Aid states, Tribes, territories, and the District of Columbia to develop and implement authorized lead-based paint abatement programs and authorized Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) programs. EPA directly implements these programs in all areas of the country that are not authorized to do so, and will continue to operate the Federal Lead-based Paint Program Database (FLPP) of trained and certified lead-based paint professionals.	\$14,458 404(g) State/ Tribal Certification \$1,750 404(g) Direct Implementation Total: \$16,208	\$13,300 404(g) State/ Tribal Certification \$1,700 404(g) Direct Implementation Total: \$15,000	\$0 404(g) State/ Tribal Certification \$0 404(g) Direct Implementation Total: \$0
Toxics Substances Compliance	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) § 28(a) and 404(g); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Federally Recognized Indian Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, and Territories of the U.S.	Assist in developing, maintaining, and implementing compliance monitoring programs for PCBs, asbestos, and Lead Based Paint. In addition, enforcement actions by: 1) the Lead Based Paint program and 2) States that obtained a "waiver" under the Asbestos program.	\$5,083	\$4,760	\$0
Pesticides Enforcement	FIFRA § 23(a)(1); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Federally Recognized Indian Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, and Territories of the U.S.	Assist with implementation of cooperative pesticide enforcement programs.	\$22,615	\$24,250	\$0
Pollution Prevention	Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, Section 6605; TSCA Section 10; FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Provide assistance to States and State entities (i.e., colleges and universities) and federally-recognized Tribes and intertribal consortia to deliver pollution prevention technical assistance to small and medium-sized businesses. A goal of the program is to assist businesses and industries with identifying improved environmental strategies and solutions for reducing waste at the source.	\$7,308	\$4,723	\$0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2025 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2026 Enacted Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2027 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Tribal General Assistance Program	Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act (42 U.S.C. § 4368b); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	Tribal Governments, Intertribal Consortia	Plan and develop Tribal environmental protection programs.	\$66,340	\$72,700	\$72,200
National Environmental Information Exchange Network (NEIEN, aka "the Exchange Network")	Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute).	States, U.S. Territories, Federally Recognized Tribes and Native Villages, Interstate Agencies, Tribal Consortia, Other Agencies with Related Environmental Information Activities.	Help States, Tribes, U.S. Territories, and intertribal consortia develop the information management and technology (IM/IT) capabilities they need to participate in the Exchange Network, to continue and expand data-sharing programs, and to improve access to environmental information.	\$9,039	\$9,500	\$0

062S. 2276 – Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act
Public Law No: 115-414, January 3, 2019

In accordance with the reporting requirements of the Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act, Agencies are to submit reports on outstanding recommendations in the annual budget submitted to Congress. This report includes Government Accountability Office (GAO), and EPA Office of Inspector General (OIG) recommendations issued up through February 28, 2025, that remained unimplemented for one year or more from the planned FY 2027 budget justification submission date.

For the FY 2027 budget justification, the EPA developed a report listing each open public recommendation for corrective action from the OIG and GAO, along with the implementation status of each recommendation.

The Act also requires a reconciliation between the Agency’s records of unimplemented recommendations and each OIG Semiannual Report to Congress (SAR). In cooperation with the EPA OIG, the Agency performs a reconciliation and validation process prior to publication of each SAR. The process ensures that Agency’s Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act reporting aligns with the SAR.

The Agency is reporting on:

- 79 open recommendations issued by the GAO between January 6, 2006, and February 28, 2025.
- 66 open recommendations issued by the EPA OIG between July 9, 2008, and February 28, 2025.

No recommendations were closed as unimplemented.

The information used to create this report is based on information retained the EPA’s Enterprise Audit Management System and the GAO’s recommendations database available on www.gao.gov. EPA consistently maintains one of the highest closure rates in the federal government on GAO’s recommendations issued four or more years ago, as noted in their annual letter to the Administrator, *Priority Open Recommendations: Environmental Protection Agency*.¹⁷

¹⁷ For additional information, please see: <https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-25-108095>.

GAO-IG Act, EPA Office of Inspector General Open Recommendations – As of January 22, 2026¹⁸

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
Evaluation of the EPA Office of Water’s Guidance to State Revolving Fund Programs for Implementing the Build America, Buy America Act Requirements	25-E-0016	2/19/2025	1. Develop and issue guidance that clarifies how to determine whether an item should be classified as a manufactured product and how to determine the cost of manufactured product components. The guidance should include other resources, such as job aids, examples, or flow charts.	The EPA will update the existing OW Implementation Memo and will provide further implementation assistance and resources to reflect the definition of manufactured products and the component cost test. The EPA will also provide additional supplemental Questions & Answers. Status: Underway but delayed due to significant staffing changes associated with the Deferred Resignation Program.	4/15/2026
Evaluation of the EPA Office of Water’s Guidance to State Revolving Fund Programs for Implementing the Build America, Buy America Act Requirements	25-E-0016	2/19/2025	2. Develop and issue guidance for documenting compliance with the Build America, Buy America Act requirements. The guidance should provide more detail on the potential consequences for noncompliance and include real world scenarios and other job aids or resources.	The EPA will update the Office of Water’s Implementation Memorandum to include recently developed resources, such as those that can be found on the EPA’s Build America, Buy America website and examples of consequences of non-compliance. The EPA will also meet with states via the Council of Infrastructure Financing Authorities to discuss challenges states are having with compliance determinations and outcomes. Status: Underway but delayed due to significant staffing changes associated with the Deferred Resignation Program.	4/15/2026

¹⁸ The EPA Corrective Action and Status column reflects the last status shared with the EPA IG and thus the organization names do not always reflect the most current reorganizations and name changes.

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
Evaluation of the EPA Office of Water’s Guidance to State Revolving Fund Programs for Implementing the Build America, Buy America Act Requirements	25-E-0016	2/19/2025	3. Develop and issue guidance that explains how the adjustment period waiver impacts multiyear projects.	The EPA will provide additional supplemental Questions & Answers on the EPA’s Build America, Buy America website to include further clarification on multi-year projects. Status: Underway but delayed due to significant staffing changes associated with the Deferred Resignation Program.	4/15/2026
Evaluation of the EPA Office of Water’s Guidance to State Revolving Fund Programs for Implementing the Build America, Buy America Act Requirements	25-E-0016	2/19/2025	4. Develop and issue clarifying guidance on the Build America, Buy America Act waiver request and determination process. The guidance should include job aids.	The Agency agrees to provide further implementation assistance and resources to clarify the waiver request process, including job aids, and will update outreach resources (such as trainings and presentations). Status: Underway but delayed due to significant staffing changes associated with the Deferred Resignation Program.	4/15/2026
Evaluation of the EPA Office of Water’s Guidance to State Revolving Fund Programs for Implementing the Build America, Buy America Act Requirements	25-E-0016	2/19/2025	3. Develop and issue guidance that explains how the adjustment period waiver impacts multiyear projects.	The EPA will provide additional supplemental Questions & Answers on the EPA’s Build America, Buy America website to include further clarification on multi-year projects. Status: Underway but delayed due to significant staffing changes associated with the Deferred Resignation Program.	4/15/2026
EPA Guidance Addresses Implementation Requirements for Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Emerging Contaminants Funding, but Clarification Is Needed Before More States Spend Funds	25-P-0015	2/12/2025	2. Provide supplemental guidance to the EPA regions and the state revolving fund managers on processing transfers between the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and Clean Water State Revolving Fund involving Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act funds to address emerging contaminants.	The Office of Water will work with the Office of Grants and Debarment and appropriate EPA Regional personnel to further clarify existing guidance on Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grant transfers. Most transfers occur in the summer, and this update will be ready to assist the EPA before the next typical transfer period. Status: On time.	3/31/2026

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
EPA Guidance Addresses Implementation Requirements for Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Emerging Contaminants Funding, but Clarification Is Needed Before More States Spend Funds	25-P-0015	2/12/2025	3. Provide additional training on the supplemental guidance to EPA regional and state agency staff in a timely manner.	The Office of Water will host a virtual meeting with the EPA Regions on capital grant transfer issues within a month after the revised transfer guidance for Recommendation 2 is released. Status: On time.	6/31/2026
The EPA Left \$20 Million Unawarded in the Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grants Program	25-P-0014	2/10/2025	1. Update the implementation guidance for the Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grants Program to include procedures to award and reallocate funds in a timely manner, and work with regions to accelerate the award of program funds.	The program office will continue to support the regional implementation of the program and encourage states to apply for their available funds in a timely manner. The program office will update the implementation guidance with clear procedures on reallocating unobligated allocations. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies.	3/31/2026

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
The EPA Left \$20 Million Unawarded in the Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grants Program	25-P-0014	2/10/2025	<p>2. Improve program reporting in the Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grants Program by:</p> <p>a. Completing the required report to Congress.</p> <p>b. Populating established data storage platforms with information to facilitate reporting on the program, such as that required by Congress.</p> <p>c. Establishing controls to ensure that in the future regions post all program grant files, including annual and final reports, to the appropriate established electronic mechanism.</p> <p>d. Updating the program implementation guidance to include electronic document storage requirements.</p>	The Agency agrees with the recommendation and will deliver the report to Congress (part a) and is making progress on parts 'b-d'. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies.	3/31/2026
The EPA Should Improve Monitoring of 2022 Clean School Bus Rebate Recipients' Use of Funds and Deployment of Buses and Infrastructure	25-P-0007	12/4/2024	<p>1. Develop and implement guidance for Clean School Bus Program personnel on reviewing Clean School Bus rebate recipients' use and management of rebate funds.</p>	The Agency plans to introduce semi-annual progress reports on Clean School Bus Rebate funding recipients. These progress reports would be similar in nature to the required reporting under the CSB Grant Program where funding recipients would provide information on project activities accomplished during the quarter and planned activities for the following quarter. The EPA has begun audits of the 2022 Clean School Bus Rebate recipients to further ensure that projects have been conducted in line with program guidance. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity.	5/30/2026

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
Inadequate Execution of the 7th DWINSA Lead Service Line Questionnaire Led to Flawed Data Being Used to Allot Lead Service Line Replacement Funds	25-E-0002	9/23/2024	1. Develop a process to identify unreliable lead service line data obtained from both the 7th Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment and future lead service line data collection efforts.	The EPA's planned process to identify potential unreliable lead service line data obtained from any future lead service line data collection efforts will be founded on the EPA's existing DWINSA internal controls, informed by the longstanding DWINSA Coordinator workgroup, and finalized under the 8th DWINSA. The EPA will document the planned QA process for 8th DWINSA before data collection occurs. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity.	3/31/2026
Inadequate Execution of the 7th DWINSA Lead Service Line Questionnaire Led to Flawed Data Being Used to Allot Lead Service Line Replacement Funds	25-E-0002	9/23/2024	3. If updates are necessary and appropriate based on the determination from Recommendation 2, adjust the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act lead service line allotments for fiscal year 2023 through fiscal year 2026 so that the allotted funds are commensurate with the lead-service-line-replacement needs of each state.	For the FY 2025 and FY 2026 allotments, the EPA will release the allotment memo for FY 2026 funds. Status: On track.	3/31/2026
The EPA Needs to Improve the Verification of Land-Use Controls at Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Corrective Action Facilities	24-E-0066	9/23/2024	4. Provide training to help regions and authorized states input and maintain land-use control data in RCRAInfo.	The Agency will develop and deliver training. Status: On track.	6/30/2026
The EPA Needs to Improve the Verification of Land-Use Controls at Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Corrective Action Facilities	24-E-0066	9/23/2024	5. Implement mechanisms to monitor land-use control status at the national level, such as annual reports from RCRAInfo that identify land-use controls that have not been verified at the minimum frequency to ensure they remain operational.	The Agency will develop an approach to monitor the status of land-use controls at the national level using RCRAInfo. Status: On track.	6/30/2026

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
State Program Deficiencies and Inadequate EPA Oversight of State Enforcement Contributed to the Drinking Water Crisis in Jackson, Mississippi	24-E-0055	8/12/2024	1. Assess the Mississippi State Department of Health sanitary survey program to verify that it has appropriate rules, mechanisms, and authorities to ensure that public water systems take necessary steps to address significant deficiencies outlined in sanitary survey reports, per 40 C.F.R. § 142.16.	Region 4 is overseeing the Mississippi State Department of Health implementation of their corrective actions and has requested additional corrective actions to address all recommendations. Region 4 has instituted monthly meetings to refine corrective actions, provide direct federal assistance with some program tasks, and track implementation progress. Status: On track.	12/31/2026
State Program Deficiencies and Inadequate EPA Oversight of State Enforcement Contributed to the Drinking Water Crisis in Jackson, Mississippi	24-E-0055	8/12/2024	3. Update the EPA’s Guidance Manual for Conducting Sanitary Surveys of Public Water Systems; Surface Water and Ground Water Under the Direct Influence (GWUDI) of Surface Water (April 1999) and the EPA’s How to Conduct a Sanitary Survey of Drinking Water Systems (August 2019) to include a sanitary survey checklist and a process for states to alert the EPA of public water systems with systemic issues, such as excessive distribution line breaks and frequent boil water notices, that individually may not rise to the level of a significant deficiency.	The Agency will update the EPA’s Guidance Manual for Conducting Sanitary Surveys of Public Water Systems; Surface Water and Ground Water Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water (April 1999), and the EPA’s How to conduct a Sanitary Survey of Drinking Water Systems (August 2019) to include a sanitary survey checklist and a process for states to alert the EPA of public water systems with systemic issues, such as excessive distribution line breaks and frequent boil water notices, that individually may not rise to the level of a significant deficiency. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity.	3/31/2026

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
State Program Deficiencies and Inadequate EPA Oversight of State Enforcement Contributed to the Drinking Water Crisis in Jackson, Mississippi	24-E-0055	8/12/2024	4. Verify that the Mississippi State Department of Health has procedures in place to ensure that water systems report compliance monitoring data to the state pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 141.90, to include verifying that the Mississippi Public Health Laboratory has appropriate procedures in place.	Region 4 is overseeing the Mississippi State Department of Health implementation of their corrective actions and has requested additional corrective actions to address all recommendations. Region 4 has instituted monthly meetings to refine corrective actions, provide direct federal assistance with some program tasks, and track implementation progress. Status: On track.	12/31/2026
State Program Deficiencies and Inadequate EPA Oversight of State Enforcement Contributed to the Drinking Water Crisis in Jackson, Mississippi	24-E-0055	8/12/2024	5. Train Mississippi State Department of Health personnel on using and entering data into the Safe Drinking Water Information System/State Version software.	Region 4 is working with the Mississippi State Department of Health to develop focus areas for training needs and plans to deliver and/or coordinate a combination of onsite and virtual trainings through 2025. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity.	5/1/2026
State Program Deficiencies and Inadequate EPA Oversight of State Enforcement Contributed to the Drinking Water Crisis in Jackson, Mississippi	24-E-0055	8/12/2024	6. Evaluate whether the Mississippi State Department of Health is implementing procedures for the enforcement of federal and state drinking water regulations. If the Mississippi State Department of Health is not implementing enforcement procedures as required by Safe Drinking Water Act section 1413, consider whether procedures for rescinding state primacy for water systems should be initiated.	Region 4 has requested additional corrective actions of the Mississippi State Department of Health to address all recommendations provided by the EPA. Status: On track.	12/31/2026

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
State Program Deficiencies and Inadequate EPA Oversight of State Enforcement Contributed to the Drinking Water Crisis in Jackson, Mississippi	24-E-0055	8/12/2024	7. Develop guidance on the applicability and use of the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act section 1442(b) grant authority to address public health in an emergency situation.	The Agency will develop guidance on the applicability and use of Safe Drinking Water Act section 1442(b) authority to the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act section 1442(b) grant authority to address public health in an emergency situation. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity.	3/31/2026
The EPA Did Not Ensure that Two of the Largest Air Oversight Agencies Identified and Inspected Potentially Significant Sources of Air Pollution.	24-P-0049	7/24/2024	7. In coordination with the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, determine a complete and accurate list of SM-80 sources in Texas and ensure that each Clean Air Act Stationary Source Compliance Monitoring Strategy plan includes a list of SM-80s along with an expected inspection date.	This recommendation is contingent upon the EPA determination in Recommendation 4. (Determine to what extent the Clean Air Act authorizes the EPA to require periodic identification and inspection of nonmajor stationary sources.) If determined that EPA has the authority and EPA deems it is appropriate to require TCEQ to develop a list of SM-80 sources, Region 6 in coordination with OECA, will work with TCEQ to develop a plan to determine a complete and accurate list of SM-80 sources and update their future CAA CMS plans to include these sources. Status: On track.	4/1/2026
The EPA Did Not Ensure that Two of the Largest Air Oversight Agencies Identified and Inspected Potentially Significant Sources of Air Pollution.	24-P-0049	7/24/2024	8. In coordination with the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance and the South Coast Air Quality Management District, confirm that California's South Coast Air Quality Management District's list of SM-80 sources is complete and accurate and ensure that the district reports SM 80 data in the EPA's data systems by August 2025.	Upon completing the clarification of the definition of synthetic-minor 80 sources, Region 9 will coordinate with the South Coast Air Quality Management District to receive a list of SM-80 sources in SCAQMD. Status: On track.	10/1/2026

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
<p>The EPA Did Not Ensure that Two of the Largest Air Oversight Agencies Identified and Inspected Potentially Significant Sources of Air Pollution.</p>	<p>24-P-0049</p>	<p>7/24/2024</p>	<p>9. Collect and review California’s South Coast Air Quality Management District’s Clean Air Act Stationary Source Compliance Monitoring Strategy plan by October 2026 and biennially thereafter and ensure that each plan includes a list of SM-80 sources along with an expected inspection date.</p>	<p>Region 9 will request that the plan be provided by October 1, 2026, and biennially thereafter and ensure the plan includes their identified synthetic-minor 80 sources. Status: On track.</p>	<p>10/1/2026</p>
<p>Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Grants Documented Most Achievements, but the EPA Could Improve Monitoring and Reporting</p>	<p>24-P-0043</p>	<p>6/3/2024</p>	<p>4. Submit the annual reports for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative to Congress as required by the Clean Water Act.</p>	<p>The Great Lakes National Program Office is committed to reporting progress made under the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and will continue to coordinate with the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations in providing the annual report to Congress as required under the Clean Water Act. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies.</p>	<p>6/30/2026</p>

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
The EPA Needs to Improve Institutional Controls at the American Creosote Works Superfund Site in Pensacola, Florida, to Protect Public Health and IIJA-Funded Remediation	24-E-0032	4/15/2024	3. Identify and work with amenable private property owners within Operable Unit 3 of the American Creosote Works Inc. (Pensacola Plant) Superfund site and appropriate local governments to establish restrictive covenants on contaminated private parcels to prevent the disturbance and removal of impacted soil. Restrictive covenants not only would protect the public but also could protect the \$5.4 million Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act-funded remediation by keeping hard surfaces and foundations in place over unremediated soil.	Upon completion of the remedial action in Operable Unit 3, the Region will determine where restrictive covenants may be necessary. The Region will identify and work with amenable property owners to establish restrictive covenants as needed. Status: On track.	9/30/2027
Multiple Factors Contributed to the Delay in Constructing Combined Sewer Overflow Tanks at the Gowanus Canal Superfund Site in New York City	24-P-0029	3/21/2024	1. Closely monitor combined sewer overflow tank construction progress at the Gowanus Canal Superfund site and take immediate action, including enforcement actions if appropriate, if New York City misses any future tank project milestones from the 2021 administrative order.	Region 2 will continue senior-level meetings with the City at least quarterly to assure continued attainment of the approved schedule, and rapid engagement in the case of potential missed milestones. EPA does not publicly discuss possible enforcement actions but will take actions necessary to ensure that the work is performed to the Agency's satisfaction. Status: On track.	3/31/2029

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
Multiple Factors Contributed to the Delay in Constructing Combined Sewer Overflow Tanks at the Gowanus Canal Superfund Site in New York City	24-P-0029	3/21/2024	2. Post on the EPA’s public website the milestones from the 2021 administrative order regarding the Gowanus Canal Superfund site, New York City’s progress towards completing these milestones, and any actions taken to ensure the city stays on schedule.	EPA will update the site’s Superfund Profile Page on EPA’s public website to include a link to information about the CSO tank construction activities. EPA will also use multiple tools to inform the public of actions taken to ensure the City stays on schedule, and any changes to the schedule that EPA authorizes. Status: On track.	3/31/2029
The EPA Needs to Determine Whether Seresto Pet Collars Pose an Unreasonable Risk to Pet Health	24-E-0023	2/29/2024	2. Implement standard operating procedures on how to conduct domestic animal risk assessments for the active ingredients in pet products to support pesticide registration review decisions.	The Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention (OCSPP) agrees to develop standard operating procedures to evaluate risk to pets from the active ingredients in pet products. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity.	3/15/2026
The EPA Needs to Determine Whether Seresto Pet Collars Pose an Unreasonable Risk to Pet Health	24-E-0023	2/29/2024	3. Implement a measurable standard to determine when a pet product poses unreasonable adverse effects in pets to support the pesticide registration review decision.	The OCSPP agrees to establish a methodology to determine when a pet product needs further investigation to ensure the product does not pose unreasonable adverse effects to pets and to include it in the SOP mentioned under Recommendation 2. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity. On track for completion by 3/15/26.	3/15/2026
The EPA Needs to Determine Whether Seresto Pet Collars Pose an Unreasonable Risk to Pet Health	24-E-0023	2/29/2024	5. Establish and implement an additional data requirement for the premarket clinical testing of pet products that is consistent with the Veterinary International Conference on Harmonization Guideline GL9, Good Clinical Practice.	The OCSPP will include steps in the SOP mentioned in Recommendation 2 to perform literature searches for pre-market clinical trials, which could include data generated for product registration in other countries. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity. On track for completion by 3/15/26.	3/15/2026

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
The EPA Needs to Determine Whether Seresto Pet Collars Pose an Unreasonable Risk to Pet Health	24-E-0023	2/29/2024	6. Assess what incident information is needed from registrants of pet products to determine when the EPA should take mitigation measures or other actions. Require pet product registrants to report that information to the EPA.	The OCSPP will develop a plan to require pet product registrants to report this incident information to the EPA. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity. On track for completion by 3/15/26.	3/15/2026
The EPA Needs to Determine Whether Seresto Pet Collars Pose an Unreasonable Risk to Pet Health	24-E-0023	2/29/2024	7 - Establish policies and procedures that result in consistent implementation of mitigation measures to address unreasonable adverse effects or conduct additional analysis to determine whether a pet product is causing unreasonable adverse effects.	The OCSPP agrees to establish policies and procedures that result in consistent implementation of mitigation measures, as appropriate, to address unreasonable adverse effects or conduct additional analysis to determine whether a pet product is causing unreasonable adverse effects, and to include this in the SOP mentioned under Recommendation 2. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity. On track for completion by 3/15/26.	3/15/2026
The EPA Must Improve Controls and Integrate Its Information System to Manage Fraud Potential in the Renewable Fuel Standard Program	23-P-0032	9/19/2023	7. Integrate key applications to reduce staff burden and to allow better oversight of Renewable Identification Number and Renewable Fuel Standard program requirements and engage the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance in the integration process to ensure all inspection and enforcement data needs are addressed in the integrated system.	The OAR plans to continue integration of the key registration and reporting systems with the EPA Moderated Transaction System to reduce staff burden and improve oversight as resources permit. Status: On track.	9/30/2028
The EPA's Residential Wood Heater Program Does Not Provide Reasonable Assurance that Heaters Are Properly Tested and Certified Before Reaching Consumers	23-E-0012	2/28/2023	4. Incorporate the EPA's certification test report expectations set forth in the April 2022 corrective action list into the 2023 revisions to the New Source Performance Standards for residential wood heaters.	These revisions will take place through rulemaking that involves a cross-agency workgroup. Status: On track.	11/30/2027

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
The EPA's Residential Wood Heater Program Does Not Provide Reasonable Assurance that Heaters Are Properly Tested and Certified Before Reaching Consumers	23-E-0012	2/28/2023	5. Develop and adopt an EPA cord wood test method that is supported by data to provide the public reasonable assurance that certified appliances meet emission standards.	The Agency agrees with this recommendation and is approaching the half-way mark of this effort. We must promulgate these through notice and comment rulemaking. Status: On track.	11/30/2027
The EPA's Residential Wood Heater Program Does Not Provide Reasonable Assurance that Heaters Are Properly Tested and Certified Before Reaching Consumers	23-E-0012	2/28/2023	6. Establish mechanisms to promote independence between emissions testing labs and third-party certifiers.	The Agency will incorporate changes to this paradigm in the rulemaking, per recommendation 4. In the interim we will continue our oversight of EPA Approved Test Laboratories and Third-Party Certifiers; sending letters requesting correction to processes and procedures, review of SOP's, and making sure to copy their ISO Accrediting body on the email. Status: On track.	11/30/2027
The EPA Needs to Improve the Transparency of Its Cancer-Assessment Process for Pesticides	22-E-0053	7/20/2022	1. Issue guidance on when and how to conduct the kinetically derived maximum dose approach in cancer-risk assessments for pesticides.	The Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention (OCSPP) will update the Office of Pesticide Programs public website to state that EPA will rely upon the kinetic guidance currently being developed by the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) as EPA's guidance on when and how to apply the kinetically-derived maximum dose approach in cancer risk assessments for pesticides. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies.	6/30/2026

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
The EPA Needs to Improve the Transparency of Its Cancer-Assessment Process for Pesticides	22-E-0053	7/20/2022	9. Issue specific criteria requiring external peer review of Office of Pesticide Programs' risk assessments that use scientifically or technically novel approaches or that are likely to have precedent setting influence on future risk assessments, in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget's Final Information Quality Bulletin for Peer Review.	OCSPP will develop a Standard Operating Procedure to determine when an external peer review is required for assessments using scientifically or technically novel approaches or likely to have precedent-setting influence. This guidance will be used to ensure consistency in the external peer review process across OSCPP. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies.	3/31/2026
Brownfields Program-Income Monitoring Deficiencies Persist Because the EPA Did Not Complete All Certified Corrective Actions	22-P-0033	3/31/2022	1. Develop a policy and implement procedures to reduce the balances of available program income and establish a time frame for recipients to use or return the funds to the EPA.	The EPA will work to maximize the number of older closeout agreements with consistent national closeout terms and conditions, as their workload allows. The Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization (OBLR) will request that the regions attempt initial contact with Revolving Land Fund recipients of older closeout agreements who do not have an open Revolving Land Fund grant by the provided completion date to begin the renegotiation process. However, EPA cannot unilaterally modify older closeout agreements and will need to work with these recipients on bilateral agreements to incorporate the FY 2022 closeout agreements. Status: On track.	9/30/2027

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
Brownfields Program- Income Monitoring Deficiencies Persist Because the EPA Did Not Complete All Certified Corrective Actions	22-P-0033	3/31/2022	5. Expand existing guidance to include a deadline for post-closeout annual report submission.	This action has been completed for closeout agreements executed after June 2021. For Revolving Land Fund recipients of older closeout agreements, OBLR will request that the regions attempt initial contact by the provided completion date to begin the renegotiation process. However, EPA cannot unilaterally modify older closeout agreements and will need to work with these recipients on bilateral agreements to incorporate the FY 2022 Closeout Agreement. Status: On track.	9/30/2027
EPA's Implementation of the Endocrine Disruption Screening Program	21-E-0186	7/28/2021	1. Issue Tier 1 test orders for each List 2 chemical or publish an explanation for public comment on why Tier 1 data are no longer needed to characterize a List 2 chemical's endocrine-disruption activity.	EPA provided its re-prioritization for EDSP when it issued the 2023 EDSP Near-Term Strategies, which communicated EPA's intent to focus on conventional pesticide active ingredients first and footnoted within its priority groupings those pesticide active ingredients which were on List 2. EPA has begun issuing data call-ins where data needs are identified and posts the status quarterly via the web. EPA has a separate, iterative public process for determining regulatory priorities and data needs for SDWA chemicals via the Contaminant Candidate List.	12/31/2026

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
EPA's Implementation of the Endocrine Disruption Screening Program	21-E-0186	7/28/2021	2. Determine whether the EPA should incorporate the Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program Tier 1 tests (or approved new approach methodologies) into the pesticide registration process as mandatory data requirements under 40 C.F.R. § 158 for all pesticide use patterns.	OCSPP will make a determination on the inclusion of the EDSP Tier 1 tests into the pesticide registration process as mandatory data requirement under 40 C.F.R. part 158 for all pesticide use patterns. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity.	3/31/2026
EPA's Implementation of the Endocrine Disruption Screening Program	21-E-0186	7/28/2021	3. Issue List 1–Tier 2 test orders for the 18 pesticides in which additional Tier 2 testing was recommended or publish an explanation for public comment on why this Tier 2 data are no longer needed to characterize the endocrine-disruption activity for each of these 18 pesticides.	OCSPP will make a determination on the need for List 1-Tier 2 data. OCSPP will also provide an explanation, which will be published for public comment, for any of the 18 pesticides for which it is determined that Tier 2 data is no longer needed. Following publication and comment, OCSPP will initiate the process to issue any Tier 2 test orders for List 1 determined to be needed. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity. On track for completion by 7/15/26.	7/15/2026
EPA's Implementation of the Endocrine Disruption Screening Program	21-E-0186	7/28/2021	4. Issue for public review and comment both the Environmental Fate and Effects Division's approach for the reevaluation of List 1–Tier 1 data and the revised List 1–Tier 2 wildlife recommendations.	OCSPP will issue for public review and comment any reevaluation of List 1–Tier 1 data and any revisions to the List 1–Tier 2 wildlife recommendations. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity. On track for completion by 3/31/26.	3/31/2026

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
EPA Oversight of Synthetic Minor Sources	21-P-0175	7/8/2021	1. Update Agency guidance on practical enforceability to more clearly describe how the technical accuracy of a permit limit should be supported and documented. In updating such guidance, the Office of Air and Radiation should consult and collaborate with the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, the Office of General Counsel, and the EPA regions.	OAR will update Agency guidance on the practical enforceability of limitations, including but not limited to EPA’s June 13, 1989, Guidance on Limiting Potential to Emit in New Source Permitting, to describe how the technical accuracy of a permit limit should be supported and documented. Specifically, the updated guidance will address the practical enforceability of limitations on potential to emit. In updating our guidance, we will consult and collaborate with the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, the Office of General Counsel, and the EPA regions. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity.	12/31/2025

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
EPA Oversight of Synthetic Minor Sources	21-P-0175	7/8/2021	<p>2. In consultation with the EPA regions, develop and implement an oversight plan to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An initial review of a sample of synthetic-minor-source permits in different industries that are issued by state, local, and tribal agencies to assess whether the permits adhere to EPA guidance on practical enforceability, including limits that are technically accurate; have appropriate time periods; and include sufficient monitoring, record-keeping, and reporting requirements. • A periodic review of a sample of synthetic-minor-source permits to occur, at a minimum, once every five years. • Procedures to resolve any permitting deficiencies identified during the initial and periodic reviews. 	<p>In consultation with EPA Regional offices, OAR will develop and implement an oversight plan in accordance with current statutory and EPA regulatory requirements and, as appropriate, including the specific elements identified. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity.</p>	12/31/2026

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
EPA Oversight of Synthetic Minor Sources	21-P-0175	7/8/2021	3. Assess recent EPA studies of enclosed combustion device performance and compliance monitoring and other relevant information during the next statutorily required review of 40 C.F.R Part 60 Subparts OOOO and OOOOa to determine whether revisions are needed to monitoring, record-keeping and reporting requirements for enclosed combustion devices to assure continuous compliance with associated limits and revise the regulatory requirements as appropriate.	OAR will assess EPA studies of enclosed combustion device performance and compliance monitoring and other relevant information during the next statutorily required review of 40 C.F.R part 60 subparts OOOO and OOOOa and determine whether revisions are needed to monitoring, record-keeping and reporting requirements for enclosed combustion devices to assure continuous compliance with associated limits and revise the regulatory requirements as appropriate. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity.	12/31/2026
EPA Oversight of Synthetic Minor Sources	21-P-0175	7/8/2021	4. Revise the Agency’s guidance to communicate its key expectations for synthetic-minor-source permitting to state and local agencies.	The Agency will revise its guidance to communicate its key expectations for synthetic-minor-source permitting to state and local agencies. This will include an expectation that synthetic minor permit terms and conditions ensure that the potential to emit of the source is less than the applicable major source threshold by meeting legal and practical enforceability criteria. Our work related to this recommendation may, at least in part, be integrated with the updated guidance on practical enforceability in response to OIG Recommendation 1. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity.	12/31/2026

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
EPA Oversight of Synthetic Minor Sources	21-P-0175	7/8/2021	5. Identify all state, local, and tribal agencies in which Clean Air Act permit program implementation fails to adhere to the public participation requirements for synthetic-minor-source permit issuance and take appropriate steps to assure the identified states adhere to the public participation requirements.	With EPA Regional office support, OAR will identify state, local and Tribal agencies whose program regulations, including but not limited to minor new source review and federally enforceable state operating permit program regulations and corresponding practices, do not meet the public participation requirements contained in the applicable EPA regulations, e.g., 40 CFR 51.161, and guidance with respect to synthetic minor source permitting. For the identified agencies, OAR will take appropriate corrective steps, which may include constructive, informal engagement. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity.	3/31/2026
EPA Deviated from Typical Procedures in its 2018 Dicamba Pesticide Registration Decision	21-E-0146	5/24/2021	3. Annually conduct and document training for all staff and senior managers and policy makers to affirm the office’s commitment to the Scientific Integrity Policy and principles and to promote a culture of scientific integrity.	Complete the fifth annual Scientific integrity training by March 31, 2026. OCSPP is working with OASES to develop the 2025 training and deliver it during 2026. The delayed training for 2025 will be presented in Feb 2026, so it seems reasonable to do the OCSPP-specific 2026 training later in the year.	3/31/2026

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
EPA Should Conduct New Residual Risk and Technology Reviews for Chloroprene- and Ethylene Oxide- Emitting Source Categories to Protect Human Health	21-P-0129	5/6/2021	2. Conduct new residual risk reviews for Group I polymers and resins that cover neoprene production, synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry, polyether polyols production, commercial sterilizers, and hospital sterilizers using the new risk values for chloroprene and ethylene oxide and revise the corresponding National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, as needed.	OAR commits to conduct appropriate reviews to ensure that the standards for neoprene production, synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry, polyether polyols production, and commercial sterilizers continue to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health and that the standards for hospital sterilizers provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity.	3/31/2026
EPA Should Conduct New Residual Risk and Technology Reviews for Chloroprene and Ethylene Oxide-Emitting Source Categories to Protect Human Health	21-P-0129	5/6/2021	3. Revise National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for chemical manufacturing area sources to regulate ethylene oxide and conduct a residual risk review to ensure that the public is not exposed to unacceptable risks.	OAR plans to first evaluate EtO emissions from the source category, and if EtO emissions present a public health concern (i.e., by considering risk information), will regulate EtO in the CMAS rule. Status: On track.	9/30/2028
EPA Should Conduct New Residual Risk and Technology Reviews for Chloroprene and Ethylene Oxide-Emitting Source Categories to Protect Human Health	21-P-0129	5/6/2021	4. Conduct overdue technology reviews for Group I polymers and resins that cover neoprene production, synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry, commercial sterilizers, hospital sterilizers, and chemical manufacturing area sources, which are required to be completed at least every eight years by the Clean Air Act.	OAR plans to conduct overdue technology reviews for commercial sterilizers, hospital sterilizers, Group I polymers and resins, synthetic organic chemical manufacturing, and chemical plant area sources. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity.	3/31/2026

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
Improved Review Processes Could Advance EPA Regions 3 and 5 Oversight of State-Issued National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits	21-P-0122	4/21/2021	2. Review the modified National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System mining permits issued by West Virginia based on the 2019 revisions to its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program to determine whether the permits contain effluent limits for ionic pollution and other pollutants that are or may be discharged at a level that causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard, as required by Clean Water Act regulations. If a permit lacks required effluent limits, take appropriate action to address such deficiencies.	Develop scope of work for the project. Review data generated from permits with conditions applied as a result of the guidance to determine permits' impact on water quality and whether the assumptions underlying that guidance are supported. Where the data shows implementation of guidance is not effective in protecting water quality, provide recommendations to WVDEP and work with WVDEP to modify guidance as appropriate. Using information from data and process analysis, we will take this information into account as we review draft permits that apply WVDEP guidance and provide comment as appropriate. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies.	5/31/2026
EPA Needs to Substantially Improve Oversight of Its Military Leave Processes to Prevent Improper Payments	21-P-0042	12/28/2020	3. Establish and implement internal controls that will allow the Agency to monitor compliance with applicable laws, federal guidance, and Agency policies, including periodic internal audits of all military leave, to verify that (a) charges by reservists are correct and supported and (b) appropriate reservist differential and military offset payroll audit calculations are being requested and performed.	The OMS will conduct periodic human capital audits to ensure compliance with the updated military leave policy, and the OCFO will work with the Interior Business Center, the EPA's payroll provider, to ensure the necessary timecard corrections identified by the OMS periodic audit were made by the employee and approved by the supervisor in accordance with agency policy. The OCFO will provide a report to the OMS confirming timecard corrections identified by the OMS periodic audit were made by the employee and approved by the supervisor for the OMS to distribute to the appropriate offices. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies.	1/30/2026

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
EPA Needs to Substantially Improve Oversight of Its Military Leave Processes to Prevent Improper Payments	21-P-0042	12/28/2020	4. Require reservists to correct, and supervisors to approve, military leave time charging errors in PeoplePlus that have been identified during the audit or as part of the Agency's actions related to Recommendations 5 and 6.	The OCFO will work with the Agency's payroll provider to confirm the necessary time charging errors identified in the audit were corrected by the employee and approved by the supervisor; and the OCFO will then provide a report to the OMS confirming the necessary time charging errors identified in the audit were corrected by the employee and approved by the supervisor for the OMS to distribute to the appropriate offices. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies.	10/1/2026
EPA Needs to Substantially Improve Oversight of Its Military Leave Processes to Prevent Improper Payments	21-P-0042	12/28/2020	5. Recover the approximately \$11,000 in military pay related to unsupported 5 U.S.C. § 6323(a) military leave charges, unless the Agency can obtain documentation to substantiate the validity of the reservists' military leave.	For any unsupported leave charges, the OMS will coordinate with the Interior Business Center (IBC), the Agency's payroll provider, to initiate the process to recover the military pay, and where applicable, the OCFO will recover any unsupported leave charges for out-of-service debt. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies.	11/30/2026
EPA Needs to Substantially Improve Oversight of Its Military Leave Processes to Prevent Improper Payments	21-P-0042	12/28/2020	6. Submit documentation for the reservists' military leave related to the approximately \$118,000 charged under 5 U.S.C. § 6323(b) to the EPA's payroll provider so that it may perform payroll audit calculations and recover any military offsets that may be due.	The OMS will work with the EPA's programs and regions to collect documentation related to the identified military leave charges. For any unsupported leave charges, the OMS will coordinate with the IBC to initiate the process to recover any military offsets. The OCFO will recover any unsupported leave charges for out-of-service debt. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies.	11/30/2026

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
EPA Needs to Substantially Improve Oversight of Its Military Leave Processes to Prevent Improper Payments	21-P-0042	12/28/2020	7. Identify the population of reservists who took unpaid military leave pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 5538 and determine whether those reservists are entitled to receive a reservist differential. Based on the results of this determination, take appropriate steps to request that the EPA’s payroll provider perform payroll audit calculations to identify and pay the amounts that may be due to reservists.	The OCFO will provide the OMS with the population of reservists charging military leave. the OCFO will coordinate with the IBC on the amounts due. this population to determine which items need to be provided to the IBC for audit calculation of whether military offsets were paid accurately. For amounts due to reservists who are no longer EPA employees, the OCFO will coordinate with the IBC on the amounts due. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies.	4/1/2027
EPA Needs to Substantially Improve Oversight of Its Military Leave Processes to Prevent Improper Payments	21-P-0042	12/28/2020	8. For the time periods outside of the scope of our audit (pre-January 2017 and post-June 2019), identify the population of reservists who charged military leave under 5 U.S.C. § 6323(b) or 6323(c), and determine whether military offset was paid by the reservists. If not, review reservists’ military documentation to determine whether payroll audit calculations are required. If required, request that the EPA’s payroll provider perform payroll audit calculations to identify and recover military offsets that may be due from the reservists under 5 U.S.C. §§ 6323 and 5519.	The OCFO will provide the OMS with the population of reservists charging military leave. The OMS will conduct a review of this population to determine which items need to be provided to the IBC for audit calculation of whether military offsets were paid accurately. For any unsupported leave charges, the OMS will coordinate with the IBC to initiate the process to recover any military offsets. The OCFO will recover any unsupported leave charges for out-of- service debt. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies.	5/31/2027

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
EPA Needs to Substantially Improve Oversight of Its Military Leave Processes to Prevent Improper Payments	21-P-0042	12/28/2020	9. Report all amounts of improper payments resulting from paid military leave for inclusion in the annual Agency Financial Report, as required by the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019.	The OCFO will report any paid military leave amounts identified as an improper payment(s) within the annual Agency Financial Report for the applicable fiscal year; and the OCFO also will perform an internal control review on military leave pay during the FY 2021 A-123 Internal Review period and report any identified improper payment amounts in the FY 2021 Annual Financial Report. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies.	12/1/2027
Further Efforts Needed to Uphold Scientific Integrity Policy at EPA	20-P-0173	5/20/2020	6. In coordination with the assistant administrator for Mission Support, complete the development and implementation of the electronic clearance system for scientific products across the Agency.	OMS, ORD Office of Scientific Information Management (OSIM), and the Scientific Integrity Committee will coordinate to complete modification and Agency-wide implementation of ORD's Scientific & Technical Information Clearance System to an agency-wide electronic clearance system for scientific products across the Agency. The system will be consistent with the Scientific Integrity Policy and our Best Practices document and with the Agency's Plan to Increase Access to the Results of EPA-Funded Scientific Research. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies.	6/30/2026
Further Efforts Needed to Uphold Scientific Integrity Policy at EPA	20-P-0173	5/20/2020	7. With the assistance of the Scientific Integrity Committee, finalize and release the procedures for addressing and resolving allegations of a violation of the Scientific Integrity Policy, and incorporate the procedures into scientific integrity outreach and training materials.	The Agency will release the Procedures document. It will be posted on the Agency's website. The Scientific Integrity Program will create and release appropriate outreach materials to ensure EPA employees and their managers understand these procedures. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies.	6/30/2026

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
Further Efforts Needed to Uphold Scientific Integrity Policy at EPA	20-P-0173	5/20/2020	8. With the assistance of the Scientific Integrity Committee, develop and implement a process specifically to address and resolve allegations of Scientific Integrity Policy violations involving high-profile issues or senior officials, and specify when this process should be used.	EPA will amend the procedures document referenced in recommendation 7, to include a process to adjudicate allegations of Scientific Integrity Policy violations involving high-profile issues or senior officials in the Agency for which the Scientific Integrity Official or Scientific Integrity Committee does not feel it can adequately adjudicate via existing procedures and include an indicator for when the process should be used. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies.	6/30/2026
Pesticide Registration Fee, Vulnerability Mitigation and Database Security Controls for EPA's FIFRA and PRIA Systems Need Improvement	19-P-0195	6/21/2019	2. Complete the actions and milestones identified in the Office of Pesticide Programs' PRIA Maintenance Fee Risk Assessment document and associated plan regarding the fee payment and refund posting processes.	OCSPP's Office of Pesticide Programs will complete the actions and milestones identified in the Office of Pesticide Programs' Pesticide Registration Improvement Act Maintenance Fee Risk Assessment document and associated plan regarding the fee payment and refund posting processes. This action is completed pending documentation review.	3/31/2026
EPA Needs to Evaluate the Impact of the Revised Agricultural Worker Protection Standard on Pesticide Exposure Incidents	18-P-0080	2/15/2018	1. The Assistant Administrator for Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention, in coordination with the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, shall develop and implement a methodology to evaluate the impact of the revised Agricultural Worker Protection Standard on pesticide exposure incidents among target populations.	OCSPP will: (1) collect and review data related to the extent to which agricultural workers obtain knowledge through trainings; (2) collect and review incident data; and (3) after reviewing training and incident data, analyze the need to collect additional information to help evaluate the impact of the revised Worker Protection Standard. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity but on track for completion by 3/31/26.	3/31/2026

OIG Report Title	OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Completion Date
Making Better Use of Stringfellow Superfund Special Accounts	08-P-0196	7/9/2008	2. Reclassify or transfer to the Trust Fund, as appropriate, \$27.8 million (plus any earned interest less oversight costs) of the Stringfellow special accounts in annual reviews, and at other milestones including the end of fiscal year 2010, when the record of decision is signed, and the final settlement is achieved.	The EPA retains the funds in reserve because final clean-up figures have not been established. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies.	9/30/2026

GAO-IG Act, Government Accountability Office Open Recommendations – As of January 22, 2026¹⁹

Report Title	GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
New Chemicals Program: EPA Needs a Systematic Process to Better Manage and Assess Performance	GAO-25-106839	1/22/2025	The Administrator of EPA should ensure that NCD, as it finalizes its strategic plan, addresses relevant key practices for managing and assessing the New Chemicals Program, including involving stakeholders and identifying resources. (Recommendation 1)	Implementation is underway. OPPT's New Chemicals Division (NCD) is actively working with OCSPP senior leadership to complete the division's strategic plan, with the goal of finalizing this plan in FY2026.
New Chemicals Program: EPA Needs a Systematic Process to Better Manage and Assess Performance	GAO-25-106839	1/22/2025	The Administrator of EPA should ensure NCD implements a systematic process that aligns the division's performance management approach with key management and assessment practices. (Recommendation 2)	Implementation is underway. OPPT's New Chemicals Division (NCD) is actively working with OCSPP senior leadership to complete the division's strategic plan, with the goal of finalizing this plan in FY2026.
Textile Waste: Federal Entities Should Collaborate on Reduction and Recycling Efforts	GAO-25-107165	12/12/2024	The Administrator of EPA, in conjunction with NIST, OSTP, NSF, and the U.S. Departments of State and Energy, should establish an interagency mechanism to coordinate federal efforts on textile circularity, reducing textile waste, and advancing textile recycling in the US. This interagency mechanism should identify and involve federal participants and should consider leading collaboration practices, including clearly defining common outcomes and identifying data and resource needs. (Recommendation 1)	White House Office of Science and Technology Policy responded to this recommendation on behalf of all executive branch agencies. EPA will continue to work with OSTP and other agencies to explore appropriate mechanisms for integrating multi-agency research and development and science and technology efforts around textile waste and recycling, as well as exploring appropriate mechanisms for operational and programmatic Federal approaches to textile waste and recycling.
Textile Waste: Federal Entities Should Collaborate on Reduction and Recycling Efforts	GAO-25-107165	12/12/2024	The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Land and Emergency Management should identify and communicate federal financial resources (such as grants and other funding opportunities) and assistance that are available to encourage and support efforts by states, local governments, and organizations to reduce textile waste and advance textile recycling. (Recommendation 7)	The Agency requested closure of this recommendation. The EPA will continue to update the Agency's website when there is additional information to share.

¹⁹ The GAO Recommendation column reflects the last status shared with the GAO and thus the organization names do not always reflect the most current reorganizations and name changes.

Report Title	GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
Small Business Research Programs: Agencies Identified Foreign Risks, but Some Due Diligence Programs Lack Clear Procedures	GAO-25-107402	11/21/2024	The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should ensure that the SBIR/STTR program office and the Office of National Security develop and document agreed-upon procedures for requesting analytical support and sharing information—including classified information, as applicable—to support due diligence reviews. (Recommendation 1)	This recommendation is fully implemented. The Agency requested closure of the recommendation and GAO confirmed it is in process.
Hazardous Waste: EPA Should Take Additional Actions to Encourage Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities to Manage Climate Risks	GAO-25-106253	11/14/2024	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Land and Emergency Management should develop and provide training and technical assistance to help EPA regions and authorized states implement recent guidance on using existing authorities and requirements to manage climate risks to TSDFs. (Recommendation 1)	Corrective actions are fully implemented. The Agency requested closure of the recommendation.
Hazardous Waste: EPA Should Take Additional Actions to Encourage Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities to Manage Climate Risks	GAO-25-106253	11/14/2024	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Land and Emergency Management should use its upcoming rulemaking to seek feedback from authorized states, TSDFs, and other stakeholders to assess whether its recent guidance is sufficient or revising regulations would be necessary to clarify requirements for managing climate risks to TSDFs. (Recommendation 2)	Implementation of these actions in the Permitting Updates Proposed Rule has been extended due to new agency priorities. The anticipated completion date is revised to December 31, 2026.
Hazardous Waste: EPA Should Take Additional Actions to Encourage Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities to Manage Climate Risks	GAO-25-106253	11/14/2024	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance should issue guidance to clarify RCRA authorities and requirements for managing climate risks to TSDFs as part of authorized states' and EPA regions' RCRA compliance and enforcement efforts. (Recommendation 3)	As RCRA national policy requirements or regulations are updated to address natural hazards risk management, the EPA will consider updating enforcement and compliance guidance, and related training, accordingly and develop metrics in alignment with current agency priorities.
Hazardous Waste: EPA Should Take Additional Actions to Encourage Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities to Manage Climate Risks	GAO-25-106253	11/14/2024	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Land and Emergency Management, in consultation with EPA regional offices, should develop and implement monitoring metrics and assess whether and how authorized states and TSDFs are managing climate risks to TSDFs in RCRA permitting and oversight efforts. (Recommendation 4)	Implementation of this recommendation is underway with completion anticipated for May 2027.

Report Title	GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
Hazardous Waste: EPA Should Take Additional Actions to Encourage Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities to Manage Climate Risks	GAO-25-106253	11/14/2024	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, in consultation with EPA regional offices, should develop and implement monitoring metrics and assess whether and how authorized states and TSDFs are managing climate risks to TSDFs in RCRA compliance monitoring and enforcement efforts. (Recommendation 5)	As RCRA national policy requirements or regulations are updated to address natural hazards risk management, the EPA will consider updating enforcement and compliance guidance, and related training, accordingly and develop metrics in alignment with current agency priorities.
Hazardous Waste: EPA Should Take Additional Actions to Encourage Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities to Manage Climate Risks	GAO-25-106253	11/14/2024	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Land and Emergency Management, together with other relevant EPA offices and EPA regions, should assess the current RCRA TSDF standards and requirements to determine if they will be sufficient to manage climate risks and, if one or more of them need to be updated to ensure they remain protective of human health and the environment, develop a plan for any revisions or updates. (Recommendation 6)	Implementation of these actions in the Permitting Updates Proposed Rule has been extended due to new agency priorities. The anticipated completion date is revised to December 31, 2026.
Hazardous Waste: EPA Should Take Additional Actions to Encourage Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities to Manage Climate Risks	GAO-25-106253	11/14/2024	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Land and Emergency Management should issue guidance to EPA regions, authorized states, and TSDFs on how to manage climate change risks as part of RCRA program permitting efforts for TSDFs and identify or provide related data, training, or tools. (Recommendation 7)	Corrective actions are fully implemented. The Agency requested closure of the recommendation.
Hazardous Waste: EPA Should Take Additional Actions to Encourage Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities to Manage Climate Risks	GAO-25-106253	11/14/2024	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance should issue guidance to EPA regions, authorized states, and TSDFs on how to manage climate change risks as part of RCRA program compliance and enforcement efforts for TSDFs and identify or provide related data, training, or tools. (Recommendation 8)	As RCRA national policy requirements or regulations are updated to address natural hazards risk management, the EPA will consider updating enforcement and compliance guidance, and related training, accordingly and develop metrics in alignment with current agency priorities.

Report Title	GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
Hazardous Waste: EPA Should Take Additional Actions to Encourage Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities to Manage Climate Risks	GAO-25-106253	11/14/2024	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Land and Emergency Management, together with other relevant EPA offices and regions, should identify and communicate additional financial resources and assistance from federal resilience funding sources that may be available to authorized states and TSDFs. (Recommendation 9)	Implementation of this recommendation is underway with completion anticipated for May 2027.
IT Portfolio Management: OMB and Agencies Are Not Fully Addressing Selected Statutory Requirements	GAO-25-107041	11/14/2024	The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should direct its agency CIO to work with OMB to ensure that annual reviews of their IT portfolio are conducted in conjunction with the Federal CIO and the Chief Operating Officer or Deputy Secretary (or equivalent), as prescribed by FITARA. (Recommendation 35)	The Agency is working with OMB guidance to implement this recommendation.
Persistent Chemicals: Additional EPA Actions Could Help Public Water Systems Address PFAS in Drinking Water	GAO-24-106523	9/24/2024	The Administrator of EPA should publish a Small Entity Compliance Guide for the PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Regulation as soon as is feasible, to best support small public water systems preparing to comply with the PFAS maximum contaminant levels by April 2029. (Recommendation 1)	EPA continues to develop the Small Entity Compliance Guide. EPA intends to release the guide after making modifications to the original NPDWR to ensure the guide and updated regulations are consistent.
Persistent Chemicals: Additional EPA Actions Could Help Public Water Systems Address PFAS in Drinking Water	GAO-24-106523	9/24/2024	The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Water should, in consultation with partners from Tribes, states, regional offices, and outside organizations, identify barriers public water systems experience obtaining federal funding to address PFAS contamination and assess how best to disseminate information on such funding potentially available to these systems. (Recommendation 2)	As stated in its May 14, 2025, press release, EPA intends to initiate enhanced outreach to water systems, in rural and small communities, through EPA's new PFAS OUTreach Initiative (PFAS OUT). EPA has begun this project, with next steps to launch a PFAS OUT website later this month. EPA considers launching the website to be the concluding step to address this recommendation and will request audit closeout once this step has been completed.
Persistent Chemicals: Additional EPA Actions Could Help Public Water Systems Address PFAS in Drinking Water	GAO-24-106523	9/24/2024	The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Water should establish a time frame for issuing additional planned resources such as fact sheets and templates to help public water systems communicate with customers about PFAS health risks. (Recommendation 3)	The EPA developed extensive risk communication materials, including fact sheets and a communication toolkit to help public water systems communicate with customers. Additionally, to support risk communication, the EPA published health effects language that systems must use in public notifications and consumer confidence reports when the system has Maximum Contaminant Level violations.

Report Title	GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
Persistent Chemicals: Additional EPA Actions Could Help Public Water Systems Address PFAS in Drinking Water	GAO-24-106523	9/24/2024	The Assistant Administrators of EPA's Office of Water and Office of Land and Emergency Management should summarize and consolidate existing regulations, policy, and guidance relevant to the disposal of PFAS-contaminated waste into a straightforward resource for public water systems. (Recommendation 4)	The EPA intends to provide more frequent updates to the PFAS Destruction and Disposal Guidance as the Agency continues to assess the effectiveness of available treatment technologies.
Cloud Computing: Agencies Need to Address Key OMB Procurement Requirements	GAO-24-106137	9/10/2024	The Administrator of EPA should ensure that the CIO of EPA updates guidance to put a cloud SLA in place with every vendor when a cloud solution is deployed. The guidance should include language that addresses OMB's required elements for SLAs, including: continuous awareness of the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of its assets; a detailed description of roles and responsibilities; and remediation plans for non-compliance. (Recommendation 29)	The EPA reviewed service level objectives published by the service providers and performed gap analyses. Implementation is ongoing.
Cloud Computing: Agencies Need to Address Key OMB Procurement Requirements	GAO-24-106137	9/10/2024	The Administrator of EPA should ensure that the CIO of EPA updates guidance regarding standardizing cloud SLAs. (Recommendation 30)	The EPA is reviewing existing service level objectives to determine metrics that should be incorporated as part of a standard cloud SLA.
Critical Infrastructure Protection: EPA Urgently Needs a Strategy to Address Cybersecurity Risks to Water and Wastewater Systems	GAO-24-106744	8/1/2024	The Administrator of EPA should evaluate its existing legal authorities for carrying out EPA's cybersecurity responsibilities and seek any needed enhancements to such authorities from the administration and Congress. (Recommendation 3)	The EPA believes that with the thorough assessment in 2024 of its legal authorities relative to cybersecurity, as mandated under NSM-22, it has completed this recommendation. EPA's role as a Sector Risk Management Agency does not provide SRMAs with the express authority to regulate cybersecurity and thus no additional analysis is warranted.
Critical Infrastructure Protection: EPA Urgently Needs a Strategy to Address Cybersecurity Risks to Water and Wastewater Systems	GAO-24-106744	8/1/2024	The Administrator of EPA should submit the Vulnerability Self-Assessment Tool (VSAT) for independent peer review and revise the tool as appropriate. (Recommendation 4)	The EPA plans to submit VSAT for peer review and stakeholder review in 2026 with completion expected in late 2026.

Report Title	GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
Clean Water: Revolving Fund Grant Formula Could Better Reflect Infrastructure Needs, and EPA Could Improve Needs Estimate	GAO-24-106251	7/19/2024	The Administrator of EPA should ensure that the Director of the Office of Wastewater Management directly collects data on centralized clean water infrastructure needs from a sample of small communities, using an approach that is consistent with Office of Management and Budget survey guidance. (Recommendation 1)	As of December 2025, EPA has not received any updates regarding the ICR renewal and accompanying statistical sampling proposal submitted to OMB in October 2024. EPA is prepared to fully implement the proposal, pending OMB approval.
Clean Water: Revolving Fund Grant Formula Could Better Reflect Infrastructure Needs, and EPA Could Improve Needs Estimate	GAO-24-106251	7/19/2024	The Administrator of EPA should ensure that the Director of the Office of Wastewater Management provides guidance to states to submit estimates of large communities' centralized clean water infrastructure needs for a minimum time frame, such as 5 years. (Recommendation 2)	EPA considers this recommendation to be fully implemented and will request closure.
Clean Water: Revolving Fund Grant Formula Could Better Reflect Infrastructure Needs, and EPA Could Improve Needs Estimate	GAO-24-106251	7/19/2024	The Administrator of EPA should ensure that the Director of the Office of Wastewater Management works with states that did not report any needs in one or more of the noncentralized clean water infrastructure need categories to use cost estimating tools and state-specific approaches to assess these needs for the next Clean Watersheds Needs Survey. (Recommendation 3)	EPA completed documenting and archiving survey documentation and is in the process of reviewing states' 2022 CWNS approaches to identify opportunities for tools or templates that could be created and shared with all states to improve reporting of noncentralized clean water infrastructure need categories. EPA is planning new training material and assistance well in advance of the next survey (planned for 2027) and will be implementing these improvements as soon as summer 2026 to provide early and frequent support to available state coordinators and survey partners.
Sexual Harassment: Actions Needed to Improve Prevention Training for Federal Civilian Employees	GAO-24-106589	2/26/2024	The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should develop and implement a plan to evaluate the agency's required sexual harassment prevention training to identify needed improvements. The evaluation plan should include an assessment of training content and implementation to determine whether revisions are needed to better align with management practices to enhance the effectiveness of sexual harassment prevention training.	The Agency is requesting closure as it is fully implemented.

Report Title	GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
Artificial Intelligence: Agencies Have Begun Implementation but Need to Complete Key Requirements	GAO-24-105980	12/12/2023	The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should ensure that the agency updates its AI use case inventory to include all the required information, at minimum, and takes steps to ensure that the data in the inventory aligns with provided instructions.	The Agency requested closure of this recommendation.
Cybersecurity: Federal Agencies Made Progress, but Need to Fully Implement Incident Response Requirements	GAO-24-105658	12/4/2023	The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should ensure that the agency fully implements all event logging requirements as directed by OMB guidance.	The Agency requested closure of this recommendation.
Air Pollution: EPA Needs to Develop a Business Case for Replacing Legacy Air Quality Data Systems	GAO-23-105618	9/6/2023	The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Mission Support should identify factors for evaluating whether EPA's IT systems may be ready for replacement or retirement. (Recommendation 1)	This recommendation to document an operational analysis for AQS and AirNow is fully implemented. A five-year contract was awarded in March 2024, and EPA has integrated feedback from Gartner Consultants into the project to help adopt best business practices. The Operational Analysis was completed through the data discovery and business process mapping steps outlined in the project plan, which is included as an Additional Document. Rather than be modernized as separate systems, functionality from AQS and AirNow will be included in a single new system.
Air Pollution: EPA Needs to Develop a Business Case for Replacing Legacy Air Quality Data Systems	GAO-23-105618	9/6/2023	The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Air and Radiation should consider documenting an operational analysis for AQS and AirNow. (Recommendation 2)	This recommendation to document an operational analysis for AQS and AirNow is fully implemented. A five-year contract was awarded in March 2024, and EPA has integrated feedback from Gartner Consultants into the project to help adopt best business practices. The Operational Analysis was completed through the data discovery and business process mapping. Rather than be modernized as separate systems, functionality from AQS and AirNow will be included in a single new system.

Report Title	GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
Air Pollution: EPA Needs to Develop a Business Case for Replacing Legacy Air Quality Data Systems	GAO-23-105618	9/6/2023	The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Air and Radiation should develop and document a business case for a new IT system for air quality data based on considerations for how such a system could address the challenges currently posed by AQS and AirNow. The business case should consider an analysis of alternatives, if appropriate. (Recommendation 3)	This recommendation to develop and document a business case for a new IT system for air quality data is fully implemented. A five-year contract was awarded in March 2024, and EPA has integrated feedback from Gartner Consultants into the project to help adopt best business practices. The business case for a new Unified Platform, which will include functionality currently in AirNow and AQS, has been developed. Developed an analysis of alternatives and provided to EPA's CIO Office for review.
Lake Ponchartrain Basin: Additional Transparency and Performance Management Could Improve EPA's Restoration Program	GAO-23-105547	5/12/2023	The EPA Administrator, in updating the comprehensive conservation and management plan, should collaborate with relevant stakeholders to ensure that the plan reflects the current state of the Lake Pontchartrain Basin and includes performance measures.	The EPA continues updating its Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan (CCMP). The CCMP update will be available for public review and is planned for completion in fall 2026.
Wildfire Smoke: Opportunities to Strengthen Federal Efforts to Manage Growing Risks	GAO-23-104723	3/13/2023	The Administrator of EPA should develop and document a coordinated approach for EPA's actions to help communities prepare for and respond to the air quality and public health risks of wildfire smoke. The approach should align with leading practices for collaboration, including establishing goals, identifying and leveraging resources, and clarifying key stakeholder roles and responsibilities. (Recommendation 1)	EPA will publish the next "Wildfire Smoke Preparedness in Community Buildings" notice of funding opportunity (NOFO) in the second quarter of FY 2026. This program provides grants to states, federally recognized Tribes, public pre-schools, local educational agencies, and non-profit organizations for the assessment, prevention, control, or abatement of wildfire smoke hazards in community buildings and related activities. This additional ~ \$14M in funding will expand the program beyond the nine currently funded projects.
Wildfire Smoke: Opportunities to Strengthen Federal Efforts to Manage Growing Risks	GAO-23-104723	3/13/2023	The Administrator of EPA should, in consultation with federal land management agencies, identify and develop additional information on reducing risks from wildfire smoke to air quality and public health through wildfire risk mitigation. (Recommendation 5)	Implementation of this recommendation is ongoing.

Report Title	GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
Wildfire Smoke: Opportunities to Strengthen Federal Efforts to Manage Growing Risks	GAO-23-104723	3/13/2023	The Director of EPA's Office of Air and Radiation should work with EPA's tribal, state, and local partners to evaluate options for providing incentives for and supporting wildfire risk mitigation and establish a plan for implementing appropriate options, seeking additional authority from Congress if needed. (Recommendation 6)	Implementation of this recommendation is ongoing.
EPA Chemical Reviews: Workforce Planning Gaps Contributed to Missed Deadlines	GAO-23-105728	2/23/2023	The Administrator of EPA should direct the Assistant Administrator of OCSPP to develop a process and timeline to fully align its workforce planning efforts for implementing EPA's TSCA chemical review responsibilities with workforce planning principles and incorporate the results, as appropriate, into EPA's annual plan for chemical risk evaluations under TSCA.	Implementation of this recommendation is ongoing.
Clean Water Act: EPA Should Track Control of Combined Sewer Overflows and Water Quality Improvements	GAO-23-105285	1/25/2023	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Water should develop a performance goal and measure(s) to track and assess the status of long-term control plans or other control plans for municipalities with CSOs.	Full implementation of the Phase 2 NPDES Electronic Reporting rule is expected by 2028.
Clean Water Act: EPA Should Track Control of Combined Sewer Overflows and Water Quality Improvements	GAO-23-105285	1/25/2023	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Water should develop a performance goal and measures to track and assess the improvements to water quality resulting from CSO controls implemented by municipalities with CSOs.	Full implementation of the Phase 2 NPDES Electronic Reporting rule is expected by 2028.
Clean Water Act: EPA Should Track Control of Combined Sewer Overflows and Water Quality Improvements	GAO-23-105285	1/25/2023	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Water should report on nationwide progress and results of municipalities' efforts to control CSOs.	Full implementation of the Phase 2 NPDES Electronic Reporting rule is expected by 2028.
Renewable Fuel Standard: Actions Needed to Improve Decision-Making in the Small Refinery Exemption Program	GAO-23-104273	11/3/2022	The Administrator of EPA should reassess EPA's conclusion that all small refineries recover their RFS compliance costs in the price of the gasoline and diesel they sell, including by fully examining and documenting RIN market performance and RIN pass-through in all relevant fuel markets.	The EPA continues to work toward closure of this recommendation and associated complex issues.

Report Title	GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
Renewable Fuel Standard: Actions Needed to Improve Decision-Making in the Small Refinery Exemption Program	GAO-23-104273	11/3/2022	The Administrator of EPA should identify and communicate what information refineries would need to submit to demonstrate disproportionate economic hardship.	The EPA continues to work toward closure of this recommendation and associated complex issues.
Renewable Fuel Standard: Actions Needed to Improve Decision-Making in the Small Refinery Exemption Program	GAO-23-104273	11/3/2022	The Administrator of EPA should develop policies and procedures for making small refinery exemption decisions.	On August 22, 2025, EPA issued 175 small refinery decisions for 38 small refineries in a new action that addressed the long-standing backlog and through the decision document created a new fairer way to adjudicate small refinery exemption petitions. EPA's new approach provides for the first time partial relief (a 50 percent exemption) where a small refinery has demonstrated that it faces partial hardship. After consultation with DOE, EPA granted 64 petitions in full, 76 petitions in part, denied 28 petitions, and determined 7 petitions to be ineligible.
Renewable Fuel Standard: Actions Needed to Improve Decision-Making in the Small Refinery Exemption Program	GAO-23-104273	11/3/2022	The Administrator of EPA should develop policies and procedures to ensure that EPA meets statutory deadlines to issue decisions, including tracking when petitions are considered complete.	On November 7, 2025, EPA decided 16 small refinery exemptions petitions acting for the first time on petitions submitted after EPA announced its new Small Refinery policy on August 22, 2025. The decisions were all made well within the 90 days statutory deadline which would have been November 21, 2025, for petitions submitted on August 23, 2025. Working with DOE, EPA is carefully tracking when petitions are submitted and when they are considered complete to help ensure the Agency can act within the 90-day statutory deadline.
Renewable Fuel Standard: Actions Needed to Improve Decision-Making in the Small Refinery Exemption Program	GAO-23-104273	11/3/2022	The Administrator of EPA should assess the effect of small refinery exemption decision timing on the benefit provided to small refineries, as well as the effect on fuel markets, and reconsider petition requirements, such as that of three quarters of current year financial information.	The EPA continues to work toward closure of this recommendation and associated complex issues.

Report Title	GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
Persistent Chemicals: EPA Should Use New Data to Analyze the Demographics of Communities with PFAS in Their Drinking Water	GAO-22-105135	9/30/2022	The EPA Administrator should conduct a nationwide analysis using comprehensive data such as the forthcoming fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule data to determine the demographic characteristics of communities with PFAS in their drinking water.	EPA considers the response action for this recommendation to be complete and plans to request closure.
Water Quality: Agencies Should Take More Actions to Manage Risks from Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia	GAO-22-104449	6/15/2022	The Administrator of NOAA and the Administrator of EPA, in collaboration with the members of the working group, should document and define what a national HAB and hypoxia program would entail, including identifying the program's resource needs.	Due to a pause of IWG activities by the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC), NOAA and EPA have paused development of the National Assessment, which would have contained this information. NOAA and EPA are instead finalizing the strategy objectives and resource needs for a National HAB and Hypoxia Program with a draft response ready once the IWG resumes.
Water Quality: Agencies Should Take More Actions to Manage Risks from Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia	GAO-22-104449	6/15/2022	The Administrator of NOAA and the Administrator of EPA, in collaboration with the members of the working group, should develop performance measures to assess the working group's efforts, including the extent to which the recommended goals from the Research Plan and Action Strategy have been achieved.	Due to a pause of IWG activities by the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC), NOAA and EPA have paused development of the National Assessment, which would have contained this information. NOAA and EPA are instead finalizing the strategy objectives and resource needs for a National HAB and Hypoxia Program with a draft response ready once the IWG resumes.
Water Quality: Agencies Should Take More Actions to Manage Risks from Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia	GAO-22-104449	6/15/2022	The Administrator of NOAA and the Administrator of EPA, in collaboration with the members of the working group, should develop a national goal for the group focused on efforts to prevent HABs and hypoxia.	Due to a pause of IWG activities by the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC), NOAA and EPA have paused development of the National Assessment, which would have contained this information. NOAA and EPA are instead finalizing the strategy objectives and resource needs for a National HAB and Hypoxia Program with a draft response ready once the IWG resumes.

Report Title	GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
Water Quality: Agencies Should Take More Actions to Manage Risks from Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia	GAO-22-104449	6/15/2022	The Administrator of NOAA and the Administrator of EPA, in collaboration with the members of the working group, should coordinate the development of a more comprehensive body of information on the costs and benefits of mitigation, control, and prevention actions for use by state, local, and tribal governments.	Due to a pause of IWG activities by the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC), NOAA and EPA have paused development of the National Assessment, which would have contained this information. NOAA and EPA are instead finalizing the strategy objectives and resource needs for a National HAB and Hypoxia Program with a draft response ready once the IWG resumes.
Chemical Accident Prevention: EPA Should Ensure Regulated Facilities Consider Risks from Climate Change	GAO-22-104494	2/28/2022	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance and Director of the Office of Emergency Management, together with EPA officials at regional offices, should provide additional compliance assistance to RMP facilities related to risks from natural hazards and climate change. (Recommendation 1)	This recommendation is fully implemented. The Agency requested closure of the recommendation.
Chemical Accident Prevention: EPA Should Ensure Regulated Facilities Consider Risks from Climate Change	GAO-22-104494	2/28/2022	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance should design an information system to track common deficiencies found during inspections, including any related to natural hazards and climate change, and use this information to target compliance assistance. (Recommendation 2)	This recommendation is fully implemented. The Agency requested closure of the recommendation.
Chemical Accident Prevention: EPA Should Ensure Regulated Facilities Consider Risks from Climate Change	GAO-22-104494	2/28/2022	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance and Director of the Office of Emergency Management should develop a method for inspectors to assess the sufficiency of RMP facilities' incorporation of risks from natural hazards and climate change into risk management programs and provide related guidance and training to inspectors. (Recommendation 4)	This recommendation is fully implemented. The Agency requested closure of the recommendation.
Chemical Accident Prevention: EPA Should Ensure Regulated Facilities Consider Risks from Climate Change	GAO-22-104494	2/28/2022	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, working with officials at regional offices, should incorporate vulnerability of RMP facilities to natural hazards and climate change as criteria when selecting facilities for inspection. (Recommendation 5)	This recommendation is fully implemented. The Agency requested closure of the recommendation.

Report Title	GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
Refined Coal Production Tax Credit: Coordinated Agency Review Could Help Ensure the Credit Achieves Its Intended Purpose	GAO-22-104637	12/15/2021	If Congress extends the refined coal production tax credit, the Administrator of the EPA should coordinate with Treasury, IRS, and DOE to review the performance of the credit in achieving its intended purpose and identify and implement, as appropriate, any improvements towards achieving that intended purpose, such as adjustments to allowable emissions testing methods.	GAO is reviewing P.L. 119-21 to confirm whether the refined coal production tax credit remains expired. If GAO determines it is expired, they will close the recommendation as no longer valid.
Offshore Oil Spills: Additional Information Is Needed to Better Understand the Environmental Tradeoffs of Using Chemical Dispersants	GAO-22-104153	12/15/2021	The Administrator of EPA should work with the Coast Guard and other agencies to conduct assessments, such as biological assessments or ecological risk assessments, and examining the potential effects of the subsurface use of dispersants on ocean ecosystems in regions where this is considered a viable response option.	The EPA will meet with USCG in Quarter 2 FY 2026, to layout a simplified approach to implement the recommendation and discuss if extension will be needed.
Clean Water Act: EPA Needs to Better Assess and Disclose Quality of Compliance and Enforcement Data	GAO-21-290	7/12/2021	The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance should revise its guidance to select files for its State Review Framework assessments of state-reported data to incorporate statistically valid probability sampling.	The EPA successfully piloted the use of a random file selection protocol for its New Mexico CWA direct implementation SRF review. The Agency plans to meet with the GAO team to discuss a path forward.
Clean Water Act: EPA Needs to Better Assess and Disclose Quality of Compliance and Enforcement Data	GAO-21-290	7/12/2021	The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance should develop a plan to determine the overall accuracy and completeness of the permit limit and discharge monitoring report data recorded in its national database.	The Agency Proposes to provide a demonstration of the NPDES Data Sharing Dashboard and NPDES Data Accuracy Dashboard. The Agency and GAO are in contact to set up the demo for the two dashboards.
Clean Water Act: EPA Needs to Better Assess and Disclose Quality of Compliance and Enforcement Data	GAO-21-290	7/12/2021	The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance should develop a performance measure to track the reduction in pollutant discharges resulting from enforcement actions for facilities in significant noncompliance and disclose any limitations.	The Agency is focusing NPDES data accuracy and completeness efforts with states through NPDES Electronic Reporting Rule implementation, which is ongoing.

Report Title	GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
Private Water Utilities: Actions Needed to Enhance Ownership Data	GAO-21-291	3/26/2021	The Assistant Administrator for EPA's Office of Water should develop definitions for all utility ownership types for regional offices and states to use when entering data on ownership type in EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information System and should verify and correct the data as needed.	The modernized Safe Drinking Water Information System is under development and the length of transition period to states will depend on states and their available resources to transition. The EPA expects the definition development will be in the later part of the Safe Drinking Water Information System development when additional fields will be added.
Private Water Utilities: Actions Needed to Enhance Ownership Data	GAO-21-291	3/26/2021	The Assistant Administrator for EPA's Office of Water should conduct another Community Water System Survey to establish an updated, accurate baseline of drinking water utility information for rulemaking and other purposes.	The Agency initiated work to conduct another Community Water System Survey.
Farmworkers: Additional Information Needed to Better Protect Workers from Pesticide Exposure	GAO-21-63	1/15/2021	The Director for EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs should, in the agency's guidance, on its website, or through another mechanism, explain EPA's expectations about the appropriate use of the pesticide information obtained by a designated representative, including describing potential misuse of such information.	The EPA continues to work toward implementation of this recommendation.
Recycling: Building on Existing Federal Efforts Could Help Address Cross-Cutting Challenges	GAO-21-87	12/18/2020	The Director of EPA's Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery should develop an implementation plan for conducting a study and developing recommendations for administrative or legislative action regarding the effect of existing public policies, and the likely effect of modifying or eliminating such incentives and disincentives, upon the reuse, recycling, and conservation of materials, as required by RCRA.	The EPA continues to work toward implementation of this recommendation.

Report Title	GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
Recycling: Building on Existing Federal Efforts Could Help Address Cross-Cutting Challenges	GAO-21-87	12/18/2020	The Director of EPA's Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery should develop an implementation plan for conducting a study and developing recommendations for administrative or legislative action regarding the necessity and method of imposing disposal or other charges on packaging, containers, vehicles, and other manufactured goods to reflect the cost of final disposal, the value of recoverable components of the item, and any social costs associated with nonrecycling or uncontrolled disposal, as required by RCRA.	The EPA continues to work toward implementation of this recommendation.
Recycling: Building on Existing Federal Efforts Could Help Address Cross-Cutting Challenges	GAO-21-87	12/18/2020	The Director of EPA's Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery should, while EPA finalizes and implements its national recycling strategy, incorporate desirable characteristics for effective national strategies, including (1) identifying the resources and investments needed, and balancing the risk reductions with costs; (2) clarifying the roles and responsibilities of participating entities; and (3) articulating how it will implement the strategy and integrate new activities into existing programs and activities.	The EPA continues to work toward implementation of this recommendation.
Drinking Water: EPA Could Use Available Data to Better Identify Neighborhoods at Risk of Lead Exposure	GAO-21-78	12/18/2020	EPA's Assistant Administrator for Water should develop guidance for water systems that outlines methods to use ACS data and, where available, geospatial lead or other data to identify high-risk locations in which to focus lead reduction efforts, including tap sampling and lead service line replacement efforts.	The Agency developed Guidance for Developing and Maintaining a Service Line Inventory. The document includes factors for when a system may want to prioritize investigations at locations served by unknown service lines. Implementation is ongoing.
Drinking Water: EPA Could Use Available Data to Better Identify Neighborhoods at Risk of Lead Exposure	GAO-21-78	12/18/2020	EPA's Assistant Administrator for Water should develop a strategic plan that meets the WIIN Act requirement for providing targeted outreach, education, technical assistance, and risk communication to populations affected by the concentration of lead in public water systems, and that is fully consistent with leading practices for strategic plans.	The EPA developed a strategic plan for targeted outreach to populations affected by lead. The plan outlines the new Water Infrastructure Improvements requirements and identifies the roles and responsibilities for EPA, states, and Public Water Systems.

Report Title	GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
Drinking Water: EPA Could Use Available Data to Better Identify Neighborhoods at Risk of Lead Exposure	GAO-21-78	12/18/2020	EPA's Assistant Administrator for Water should incorporate use of (1) ACS data on neighborhood characteristics potentially associated with the presence of lead service lines and (2) geospatial lead data, when available, into EPA's efforts to address the Federal Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures and Associated Health Impacts.	The EPA has developed Guidance for Developing and Maintaining a Service Line Inventory. In the document there is a section on "Inventory Planning" that discusses various approaches that can be used to establish lead service line inventories. While the Lead and Copper Rule does not require a specific format for the service line inventory, the guidance includes a section titled "How to Make the Data Publicly Available" including recommendations on web-based map applications. Implementation is ongoing.
Air Pollution: Opportunities to Better Sustain and Modernize the National Air Quality Monitoring System	GAO-21-38	11/12/2020	The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Air and Radiation, in consultation with state and local agencies and other relevant federal agencies, should develop and make public an air quality monitoring modernization plan to better meet the additional information needs of air quality managers, researchers, and the public. Such a plan could address the ongoing challenges in modernizing the national ambient air quality monitoring system by considering leading practices, including establishing priorities and roles, assessing risks to success, identifying the resources needed to achieve goals, and measuring and evaluating progress.	This recommendation is not yet fully implemented. EPA is engaging state, local, and Tribal air agencies and drafting the plan. EPA leadership will provide direction on the draft plan.
Information And Communications Technology: Federal Agencies Need to Take Urgent Action to Manage Supply Chain Risks	GAO-21-164SU	10/27/2020	Restricted Report: Recommendation language not publicly available.	Restricted Report - Not Publicly Available
Information And Communications Technology: Federal Agencies Need to Take Urgent Action to Manage Supply Chain Risks	GAO-21-164SU	10/27/2020	Restricted Report: Recommendation language not publicly available.	Restricted Report - Not Publicly Available

Report Title	GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
Child Care Facilities: Federal Agencies Need to Enhance Monitoring and Collaboration to Help Assure Drinking Water is Safe from Lead	GAO-20-597	9/28/2020	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Water should direct the Office of Water to specify how it will track progress toward the outcomes of the Memorandum of Understanding on Reducing Lead Levels in Drinking Water in Schools and Child Care Facilities and determine how it will regularly monitor and update the MOU. For example, the Office of Water could develop performance measures for each of the MOU's outcomes. In addition, the Office of Water could submit annual reports on progress toward achieving the MOU's outcomes or it could plan to update the agreement at specific intervals.	This recommendation is fully implemented and the Agency requested closure.
Cybersecurity: Agencies Need to Fully Establish Risk Management Programs and Address Challenges	GAO-19-384	7/25/2019	The Administrator of EPA should establish a process for conducting an organization-wide cybersecurity risk assessment.	This recommendation is fully implemented and the Agency requested closure.
Drinking Water: Additional Data and Statistical Analysis May Enhance EPA's Oversight of the Lead and Copper Rule	GAO-17-424	9/1/2017	The Assistant Administrator for Water of EPA's Office of Water and the Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance should develop a statistical analysis that incorporates multiple factors--including those currently in SDWIS/Fed and others such as the presence of lead pipes and the use of corrosion control--to identify water systems that might pose a higher likelihood for violating the LCR once complete violations data are obtained, such as through SDWIS Prime.	The Office of Water considers that this recommendation has been implemented and will request closure.

Report Title	GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
Critical Infrastructure Protection: Sector-Specific Agencies Need to Better Measure Cybersecurity Progress	GAO-16-79	11/19/2015	To better monitor and provide a basis for improving the effectiveness of cybersecurity risk mitigation activities, informed by the sectors' updated plans and in collaboration with sector stakeholders, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should direct responsible officials to develop performance metrics to provide data and determine how to overcome challenges to monitoring the water and wastewater systems sector's cybersecurity progress.	The EPA recently finalized in a Risk Management Plan that is being reviewed by the sector in support of the National Security Memorandum tasks. The Water Sector Cybersecurity Task Force Recommendations were accepted by the Water Sector Coordinating Council/Government Coordinating Council and a workgroup is currently being formed to identify roles, responsibilities and measures of success.
Clean Water Act: Changes Needed If Key EPA Program Is to Help Fulfill the Nation's Water Quality Goals	GAO-14-80	12/5/2013	To enhance the likelihood that TMDLs support the nation's waters' attainment of water quality standards and to strengthen water quality management, the Administrator of EPA should develop and issue new regulations requiring that TMDLs include additional elements--and consider requiring the elements that are now optional--specifically, elements reflecting key features identified by NRC as necessary for attaining water quality standards, such as comprehensive identification of impairment and plans to monitor water bodies to verify that water quality is improving.	The Agency and GAO have engaged on this topic. The Agency believes the extensive actions taken to implement this recommendation are sufficient to merit closure as implemented.
Drinking Water: Unreliable State Data Limit EPA's Ability to Target Enforcement Priorities and Communicate Water Systems' Performance	GAO-11-381	6/17/2011	To improve EPA's ability to oversee the states' implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act and provide Congress and the public with more complete and accurate information on compliance, the Administrator of EPA should resume data verification audits to routinely evaluate the quality of selected drinking water data on health-based and monitoring violations that the states provide to EPA. These audits should also evaluate the quality of data on the enforcement actions that states, and other primacy agencies have taken to correct violations.	The Agency continues to work on modernizing the Safe Drinking Water Information System and made significant progress towards its schedule. The system is expected to be available for states to begin transitioning by early 2026. The length of transition period will depend on states and their available resources to transition. In establishing data quality goals for monitoring violation and other information, the Agency plans to engage the primacy agencies.

Report Title	GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
Drinking Water: Unreliable State Data Limit EPA's Ability to Target Enforcement Priorities and Communicate Water Systems' Performance	GAO-11-381	6/17/2011	<p>To improve EPA's ability to oversee the states' implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act and provide Congress and the public with more complete and accurate information on compliance, the Administrator of EPA should work with the states to establish a goal, or goals, for the completeness and accuracy of data on monitoring violations. In setting these goals, EPA may want to consider whether certain types of monitoring violations merit specific targets. For example, the agency may decide that a goal for the states to completely and accurately report when required monitoring was not done should differ from a goal for reporting when monitoring was done but not reported on time.</p>	<p>The Agency continues to work on modernizing the Safe Drinking Water Information System and made significant progress towards its schedule. The system is expected to be available for states to begin transitioning by early 2026. The length of transition period will depend on states and their available resources to transition. In establishing data quality goals for monitoring violation and other information, the Agency plans to engage the primacy agencies.</p>
Drinking Water: EPA Should Strengthen Ongoing Efforts to Ensure That Consumers Are Protected from Lead Contamination	GAO-06-148	1/4/2006	<p>The Administrator, EPA, should take a number of steps to further protect the American public from elevated lead levels in drinking water. Specifically, to improve EPA's ability to oversee implementation of the lead rule and assess compliance and enforcement activities, EPA should ensure that data on water systems' test results, corrective action milestones, and violations are current, accurate, and complete.</p>	<p>The Agency continues to work on modernizing SDWIS (referred to as DW-SFTIES) and continues to make significant progress towards its schedule (expected to be available for states to begin transitioning to the system in 2026 and the length of transition period will depend on states and their available resources to transition). In establishing data quality goals for monitoring violation and other information, the Agency plans to engage the primacy agencies.</p>

**Making Litigation Costs Transparent- Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA)²⁰
FY 2025**

Date of final fee agreement or court disposition	Case Name	Court	Case Number	Judge	Amount of Fees and/or Costs Paid	Source of Funds	Was amount negotiated or court ordered?	Recipients	Nature of Case and Findings Basis	Hourly Rate of Attorney²¹	Hourly Rate of Expert Witness
10-Jul-2025	Alianza Nacional de Campesinas, et al., v. EPA	Yes	N.D. Cal. No. 22-09030	Tigar	\$260,000	EPA Appropriations	Negotiated	Alianza Nacional de Campesinas	Plaintiffs allege EPA violated the FFDCA for failing to implement the endocrine screening program	N/A	None
31-Oct-2024	Center for Food Safety, et al. v. Regan	Yes	19-72109 (9th Cir.)	Diarmuid F. O'scannlain, Eric D. Miller and Kenneth K. Lee	\$420,000	EPA Appropriations	Negotiated	Center for Food Safety	EPA violated the ESA and failed for follow FIFRA process to notice the receipt of an application for new uses	N/A	None
31-Oct-2024	Pollinator Stewardship Council, et al. v. Regan	Yes	19-72280 (9th Cir.)	Diarmuid F. O'scannlain, Eric D. Miller and Kenneth K. Lee	\$450,000	EPA Appropriations	Negotiated	Pollinator Stewardship Council	EPA violated the ESA and failed for follow FIFRA process to notice the receipt of an application for new uses	N/A	None
17-Jan-2025	Center for Biological Diversity, et al. v. EPA; In re Ctr. for Biological Diversity	Yes	23-1329 (DC Cir.); 21-1270 (DC Cir.)	Millett, Rao and Tatel	\$90,000	EPA Appropriations	Negotiated	Center for Biological Diversity	In response to the mandamus petition, the court ordered EPA to complete effects determinations. The related case included in the fee settlement was settled before the merits were heard.	N/A	None

²⁰ In the FY 2019 Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-6), the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations requested Department of Interior, EPA, and the Forest Service make publicly available the EAJA fee information as specified in the explanatory statement accompanying Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31). This report fulfills this requirement.

²¹ In prior reports EPA inaccurately included hourly rates used in the plaintiff's fee requests. As the final Equal Access to Justice Act settlements are negotiated, it is not possible to provide the hourly rates reflected in the actual amounts paid.

Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (NEF) Proposal

The FY 2027 Congressional Justification proposes to establish a Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (NEF) to modernize information technology (IT) software and applications.²² The NEF is a proposed fund that would utilize the transfer of expired appropriations to finance significant, one-time investments such as major system replacements. This proposal aligns EPA with the authorities of many of its federal partners.²³

Establishing a NEF at EPA is a prudent financial strategy that will enable the Agency to address IT needs efficiently and effectively. This fund will not only safeguard EPA's financial health but also enhance its ability to fulfill its mission, in line with statutory obligations, ensuring that the Agency remains equipped to protect human health and the environment.

Up-to-date technology is essential for EPA to respond swiftly to environmental emergencies, conduct scientific research, enforce regulations, and ensure security in line with statutory obligations and Administration priorities. A NEF ensures that the Agency's ability to fulfill its mission is not compromised by inadequate or outdated technology.

Further, upgrading IT systems demonstrates the Agency's commitment to operational excellence and public accountability. It reassures stakeholders that EPA is effectively managing its resources to protect human health and the environment.

The Agency will leverage existing governance structures to ensure the Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (NEF) leads to sound investment outcomes. This structure involves key stakeholders, including budget experts, IT professionals, and representatives from EPA's Programs and Regions and would be responsible for reviewing and approving all proposed projects, ensuring alignment with Administration priorities, Agency strategic goals and statutory obligations. Regular audits and performance evaluations would be conducted to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the funded projects.

EPA's NEF proposal does not cost the taxpayer a dollar more and will be a reliable and sustainable source of funding for IT needs. The proposed NEF statutory language also includes the requirement for Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval on all projects.

EPA could use a NEF to conduct the following:

- Modernize IT Software and Applications to Enhance Operational Efficiency: EPA's ability to effectively manage and analyze environmental data is crucial to its mission. However, many of the Agency's current IT systems are outdated, leading to inefficiencies, cybersecurity vulnerabilities, and difficulties in data sharing and collaboration.

²² The NEF is a proposed fund that would be funded through transfers of expired appropriations to the fund for the purposes of procuring large, one-time investments such as major system replacements.

²³ Descriptions of comparable funds and other information can be found at the following locations: [Department of Homeland Security, 6 USC 103a](#), [Department of Agriculture, 7 USC 2250b](#), [Department of Commerce, 15 USC 1521a](#), [Forest Service, 16 USC 579f](#), [Department of Education, 20 USC 3483a](#), [Health and Human Services, 42 USC 3514a](#), [Housing and Urban Development, 42 USC 3539a](#), [Department of the Interior, 43 USC 1474g](#).

Modernizing these systems is essential for improving operational efficiency, ensuring data security, and enhancing decision-making capabilities.

- Support Artificial Intelligence and Digital Transformation: As EPA continues to integrate more digital tools and data-driven approaches into its operations, a modern, reliable IT infrastructure is vital. A NEF would provide the necessary resources to implement these upgrades, without additional appropriations.

The following proposed statutory language would allow EPA to establish and operate a NEF:

For fiscal year 2027 through fiscal year 2029, there is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the "Environmental Protection Agency Nonrecurring Expenses Fund" (the Fund): Provided, That unobligated balances of expired funds appropriated for this year, any prior year, or any succeeding fiscal year to the Environmental Protection Agency by this or any other Act may be transferred (not later than the end of the seventh fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which they were appropriated) into the Fund: Provided further, That amounts transferred into the Fund may not exceed \$50,000,000 per fiscal year: Provided further, That amounts deposited in the Fund shall be available through September 30 of the same fiscal year, in addition to such other funds as may be available for such purposes, for information technology expenses necessary for the operation of the Environmental Protection Agency, and associated administrative expenses, subject to approval by the Office of Management and Budget.

Establishing a NEF would allow the Agency to dedicate funds for these critical, non-recurring expenses, ensuring that routine operational budgets are not disrupted by unexpected large expenditures. This approach allows for more stable and predictable financial planning. EPA also can strategically plan for and prioritize non-recurring projects, aligning them with long-term goals and ensuring that critical needs are addressed without competing with ongoing operational demands.

OECA Travel by Program Project FY 2021 - FY 2026¹

Program Project	FY 2021		FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026
	Enacted	Actuals ²	Enacted	Actuals ²	Enacted ³	Actuals ²	Enacted ³	Actuals ²	Enacted ³	Actuals ²	Enacted
EPM Total	\$1,964.0	\$1,506.9	\$2,030.0	\$3,006.0	\$5,519.0	\$5,662.3	\$5,563.0	\$6,903.3	\$3,406.0	\$4,788.9	\$2,750.0
43 - Brownfields	\$3.0	\$0.0	\$3.0	\$2.3	\$3.0	\$3.3	\$3.0	\$2.9	\$3.0	\$1.9	\$3.0
44 - Civil Enforcement	\$742.0	\$602.4	\$742.0	\$1,230.7	\$2,932.0	\$2,431.3	\$3,074.0	\$2,665.2	\$1,571.0	\$1,976.0	\$865.0
50 - Compliance Monitoring	\$567.0	\$301.0	\$582.0	\$658.0	\$835.0	\$1,217.4	\$835.0	\$1,752.0	\$835.0	\$876.5	\$813.0
52 - Criminal Enforcement	\$548.0	\$462.9	\$548.0	\$606.0	\$1,518.0	\$1,381.8	\$1,518.0	\$1,999.1	\$868.0	\$1,454.1	\$869.0
57 - Environmental Justice	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$4.0	\$148.2	\$4.0	\$248.9	\$4.0	\$4.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
63 - Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay	\$20.0	\$8.9	\$20.0	\$18.4	\$20.0	\$23.8	\$20.0	\$21.2	\$20.0	\$16.9	\$20.0
C4 - Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$3.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
F2 - Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$84.0	\$131.7	\$131.0	\$342.4	\$207.0	\$355.7	\$109.0	\$455.4	\$109.0	\$463.6	\$180.0
FIFRA Total	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
50 - Compliance Monitoring	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
S&T Total	\$141.0	\$88.3	\$141.0	\$170.9	\$260.0	\$232.2	\$260.0	\$270.0	\$85.0	\$248.2	\$85.0
62 - Forensics Support	\$141.0	\$88.3	\$141.0	\$170.9	\$260.0	\$232.2	\$260.0	\$270.0	\$85.0	\$248.2	\$85.0
LUST Total	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
44 - Civil Enforcement	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Oil Total	\$14.0	\$6.6	\$12.0	\$13.4	\$12.0	\$9.3	\$12.0	\$7.9	\$12.0	\$7.8	\$0.0
44 - Civil Enforcement	\$14.0	\$6.6	\$12.0	\$13.4	\$12.0	\$9.3	\$12.0	\$7.9	\$12.0	\$7.8	\$0.0
50 - Compliance Monitoring	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Superfund Total	\$1,781.0	\$612.8	\$1,781.0	\$1,102.5	\$1,781.0	\$1,761.4	\$222.0	\$2,254.9	\$222.0	\$1,421.1	\$107.0
44 - Civil Enforcement	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$13.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
50 - Compliance Monitoring	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
52 - Criminal Enforcement	\$468.0	\$398.7	\$468.0	\$547.3	\$468.0	\$579.7	\$79.0	\$478.9	\$79.0	\$69.2	\$0.0
62 - Forensics Support	\$50.0	\$47.5	\$50.0	\$65.3	\$50.0	\$85.9	\$50.0	\$46.8	\$50.0	\$39.6	\$93.0
C7 - Superfund: Enforcement ⁴	\$1,143.0	\$154.8	\$1,143.0	\$461.8	\$1,143.0	\$980.0	\$0.0	\$1,598.0	\$0.0	\$983.3	\$0.0
H2 - Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	\$120.0	\$11.8	\$120.0	\$28.1	\$120.0	\$102.2	\$93.0	\$131.2	\$93.0	\$329.0	\$107.0
Grand Total	\$3,900.0	\$2,214.6	\$3,964.0	\$4,292.8	\$7,572.0	\$7,665.2	\$6,057.0	\$9,436.1	\$3,725.0	\$6,466.0	\$2,942.0

¹The Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 instructs EPA to follow guidance as set forth in House Report 116-448. House Report 116-448 directs EPA to provide “requested enforcement travel budget, and budgeted and actual enforcement travel spending for the previous five fiscal years”. Please see page 80: <https://www.congress.gov/committee-report/116th-congress/house-report/448/1>. This report fulfills this requirement. In addition, the Agency notes that FY 2026 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

²Actuals include final obligations of New Obligation Authority (NOA) and Carryover for the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA).

³In FY 2021, OECA's travel resources decreased due to the COVID Pandemic travel restrictions. In FY 2023 and FY 2024, the travel resources were brought back to pre-COVID levels to resume in-person travel and inspections.

⁴In FY 2024, EPA transitioned the Superfund Enforcement program solely to the Superfund Tax Receipts. As a result, EPA only provides Superfund Enforcement travel actual spending.

Note: Previous versions of this table included a line for NEPA Implementation. However, OECA has no resources to report, so the line has been removed.

On-Site Inspections and Off-site Compliance Monitoring Compliance Activities from EPA’s Integrated Compliance Information System²⁴

The table below provides the numbers in EPA’s Integrated Compliance Information (ICIS) data system for on-site inspection and off-site compliance monitoring activities from fiscal years (FY) 2021 - 2027.

Fiscal Year	On-Site Inspections	Off-Site Compliance Monitoring Activities <i>(EPA does not set separate targets for this category)</i>	Total Completed
FY 2021 actual	Target: not set* Actual: 3,200	7,600	10,800
FY 2022 actual	Target: not set* Actual: 5,900	8,000	13,900
FY 2023 actual	Target: not set* Actual: 7,750	5,350	13,100
FY 2024 actual	Target: 6,050 Actual: 8,500	4,000	12,500
FY 2025 actual	Target: 6,200 Actual: 8,300	5,700	14,000
FY 2026 projection	Target: TBD Actual: TBD		Target: 10,500
FY 2027 projection	Target: TBD Actual: TBD		Target: 11,000

*EPA did not set targets for on-site inspections in FY 2020 through FY 2023 due to travel restrictions, uncertainty resulting from COVID-19, and rebuilding capacity as the pandemic receded.

Caveats:

1. **COVID-19:** Restrictions on travel during the pandemic affected EPA’s ability to conduct on-site inspections in FY 2020, FY 2021 and partially in FY 2022. While on-site inspection numbers dropped substantially during this time, EPA was able to increase its off-site compliance monitoring activities. In FY 2022, as the pandemic eased, EPA was able to begin increasing the number of on-site inspections again, and on-site inspection numbers have continued to rise.

²⁴ The Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 instructs EPA to follow guidance as set forth in *House Report 116-448*. *House Report 116-448* directs EPA to provide “separate targets for onsite inspections and offsite compliance monitoring activities, and separate target and actuals data for onsite and offsite compliance monitoring activities for the previous five fiscal years”. Please see page 80: <https://www.congress.gov/116/crpt/hrpt448/CRPT-116hrpt448.pdf>. This report fulfills this requirement.

2. States Conduct Majority of Inspections: Most on-site inspections are performed by authorized states. For example, states performed over 55,000 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) inspections in FY 2025.
3. Data Mining: With modern tools, EPA collects data from monitoring reports and manifests. EPA conducts this type of off-site compliance monitoring to try to detect violations, including possible violations of emission and discharge limitations. EPA uses this information to target facilities for on-site inspections.
4. Totals More Reliable Than Subtotals: The sum of the two subtotals (on-site inspections + off-site compliance monitoring activities) is a more reliable value because it smooths out some of the variability in each subtotal.
5. Staffing Levels: The number of inspections the Agency completes each year generally correlates with its annual staffing and resource levels.

Physicians' Comparability Allowance (PCA) Plan

Department and component:

Environmental Protection Agency

Purpose: The purpose of this document is to describe the Agency's plan for implementing the Physicians' Comparability Allowance (PCA) Program. Per 5 CFR 595.107, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) must approve this plan prior to the Agency entering into any PCA service agreement. Changes to this plan must be reviewed and approved by OMB in accordance with 5 CFR 595.107.

Reporting: In addition to the plan, each year, components utilizing PCA will include their PCA worksheet in the OMB Justification (OMBJ), typically in September. OMB and OPM will use this data for Budget development and congressional reporting.

Plan for Implementing the PCA Program:

- 1a) Identify the categories of physician positions the Agency has established are covered by PCA under § 595.103. Please include the basis for each category. If applicable, list and explain the necessity of any additional physician categories designated by your agency (for categories other than I through IV-B). List Any Additional Physician Categories Designated by Your Agency: Pursuant to 5 CFR 595.107, any additional category of physician receiving a PCA, not covered by categories I through IV-B, should be listed and accompanied by an explanation as to why these categories are necessary.

Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs by Category (non-add)	Category of Physician Position	Covered by Agency (mark "x" if covered)	Basis for Category
1	Category I Clinical Position	X	EPA clinical physicians oversee the medical care of study subjects. These studies are conducted on the health effects of a variety of common environmental pollutants in many different human subjects. Our primary emphasis is on cardio-pulmonary responses, with recent interest in behavioral responses. The Medical Officer is responsible for the health and well-being of research participants before, during, and after research. Prior to research, the Medical Officer is responsible for clinically evaluating individuals. During research, they are responsible for instituting preventative measures to ensure that any procedure entails the least risk possible. After the research, it is the Medical Officer's responsibility to

Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs by Category (non-add)	Category of Physician Position	Covered by Agency (mark "x" if covered)	Basis for Category
			evaluate an individual's health to determine any clinical changes.
	Category II Research Position		n/a
1	Category III Occupational Health	X	Medical staff within the Office of Real Property, Safety, and Security, Safety, Occupational Health and Sustainability Division serves as a focal point for occupational medical surveillance, wellness, and provide medical consultative services supporting the Agency's safety and health, disease response/outbreak, fitness for duty, diver, automated external defibrillator, emergency response, nerve agent antidote, medical countermeasures, lactation, maternal wellness, and other national programs.
	Category IV-A Disability Evaluation		n/a
	Category IV-B Health and Medical Admin.		This position serves as the principal medical officer and environmental health scientist for EPA. The position is responsible for providing leadership, direction, and technical expertise in support of organizational-wide health and environmental planning, policy development and implementation, and oversight of scientific initiatives and research efforts. This includes: Strategic Research Action Plan oversight; prioritization of environmental health research; and counsel and oversight on legislation, regulations and health impact assessments related to Executive Branch agencies on human health, air quality, ecosystem services, toxics and risks, environmental social sciences, and COVID-19.

Physicians' Comparability Allowance (PCA) Plan (continued)

Explain the recruitment and retention problem(s) for each category of physician in your agency (this should demonstrate that a current need continues to persist). § 595 of 5 CFR Ch. 1 requires that an agency may determine that a significant recruitment and retention problem exists only if all of the following conditions apply:

- Evidence indicates that the Agency is unable to recruit and retain physicians for the category;
- The qualification requirements being sought do not exceed the qualifications necessary for successful performance of the work;
- The Agency has made efforts to recruit and retain candidates in the category; and
- There are not a sufficient number of qualified candidates available if no comparability allowance is paid.

Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs by Category (non-add)	Category of Physician Position	Recruitment and retention problem
1	Category I Clinical Position	The small population of EPA Clinical Physician positions experiences modest turnover. The value of the physicians' comparability allowance to EPA is used as a retention tool. The Agency is told regularly that absent the allowance some EPA physicians would seek employment at federal agencies that provide the allowance.
	Category II Research Position	n/a
1	Category III Occupational Health	The value of the physicians' comparability allowance to EPA is to be used as a recruitment and retention tool. The Agency is told regularly that absent the allowance some EPA physicians would seek employment at federal agencies that provide the allowance.
	Category IV-A Disability Evaluation	n/a
	Category IV-B Health and Medical Admin.	The small population of EPA Health and Medical Administrative Physician position(s) experiences modest turnover. The value of the physicians' comparability allowance to EPA is used as a retention tool. The Agency is told regularly that absent the allowance some EPA physicians would seek employment at federal agencies that provide the allowance.

3) Explain how the Agency determines the amounts to be used for each category of physicians.

Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs by Category (non-add)	Category of Physician Position	Basis of comparability allowance amount
1	Category I Clinical Position	EPA reviews the experience and technical expertise of the candidates. Combined with other salary ranges in the private sector and in review of other federal agencies, the Agency tries to be within a range that allows the Agency to retain the employees.
	Category II Research Position	n/a
1	Category III Occupational Health	EPA reviews the experience and technical expertise of the candidates. Combined with other salary ranges in the private sector and in review of other federal agencies, the Agency tries to be within a range that allows the Agency to retain the employees.
	Category IV-A Disability Evaluation	n/a
	Category IV-B Health and Medical Admin.	EPA reviews the experience and technical expertise of the candidates. Combined with other salary ranges in the private sector and in review of other federal agencies, the Agency tries to be within a range that allows the Agency to retain the employees.

4) Does the Agency affirm that the PCA plan is consistent with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5948 and the requirements of § 595 of 5 CFR Ch. 1?

Yes

Physicians' Comparability Allowance (PCA) Worksheet

1) Department and component:

Environmental Protection Agency

2) Explain the recruitment and retention problem(s) justifying the need for the PCA pay authority.

(Please include any staffing data to support your explanation, such as number and duration of unfilled positions and number of accessions and separations per fiscal year.)
 Historically, the number of EPA Research Physicians is between three and seven positions. This small population experiences modest turnover. The value of the physicians' comparability allowance to EPA is used as a retention tool. EPA continues to use the PCA to recruit qualified candidates to fill vacancies and to retain these employees.

3-4) Please complete the table below with details of the PCA agreement for the following years:

	PY 2025 (Actual)	CY* 2026(Estimates)	BY** 2027 (Estimates)
3a) Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs	4	2	2
3b) Number of Physicians with One-Year PCA Agreements	0	0	0
3c) Number of Physicians with Multi-Year PCA Agreements	4	2	2
4a) Average Annual PCA Physician Pay (without PCA payment)	\$210,645	\$212,433	\$212,433
4b) Average Annual PCA Payment	\$23,253	\$27,075	\$27,075

*The Agency notes that FY 2026 and FY 2027 levels are estimates and subject to refinement based on Administration priorities.

**BY data will be approved during the BY Budget cycle. Please ensure each column is completed.

5) Explain the degree to which recruitment and retention problems were alleviated in your agency through the use of PCAs in the prior fiscal year.

(Please include any staffing data to support your explanation, such as number and duration of unfilled positions and number of accessions and separations per fiscal year.)
 The Agency is told regularly that absent the allowance; EPA physicians would seek employment at federal agencies that provide the allowance.

6) Provide any additional information that may be useful in planning PCA staffing levels and amounts in your agency.

An agency with a very small number of physician positions and a low turn-over rate among them still needs the allowance authority to maintain the stability of the small population. Those who opt for federal employment in opposition to private sector employment still want the maximum pay available in the federal sector. Were it not for the PCA, EPA would regularly lose some of its physicians to other federal agencies that offer the allowance, both requiring EPA to refill vacant positions and making it more difficult for EPA to fill those positions. Turn-over statistics should be viewed in this light.

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

	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

	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

	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

	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

	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
Ensure Clean Water				
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
Congressional Priorities (Formerly - Clean and Safe Water Technical Assistance Grants)				
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

	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

	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
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks				
Enforcement				
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

	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: 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
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 (Formerly - Safe Water for Small & Disadvantaged Communities)	\$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

	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: 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
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.

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 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

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

Proposed FY 2027 Administrative Provisions, Bill, and Report Language Changes

To further clarify proposed Administrative Provisions, Bill, and report language changes that involve more than a simple annual extension, the following information is provided.

Build America, Buy America (BABA)

In 2021, Congress passed the Build America, Buy America (BABA) Act as part of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA). This law requires that all iron and steel, construction materials, and manufactured products used in federally funded infrastructure projects are produced in the United States. The State Revolving Fund (SRF) program has been implementing a requirement that water infrastructure projects must use American iron and steel (AIS). The SRF programs have a set-aside from the SRFs to implement the AIS requirement. With the passage of BABA, EPA would like to use the AIS set-aside to implement both AIS and BABA requirements which are both domestic preference laws. EPA proposes to add this language within the State and Tribal Assistance Grants Account.

Proposed Language to add to FY 2027 Budget:

Provided further, funds available to carry out Section 1452(a)(4)(F) of the Safe Drinking Water Act and Section 608(f) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act may also be used for management and oversight of the requirements of Division G, Title IX of Public Law 117–58.

New Cybersecurity Infrastructure Bill Language

EPA is proposing new language, under the STAG account, in order to ensure that the Agency has 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. EPA proposes to add this language within the State and Tribal Assistance Grants Account.

Proposed Language to add to FY 2027 Budget:

\$16,500,000 shall be for grants under section 1459A(l) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19a(l)); Provided, That such funds shall also be available for grants to eligible recipients, as defined by the Administrator, for cybersecurity improvements to drinking water or wastewater systems serving a population less than 10,000.

Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program

EPA is proposing a change to the authorizing language for the Indian Reservation Drinking Water program to provide flexibility on the number of projects to implement within the five river basins to support the most critical infrastructure needs and the ability to maximize the benefits for the funding levels in any given fiscal year. EPA proposes to add this language within the State and Tribal Assistance Grants Account.

Proposed Language to add to FY 2027 Budget:

§31,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 2001 of the America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–270, 42 U.S.C. 300j–3c note): Provided, That the Administrator may award grants to and enter into contracts with tribes, intertribal consortia, public or private agencies, institutions, organizations, and individuals, without regard to section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31 and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code, and enter into interagency agreements as appropriate; Provided further, that for funds appropriated in FY 2023 and hereafter, the funds made available for Required Projects under section 2001(c)(1) shall be used to carry out eligible projects in the Upper Missouri River Basin, the Upper Rio Grande Basin, the Columbia River Basin, the Lower Colorado River Basin, and the Arkansas-White-Red River Basin notwithstanding sections 2001(c)(1)(A-E) and 2001(c)(2).

New Water Emergencies Bill Language

EPA is proposing new language, under the EPM account, in order to ensure that the Agency has dedicated resources to respond as needed to water emergencies. Given that the National Security Council could declare EPA the Lead Federal Agency (LFA) to respond to water sector emergencies, it is expected that the amount of work would grow significantly. EPA proposes to add this language within the Environmental Programs and Management Account.

Proposed Language to add to FY 2027 Budget:

In addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purposes, not to exceed \$9,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available for addressing water emergencies, as determined by the Administrator, using the authorities under the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.) or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

Nonrecurring Expense Fund (NEF)

EPA proposes to establish a Non-Recurring Expenses Fund (NEF) to modernize information technology (IT) software and applications.²⁵ This Fund would provide a strategic and fiscally responsible approach to managing significant, one-time expenditures without compromising the Agency’s operational budget or long-term financial stability. This proposal aligns EPA with the authorities of many of its federal partners.

Proposed Language to add to FY 2027 Budget:

For fiscal years 2027 through fiscal year 2029, there is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the “Environmental Protection Agency Nonrecurring Expenses Fund” (the Fund): Provided, That unobligated balances of expired funds appropriated for this year, any prior year, or any succeeding fiscal year to the Environmental Protection Agency by this or any other Act may be transferred (not later than the end of the seventh fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which they were

²⁵ For more information on the NEF proposal, including a current list of IT systems which would benefit from the establishment of the NEF, please see the Nonrecurring Expense Fund Proposal appendix item.

appropriated in the Fund: Provided further, That amounts transferred into the Fund may not exceed \$50,000,000 per fiscal year: Provided further, That amounts deposited in the Fund shall be available through September 30 of the same fiscal year, in addition to such other funds as may be available for such purposes, for information technology expenses necessary for the operation of the Environmental Protection Agency, and associated administrative expenses, subject to approval by the Office of Management and Budget.

Title 42 Hiring Authority

EPA is proposing to modify the authority for the Title 42 special hiring authority. As part of the FY 2022 Omnibus Appropriation, EPA was directed to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) to provide targeted advice on how EPA's use of the Title 42 authority enhances its ability to address current and future environmental challenges and to offer recommendations on EPA's future use of the authority. On March 7, 2024, NASEM published its report, *Review of EPA's Use of Title 42 Special Hiring Authority*, recommending that Congress grant EPA permanent Title 42 authority "as it has for other federal agencies."²⁶

EPA has the authority to employ scientists, engineers, and science leaders using this special hiring authority through FY 2031. EPA has taken the appropriate steps to use the authority, such as OPM consultation and approval, and is actively establishing its infrastructure to support its program. Beginning in FY 2027, EPA is proposing to modify the authority through FY 2030 with the provision that any person employed by EPA during FY 2022 through FY 2026 would not be eligible as a new Title 42 employee or convert current EPA employees to Title 42.

Proposed Language to add to FY 2027 Budget:

During each of the fiscal years 2027 through 2030, the Administrator may, after consultation with the Office of Personnel Management, employ up to 100 persons at any one time under the authority provided in 42 U.S.C. 209; Provided, That any person employed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in the competitive or excepted service during any of the fiscal years 2022 through 2026 may not receive appointments under this authority.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

In FY 2027, EPA proposes to be fully funded by TSCA service fees. The following proposed statutory language would allow TSCA service fees to be assessed and to remain available until expended.

Proposed Language to add to FY 2027 Budget:

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate fees in accordance with section 26(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (5 U.S.C. 2625(b)) for fiscal year 2027, to remain available until expended.

²⁶ For more information, please see: <https://www.nationalacademies.org/news/new-report-review-of-epas-use-of-title-42-special-hiring-authority>.

Elevating Reprogramming Threshold in Report Language to the Superfund Cleanup Program Area

To more effectively manage Superfund emergency response and remediation priorities, EPA would like to modify the House and Senate Committee on the Appropriations reports which exhibits an allocation within the Agency's Superfund Appropriation at a level below the program area. Instead of breaking out the Superfund Cleanup program area down to the program project level of Emergency Response and Removal, Emergency Preparedness, Remedial, and Federal Facilities, the budget requests to delineate the program area level.

	<i>Current Reprogramming Threshold</i>	<i>Requested Reprogramming Threshold</i>
<i>Program Area: Superfund Cleanup</i>		\$1 million / 10 percent in or out of the Superfund Cleanup Program area
<i>Program Project: Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal</i>	\$1 million / 10 percent in or out of the program project	No restriction at program project level
<i>Program Project: Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness</i>	\$1 million / 10 percent in or out of the program project	No restriction at program project level
<i>Program Project: Superfund: Federal Facilities</i>	\$1 million / 10 percent in or out of the program project	No restriction at program project level
<i>Program Project: Superfund: Remedial</i>	\$1 million / 10 percent in or out of the program project	No restriction at program project level

EPA would continue to report on spending at program project level, if requested, but this modification would elevate the reprogramming threshold from the program project level to the program area level for those program projects within the Superfund Cleanup Program Area, allowing for necessary flexibilities.

Elevating the reprogramming threshold to the program area level will allow EPA to be nimbler in its ability to address emergencies and other priority issues that may arise or that may cross program projects within that Superfund Cleanup program area. For example, EPA recently responded to the Smitty's Supplies Fire in Louisiana. To fund the response, at its peak, EPA utilized about \$1.5 million per day. To do so, EPA evaluated all available Superfund removal funds, which required reprioritizing planned removal work throughout the Agency. If EPA had the ability to reprogram funds across the cleanup program areas, EPA may have been able to continue some of its planned removal work by reviewing other available funds within the program area, for example, the Superfund remedial resources. Similarly, in situations like U.S.S. Lead cleanup, EPA was required to partition work out by Superfund Removal and Superfund Remedial project areas, isolating the work into distinct areas that could be funded with Superfund Removal or Remedial funding.

Realigning the reprogramming threshold would also align the reorganization of the Superfund Program within the Office of Land and Emergency Management. The consolidation of the Superfund Remedial, Federal Facilities, and Emergency Response and Removal programs under one office, now known as the Office of Superfund and Emergency Management, is intended to allow the program to be more dynamic in its response, leveraging skill sets and remediation vision under one coordinated body. However, the current budget structure and reprogramming thresholds make this optimization more challenging. While the new structure merges the Superfund: Remedial Program Project, Superfund: Federal Facilities, Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal, and Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness into one allowance holder, the reprogramming restrictions create a rigid structure which hinders the Agency's ability to fulfill its mission and statutory obligations.

Similarly, while the Superfund tax receipts are authorized for the implementation of CERCLA, generally, the reprogramming restrictions also apply to the allocation of the Superfund tax receipts. This proposal intends to better support EPA's mission, improve accountability and transparency, and improve efficacy and efficiency of the programs which is something Congress and our oversight bodies could appreciate moving forward.

Working Capital Fund

FY 2027 will be the 31st year of operation of the EPA Working Capital Fund (WCF). The WCF is a revolving fund authorized by law to finance a cycle of operations in which the costs for goods or services provided are efficiently provided and charged to the users. The WCF is a non-appropriated account that operates like a commercial business where customers pay for common services received, thus generating revenue to cover the costs of the service provision. Customers include EPA programs, regional offices, and other federal agencies. EPA's WCF was implemented under the authority of Section 403 of the Government Management Reform Act of 1994 and the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1997. EPA received permanent WCF authority in the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998.

EPA's Chief Financial Officer (CFO) initiated the WCF in FY 1997 as part of an effort to: 1) increase the efficiency of the administrative services provided to program offices; and 2) increase customer service and responsiveness. The Agency has a WCF Board which provides policy, planning, oversight, and advises the CFO regarding the WCF financial positions. The WCF also is subject to annual third-party financial audits.

In FY 2027, there will be 18 core Agency activities provided under the WCF. The Agency's FY 2027 budget request includes resources for these 18 core activities, totaling approximately \$750 million. These estimated resources may be adjusted during the year to incorporate any program office's additional service needs during the operating year. To the extent these increases are subject to Congressional reprogramming notifications, the Agency will comply with all applicable requirements. Effective FY 2026, EPA will no longer accept new relocation requests from internal or external sources. Employee relocations can take up to two years to complete; therefore, the business line will continue to record revenue and expenses in FY 2027 as previously initiated moves are finalized and operations close-out.

The Agency anticipates minor funding fluctuations in FY 2027 due to several IT improvements, including increased cloud computing, improved network infrastructure, cybersecurity requirements, continuous diagnostic and mitigation program implementation, and discovery services.

A

Acquisition Management.....	129, 135, 301, 379, 383, 430, 475, 476, 482, 680, 755, 757, 758
Acronyms for Statutory Authority	633, 634
Administrative Law	129, 134, 281, 754
Administrative Provisions.....	633, 763
Agency Financial Report	718
Alaska Contaminated Lands	127, 132, 137, 138, 752
Alternative Dispute Resolution.....	129, 134, 282, 283, 285, 379, 382, 425, 634, 754, 757
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.....	634
Analytical Methods.....	407, 644
Atmospheric Protection Program.....	45, 144
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations.....	359, 360, 361, 362, 379, 382, 384, 385, 756

B

Beach / Fish Programs	133, 755
Brownfields.....	4, 13, 127, 131, 132, 140, 141, 501, 507, 508, 512, 538, 539, 619, 634, 637, 649, 675, 680, 689, 707, 708, 743, 752, 758, 760, 761
Brownfields Projects.....	501, 508, 538, 758

C

CASTNET.....	6, 21, 46, 47, 48, 49, 146, 147
Categorical Grant	
Multipurpose Grants	508, 760
Categorical Grants	349, 501, 507, 508, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 526, 529, 531, 532, 533, 759, 760, 761
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	129, 135, 304, 379, 383, 433, 475, 476, 485, 754, 757, 758
Chesapeake Bay	127, 133, 195, 196, 197, 743, 753
Children/Other Sensitive Populations	
Agency Coordination	128, 134, 241, 754
Civil Enforcement.....	127, 132, 169, 172, 475, 476, 479, 579, 580, 585, 673, 680, 743, 753, 758
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance.....	680
Clean Air....	1, 2, 6, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 20, 21, 33, 39, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 61, 62, 64, 72, 74, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 96, 100, 104, 108, 110, 112, 114, 115, 117, 121, 123, 125, 127, 132, 138, 141, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 152, 153, 156, 157, 160, 161, 163, 165, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 175, 180, 183, 188, 190, 195, 197, 198, 202, 205, 208, 211, 214, 217, 225, 232, 233, 234, 235, 237, 238, 239, 244, 247, 252, 257, 263, 268, 269, 271, 272, 282, 284, 290, 294, 298, 299, 311, 318, 322, 326, 331, 334, 338, 340, 343, 346, 350, 356, 392, 395, 398, 400, 403, 413, 416, 447, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 459, 461, 464, 479, 491, 495, 498, 506, 507, 521, 522, 524, 525, 526, 529, 538, 542, 545, 547, 549, 552, 556, 558, 560, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 570, 572, 574, 576, 582, 585, 588, 595, 600, 606, 612, 615, 616, 622, 623, 625, 626, 629, 630, 634, 659, 672, 677, 678, 680, 701, 702, 713, 714, 751, 752
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	39, 41, 46, 47, 48, 127, 132, 145, 146, 147, 680, 751, 752
Clean and Safe Water.	3, 8, 11, 41, 58, 64, 132, 167, 180, 183, 188, 189, 190, 195, 196, 198, 202, 205, 206, 208, 211, 213, 214, 215, 217, 218, 331, 334, 508, 511, 515, 518, 520, 529, 532, 542,

545, 547, 549, 552, 556, 558, 560, 561, 565, 567, 569, 572, 574, 600, 601, 617, 752, 756, 760, 761

Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC)..... 640, 663

Communities.. 40, 43, 122, 123, 206, 249, 380, 383, 448, 451, 452, 475, 476, 490, 491, 564, 579, 580, 594, 595, 600, 617, 637, 649, 731, 752, 757, 758

Compliance .. 5, 6, 11, 8, 16, 17, 18, 37, 56, 61, 102, 127, 132, 162, 163, 164, 165, 169, 172, 252, 259, 274, 284, 379, 382, 391, 392, 395, 398, 400, 401, 403, 404, 418, 461, 479, 501, 507, 516, 523, 579, 580, 581, 582, 585, 621, 633, 637, 638, 649, 658, 660, 661, 673, 678, 680, 691, 701, 702, 724, 733, 743, 744, 753, 756, 758, 760, 761

Compliance Monitoring..... 127, 132, 163, 164, 379, 382, 392, 516, 523, 579, 580, 582, 633, 680, 701, 702, 743, 744, 753, 756, 758

Computational Toxicology 42, 752

Congressionally Mandated Projects..... 508, 760, 761

Criminal Enforcement..... 17, 127, 132, 172, 379, 382, 395, 585, 660, 673, 680, 743, 753, 756

D

Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program..... 501, 508, 541, 759, 762

Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability 759

Drinking Water Programs..... 3, 12, 39, 42, 64, 127, 133, 190, 643, 680, 752, 755

E

Ecosystems..... 199, 275, 419

Electronic Reporting 246, 729, 733

Eliminated Programs..... 762

E-Manifest..... 604

Endocrine Disruptors 42, 129, 135, 346, 752, 755

Enforcement... 5, 6, 8, 16, 17, 18, 39, 41, 60, 61, 62, 102, 127, 132, 163, 164, 168, 169, 172, 174, 175, 178, 251, 252, 259, 284, 379, 382, 392, 394, 395, 397, 398, 400, 401, 403, 404, 427, 474, 475, 476, 478, 479, 501, 507, 516, 579, 580, 582, 584, 585, 621, 637, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 666, 673, 691, 699, 700, 701, 733, 738, 739, 743, 751, 753, 756, 758, 760, 761

Enforcement Training 163, 660, 666

Enhanced Aquifer Use and Recharge 501, 508, 544, 759

Ensure Clean Water 133, 180, 183, 598, 600, 756, 760

Ensure Safe Water..... 39, 41, 63, 64, 127, 133, 179, 187, 188, 190, 752, 755

Environmental Education..... 59, 128, 134, 244, 636, 754, 761

EPA User Fee Program..... 633, 677

Exchange Network..... 128, 134, 245, 379, 382, 416, 513, 680, 692, 754, 757

Executive Management and Operations 128, 134, 248, 754

F

Facilities Infrastructure and Operations... 39, 42, 90, 129, 135, 307, 369, 370, 375, 379, 383, 436, 475, 476, 487, 579, 580, 591, 743, 751, 755, 756, 757, 758

Federal Stationary Source Regulations..... 21, 127, 132, 144, 148, 152, 752

Federal Support for Air Quality Management3, 39, 41, 50, 52, 127, 132, 144, 153, 156, 680, 681, 751, 752

Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification..... 39, 41, 45, 53, 54, 751

Forensics Support..... 39, 41, 61, 379, 382, 398, 743, 751, 756

G

General Counsel.....	675, 682, 710
Geographic Programs.....	4, 12, 127, 131, 133, 194, 195, 198, 202, 205, 208, 211, 213, 214, 217, 753, 761
Great Lakes Legacy Act.....	218
Great Lakes Restoration.....	128, 133, 217, 702, 753

H

Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund.....	3, 603, 604, 606, 607, 679
Homeland Security.....	22, 39, 42, 67, 68, 69, 71, 73, 75, 76, 81, 82, 101, 128, 133, 159, 221, 222, 224, 225, 226, 228, 230, 235, 236, 237, 246, 275, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 379, 382, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 411, 419, 641, 651, 652, 656, 660, 741, 751, 753, 756
Human Health.....	651
Human Resources Management.....	129, 135, 312, 380, 383, 442, 680, 755, 757

I

Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program.....	4, 8, 12, 262, 501, 508, 545, 759, 763
Indoor Air.....	8, 10, 39, 42, 77, 78, 79, 81, 83, 128, 133, 134, 231, 232, 233, 235, 238, 239, 379, 382, 412, 413, 521, 616, 641, 672, 751, 753, 757, 761
Indoor Air and Radiation.....	39, 42, 77, 78, 79, 81, 83, 128, 133, 134, 231, 232, 233, 235, 238, 379, 382, 412, 413, 751, 753, 757, 761
Inflation Reduction Act (IRA).....	473
Information Exchange / Outreach.....	134, 241, 244, 251, 253, 256, 258, 261, 379, 382, 415, 416, 754, 757, 761
Information Security.....	9, 88, 128, 134, 224, 247, 274, 276, 279, 362, 379, 382, 385, 416, 418, 420, 423, 635, 636, 683, 754, 757
Infrastructure Assistance.....	502, 508, 547, 549, 551, 552, 555, 556, 758, 759
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA).....	473, 763
Inspector General.....	2, 3, 6, 359, 360, 362, 363, 367, 381, 385, 386, 390, 636, 666, 671, 693, 694, 756
Integrated Environmental Strategies.....	7, 26, 129, 134, 287, 680, 754
International Sources of Pollution.....	128, 134, 266, 269, 680, 754
IT / Data Management.....	39, 42, 86, 128, 134, 274, 277, 379, 382, 418, 421, 680, 751, 754, 757
IT / Data Management / Security.....	42, 86, 134, 274, 277, 382, 418, 421, 751, 754, 757

L

Lake Pontchartrain.....	133, 208, 209, 728, 753
Lead Testing in Schools.....	502, 508, 558, 759
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review.....	134, 281, 283, 284, 287, 289, 292, 294, 295, 298, 382, 425, 426, 754, 757
Legal Advice	
Environmental Program.....	129, 134, 289, 379, 382, 426, 680, 754, 757
Support Program.....	129, 134, 292, 680, 754
LUST / UST.....	130, 136, 356, 475, 477, 495, 680, 754, 758
LUST Cooperative Agreements.....	475, 477, 498, 758
LUST Prevention.....	357, 475, 477, 500, 758, 762

M

Marine Pollution	127, 133, 180, 680, 756
Mercury and Air Toxics Standards	146
Mexico Border	24, 27, 28, 270, 271, 272, 502, 505, 508, 556, 626, 754, 759
Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability	502, 508, 759
Mississippi River Basin	332, 646
Monitoring Grants.....	507, 759

N

Nanotechnology	114, 447, 653
National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways.....	129, 135, 331, 755
NEPA Implementation.....	7, 25, 127, 132, 175, 176, 177, 668, 669, 680, 743, 753

O

Office of Air and Radiation	672, 705, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714
Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Protection..	320, 672, 673, 704, 705, 706, 707, 709, 713, 719, 721, 729
Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance	97, 98, 621, 633, 673, 682, 701, 705, 710, 719, 722, 723, 732, 733, 737, 743
Office of General Counsel	673, 674, 682
Office of International Affairs	674
Office of International and Tribal Affairs.....	664, 674, 682
Office of Land and Emergency Management.....	13, 400, 457, 538, 670, 674, 675, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 767
Office of Mission Support	364, 387, 674, 715, 716, 717, 718, 727
Office of Policy.....	175, 251, 669, 670, 672
Office of Research and Development	365, 388, 453, 718
Office of the Administrator.....	362, 364, 385, 387, 388, 672
Office of the Chief Financial Officer.....	715, 716, 717, 718
Office of the Inspector General....	97, 348, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 385, 386, 387, 389, 390, 633, 671, 674, 676, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720
Office of Water	68, 675, 694, 695, 696, 724, 725, 729, 734, 737
Oil	2, 3, 6, 62, 74, 81, 123, 165, 171, 235, 282, 335, 452, 473, 491, 495, 579, 580, 582, 583, 586, 587, 588, 589, 591, 592, 595, 596, 636, 651, 733, 743, 758
Oil Spill	
Prevention, Preparedness and Response	579, 580, 588, 758
Operations and Administration	39, 42, 89, 90, 93, 129, 134, 135, 300, 301, 304, 307, 310, 312, 315, 369, 370, 374, 375, 379, 383, 429, 430, 433, 436, 439, 442, 475, 476, 481, 482, 485, 487, 579, 580, 590, 591, 751, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758

P

Pesticides

Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	39, 42, 96, 129, 135, 318, 680, 751, 755
Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	40, 42, 104, 129, 135, 326, 751, 755

Pesticides Licensing.... 39, 42, 95, 96, 100, 104, 129, 135, 317, 318, 322, 326, 329, 751, 755, 762
 Pollution Prevention45, 74, 110, 112, 114, 129, 135, 144, 260, 294, 328, 349, 447, 501, 507, 519,
 637, 653, 672, 677, 691, 704, 706, 719, 755, 760, 761, 762
 Pollution Prevention Program..... 112, 129, 135, 328, 349, 653, 755, 762
 Powering the Great American Comeback1, 26, 27, 36, 93, 296, 305, 315, 462, 649, 651, 652, 676
 Protect Human Health..... 714
 Puget Sound 128, 133, 211, 212, 753

R

Radiation..... 8, 10, 11, 28, 39, 42, 72, 73, 79, 80, 81, 82, 128, 133, 233, 234, 235, 236, 379, 382,
 413, 468, 616, 637, 638, 639, 641, 642, 672, 673, 710, 727, 728, 729, 736, 751, 753, 757
 Recycling Infrastructure..... 502, 508, 563, 759
 Reduce Risks from Indoor Air..... 39, 42, 83, 128, 134, 238, 239, 681, 751, 753
 Reducing Lead in Drinking Water..... 502, 508, 561, 759
 Regional Science and Technology..... 129, 134, 294, 754
 Regions 86, 97, 285, 453, 656, 682, 696, 715, 741
 Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis 38, 129, 134, 295, 681, 754
 Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) Program..... 37
 Research
 Air and Energy..... 40, 43, 107, 108, 681, 752
 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).... 4, 12, 45, 59, 114, 116, 129, 135, 144, 247,
 263, 268, 269, 272, 282, 294, 337, 338, 339, 340, 342, 343, 344, 416, 447, 449, 452, 526, 533,
 603, 604, 605, 606, 608, 619, 625, 650, 755
 Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants..... 338, 501, 508, 533, 688, 760, 761

S

Safe and Sustainable Water Resources..... 40, 43, 118, 119, 121, 752
 Safe Water for Small & Disadvantaged Communities 509, 759
 San Francisco Bay..... 128, 133, 213, 753, 761
 Science Advisory Board 129, 134, 296, 298, 299, 626, 681, 754
 Science Policy and Biotechnology..... 129, 135, 329, 755, 762
 Security 28, 39, 53, 56, 59, 70, 74, 85, 110, 128, 222, 223, 224, 227, 228, 229, 230, 273, 274,
 275, 379, 409, 417, 418, 419, 634, 635, 636, 640, 641, 642, 651, 652, 660, 663, 666, 672, 673,
 683, 719, 722, 738, 741, 747, 764
 Sewer Overflow Control Grants 502, 508
 Small Business Ombudsman..... 128, 134, 251, 754
 Small Minority Business Assistance..... 128, 134, 253, 754
 State and Local Prevention and Preparedness 128, 134, 256, 681, 754
 State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)..... 349, 501, 508, 509, 535, 536, 537, 538, 541, 542,
 544, 545, 547, 549, 551, 552, 555, 556, 558, 560, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 570, 572, 574, 576,
 758, 759, 762
 Stormwater Infrastructure Technology..... 502, 509, 569, 759
 Stratospheric Ozone
 Domestic Programs..... 127, 132, 144, 157, 743, 752
 Multilateral Fund 127, 132, 161, 752
 Superfund
 Federal Facilities Enforcement 379, 382, 403, 743, 756

Superfund Cleanup.....	380, 383, 455, 456, 459, 461, 464, 474, 757, 766
Superfund Special Accounts	380, 466, 467, 720
Surface Water Protection	12, 127, 133, 183, 332, 681, 756
Sustainable and Healthy Communities ..	40, 43, 123, 125, 380, 383, 452, 454, 475, 476, 491, 492, 579, 580, 595, 596, 752, 757, 758

T

Targeted Airshed Grants	502, 509, 570, 571, 759
Technical Assistance for Treatment Works	509
Toxics Risk Review and Prevention	129, 135, 345, 346, 349, 350, 354, 755, 762
Trade and Governance	128, 134, 269, 754, 762
TRI / Right to Know	128, 134, 258, 681, 754
Tribal - Capacity Building	128, 134, 261, 754

U

Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST).....	135, 356, 477, 495, 498, 500, 754, 758, 762
US Mexico Border	24, 27, 28, 128, 134, 270, 271, 272, 502, 505, 508, 556, 626, 754, 759

W

Water Infrastructure and Workforce Investment	502
Water Quality Monitoring.....	214, 648
Water Quality Protection	214, 215, 597, 599
Water Quality Research and Support Grants	167
Water Sector Cybersecurity	738
Wetlands 58, 59, 121, 129, 135, 330, 331, 333, 334, 336, 501, 508, 532, 634, 636, 647, 675, 681, 688, 755, 759, 761	
WIFIA.....	597, 598, 600, 601, 638, 679
Wildfire Smoke Preparedness.....	502, 509, 576, 577, 728, 759
Working Capital Fund.....	75, 228, 304, 372, 409, 633, 665, 768