United States
Environmental Protection Agency

FISCAL YEAR 2021

Justification of Appropriation Estimates for the Committee on Appropriations

Tab 10: State and Tribal Assistance Grants

EPA-190-S-20-001

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www.epa.gov/ocfo

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APPROPRIATION: State and Tribal Assistance Grants
Resource Summary Table

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants				
Budget Authority	$4,068,673.6	$4,246,232.0	$2,848,310.0	-$1,397,922.0
Total Workyears	8.1	7.0	5.0	-2.0

Bill Language: State and Tribal Assistance Grants

For environmental programs and infrastructure assistance, including capitalization grants for State revolving funds and performance partnership grants, $2,848,310,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) $1,119,778,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; and of which $863,235,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Provided, That notwithstanding section 603(d)(7) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the limitation on the amounts in a State water pollution control revolving fund that may be used by a State to administer the fund shall not apply to amounts included as principal in loans made by such fund in fiscal year 2021 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 2021, 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 2021, 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 2021, notwithstanding any provision of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and regulations issued pursuant thereof, up to a total of $2,000,000 of the funds reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) of such Act may also be used for grants for training, technical assistance, and educational programs relating to the operation and management of the treatment works specified in section 518(c) of such Act:

Provided further, That for fiscal year 2021, 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 2021, notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated, or $30,000,000, whichever is greater, and notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 1452(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated, or $20,000,000, whichever is greater, for State Revolving Funds under such Acts may be reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) and section 1452(i) of such Acts:

Provided further, That for fiscal year 2021, 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 2021, 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 no less than 10 percent but not more than 20 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants and not less than 20 percent but no more than 30 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these), and shall be so used by the State only where such funds are provided as initial financing for an eligible recipient or to buy, refinance, or restructure the debt obligations of eligible recipients only where such debt was incurred on or after the date of enactment of this Act,

(2) $3,000,000 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;

(3) $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: Provided, That, to the extent there are sufficient qualified applications, not less than $18,000,000 of the amount appropriated shall be for projects located in Qualified Opportunity Zones;

(4) $10,000,000 shall be for grants under title VII, subtitle G of the Energy Policy Act of 2005;

(5) $605,347,000 shall be for grants, including associated program support costs, to States, federally recognized tribes, interstate agencies, tribal consortia, and air pollution control agencies for multi-media or single media pollution prevention, control and abatement and related activities, including activities pursuant to the provisions set forth under this heading in Public Law 104–134, and for making grants under section 103 and 105 of the Clean Air Act for particulate matter monitoring and data collection activities subject to terms and conditions specified by the Administrator, and for grants to address Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs), nutrient pollution, and hypoxia, including research, detection, prediction, monitoring, control, mitigation, response to, and remediation of HABs, nutrient pollution and hypoxia, including their effects on human health or the environment, of which: $31,791,000 shall be for carrying out section 128 of CERCLA; $6,422,000 shall be for Environmental Information Exchange Network grants, including associated program support costs; $11,884,000 of the funds available for grants under section 106 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act shall be for State participation in national- and State-level statistical surveys of water resources and enhancements to State monitoring programs; $10,000,000 shall be for multipurpose grants for the implementation of mandatory statutory duties in delegated environmental programs;

(6) $50,000,000 shall be for grants to States, federally recognized Indian tribes, public preschools, local educational agencies as defined in 20 U.S.C. 7801(30), and non-profit organizations, for detection, assessment, prevention, control, or abatement of pollution and other environmental hazards in school buildings as defined in 20 U.S.C. 3610(6), and related activities: Provided, That the Federal share of the costs of such activities shall not exceed 75 percent: Provided further, That the Administrator may waive such cost share requirement in the case of schools located in economically distressed communities;

(7) $2,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1459A(l) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19a(l)), as amended by section 2005 of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–270);

(8) $10,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1465 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–25), as added by section 2006(b) of the America's Water Infra- structure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–270);

(9) $7,500,000 shall be for grants under section 104(b)(8) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1254(b)(8)), as added by section 4103 of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–270);

(10) $61,450,000 shall be for grants under section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301), as amended by section 4106 of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–270);

(11) $1,000,000 shall be for grants authorized in section 4304 of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–270);

(12) $15,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1464(d) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–24(d)), as amended by section 2107 of the Water Infra- structure Improvements for the Nation Act (Public Law 114–322) and section 2006(a) of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–270); and

(13) $20,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1459(b) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19(b)).

Program Projects in STAG

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)				
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	$24,469.5	$29,186.0	$3,000.0	-$26,186.0
Brownfields Projects	$91,319.3	$89,000.0	$80,000.0	-$9,000.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	$1,625,444.5	$1,638,826.0	$1,119,778.0	-$519,048.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	$1,131,822.3	$1,126,088.0	$863,235.0	-$262,853.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	$14,653.9	$25,000.0	$0.0	-$25,000.0
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	$99,701.8	$87,000.0	$10,000.0	-$77,000.0
Targeted Airshed Grants	$31,736.7	$56,306.0	$0.0	-$56,306.0
Gold King Mine Water Monitoring	$4,687.3	$4,000.0	$0.0	-$4,000.0
Safe Water for Small & Disadvantaged Communities	$167.0	$25,408.0	$0.0	-$25,408.0
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water	$62.0	$19,511.0	$20,000.0	$489.0
Lead Testing in Schools	$995.0	$26,000.0	$15,000.0	-$11,000.0
Healthy Schools	$0.0	$0.0	$50,000.0	$50,000.0
Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability	$0.0	$3,000.0	$2,000.0	-$1,000.0
Drinking Fountain Lead Testing	$0.0	$0.0	$10,000.0	$10,000.0
Technical Assistance for Treatment Works	$0.0	$12,000.0	$7,500.0	-$4,500.0

Program Project	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
Sewer Overflow Control Grants	$0.0	$28,000.0	$61,450.0	$33,450.0
Water Infrastructure and Workforce Investment	$0.0	$1,000.0	$1,000.0	$0.0
Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	$3,025,059.3	$3,170,325.0	$2,242,963.0	-$927,362.0
Categorical Grants				
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	$166,360.0	$172,348.0	$0.0	-$172,348.0
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	$96,689.7	$106,250.0	$67,892.0	-$38,358.0
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	$219,874.2	$228,219.0	$151,961.0	-$76,258.0
Categorical Grant: Radon	$7,453.4	$7,789.0	$0.0	-$7,789.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)				
Monitoring Grants	$17,925.5	$17,267.0	$11,884.0	-$5,383.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)	$207,528.7	$206,022.0	$141,799.0	-$64,223.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	$225,454.2	$223,289.0	$153,683.0	-$69,606.0
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	$12,772.7	$14,183.0	$9,762.0	-$4,421.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	$9,846.2	$10,164.0	$6,995.0	-$3,169.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	$12,435.4	$12,287.0	$8,457.0	-$3,830.0
Categorical Grant: Lead	$13,291.0	$14,049.0	$10,000.0	-$4,049.0
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	$101,345.0	$96,446.0	$66,381.0	-$30,065.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	$17,510.6	$24,000.0	$10,531.0	-$13,469.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	$5,545.5	$4,610.0	$0.0	-$4,610.0
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	$4,597.4	$4,759.0	$3,276.0	-$1,483.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	$67,299.0	$65,476.0	$44,233.0	-$21,243.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	$1,590.1	$1,449.0	$0.0	-$1,449.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	$12,556.1	$12,829.0	$8,963.0	-$3,866.0
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	$9,619.7	$9,332.0	$6,422.0	-$2,910.0
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	$8,985.0	$9,238.0	$0.0	-$9,238.0
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	$49,769.5	$46,190.0	$31,791.0	-$14,399.0
Categorical Grant: Multipurpose Grants	$0.0	$13,000.0	$10,000.0	-$3,000.0
Categorical Grant: Nutrients and Harmful Algal Blooms Reduction Grants	$0.0	$0.0	$15,000.0	$15,000.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grants	$1,042,994.7	$1,075,907.0	$605,347.0	-$470,560.0
Congressional Priorities				

Program Project	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$619.6	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
TOTAL STAG	**$4,068,673.6**	**$4,246,232.0**	**$2,848,310.0**	**-$1,397,922.0**

Categorical Grants

Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Provide for Clean and Safe Water

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$8,985.0***	***$9,238.0***	***$0.0***	***-$9,238.0***
Total Budget Authority	$8,985.0	$9,238.0	$0.0	-$9,238.0

Program Project Description:

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

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources are proposed for elimination for this program in FY 2021. EPA will encourage states to continue beach monitoring and notification programs.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$9,238.0) This funding change proposes to eliminate the Beaches Protection Grant Program, which supports state beach monitoring and notification programs that are well-established and can continue to be implemented at the local level.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act § 406; Beach Act of 2000; Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Pub. L. 116-94.

Categorical Grant: Brownfields
Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Revitalize Land and Prevent Contamination

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$49,769.5***	***$46,190.0***	***$31,791.0***	***-$14,399.0***
Total Budget Authority	$49,769.5	$46,190.0	$31,791.0	-$14,399.0

Program Project Description:

EPA's Brownfields Program is a successful model of the Agency working cooperatively with states, tribes, local governments, and other agencies to help communities oversee, plan, assess, and cleanup brownfield properties. State and Tribal Response Programs address contaminated sites that do not require federal action but need assessment and/or cleanup before they can be considered ready for reuse. This program allocates funding to states and tribes to establish core capabilities and enhance their response programs.

Approximately 129 million people (roughly 40 percent of the U.S. population) live within three miles of a brownfields site that received EPA funding.[1] Since its inception, the Brownfields Program has fostered a community-driven approach to the reuse of contaminated sites. As of the end of 2018, the State and Tribal Response Programs have leveraged more than 10,300 jobs and $946 million in other funding. In 2019, EPA provided funding to 165 states, tribes, territories, and the District of Columbia.[2]

This funding is a critical source for state and tribal partners to establish and grow their Brownfields Programs. Over 100 tribes have received brownfields funding to build their programs, and cumulatively cleaned up over 2,000 properties and made over 47,000 acres ready for reuse. Addressing brownfields on tribal lands also has leveraged over 1,200 jobs and $218 million. [3]

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.3, Revitalize Land and Prevent Contamination in the *FY 2018 – 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. In FY 2021, EPA will allocate funding support to approximately 170 state and tribal response programs to oversee the cleanup at approximately 24,800 properties.

[1] U.S. EPA, Office of Land and Emergency Management Estimate 2017. Data collected includes: (1) site information as of the end of FY 2016; and (2) census data from the 2011-2015 American Community Survey.
[2] Data from U.S. EPA Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES).
[3] Data from U.S. EPA ACRES.

States and tribes may use categorical grant funding provided under this program in the following ways:

- Conducting site-specific activities, such as assessments and cleanups at brownfields sites.[4]
- Developing mechanisms and resources to provide meaningful opportunities for public participation.
- Developing mechanisms for approval of cleanup plans, and verification and certification that cleanup efforts are complete.
- Creating an inventory of brownfields sites.
- Capitalizing a Revolving Loan Fund for brownfields-related work.
- Developing a public record.
- Developing oversight and enforcement authorities, or other mechanisms and resources.
- Purchasing environmental insurance.
- Developing state and tribal tracking and management systems for land use, institutional and engineering controls.
- Conducting public education and outreach efforts to ensure that tribal communities are informed and able to participate in environmental decision-making.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the Brownfields Projects Program under the STAG appropriation.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$14,399.0) This program change reduces federal resources for cleanup oversight by states and tribes. EPA will work with states and tribes to prioritize funds to establish core capabilities, enhance their response programs, and identify program efficiencies.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) § 128(a).

[4] For more information, please refer to: https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/types-brownfields-grant-funding#StateTribalResources.

Categorical Grant: Environmental Information

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Greater Certainty, Compliance, and Effectiveness
Objective(s): Streamline and Modernize

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$9,619.7***	***$9,332.0***	***$6,422.0***	***-$2,910.0***
Total Budget Authority	$9,619.7	$9,332.0	$6,422.0	-$2,910.0

Program Project Description:

The funds provided under this categorical grant support the Environmental Information Exchange Network (EN), which is a critical component of the Agency's data strategy. The EN is a standards-based, secure approach for EPA and its state, tribal, and territorial partners to exchange and share environmental data over the internet. The EN, in tandem with the Agency's E-Enterprise (EE) efforts, offers its partners tremendous potential for managing, accessing, and analyzing environmental data more effectively and efficiently.

The Exchange Network Grant Program provides funding to states, territories, and tribes to support their participation in the EN using technology, data standards, open-source software, shared services, and reusable tools. EN partners acquire and develop the hardware and software needed to collect, report, and access environmental data with greater efficiency and integrate information across programs. The EN is the standard approach to share data across states, tribes, territories, and EPA. The EN Grant Program also plays a critical role in evolving the EN technology to support the vision of the Digital Strategy, a strategy endorsed by the E-Enterprise Leadership for the future information-sharing architecture of EPA and its partners.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 3/Objective 3.4, Streamline and Modernize in the *FY 2018 – 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. In FY 2021, the Environmental Information programs and activities will continue to focus on state, local, and tribal partnerships in supporting government agencies' delivery of environmental protection.

Tribal engagement and participation in EN and EE efforts has significantly increased over the past few years with tribes participating in all the EE/EN governance groups. As a result, tribes have requested greater EN program administration support, comparable to what states receive. Given the continuing growth in tribal participation in the EN and the expansion of rural broadband through the American Broadband Initiative,[5] EPA anticipates many more tribes will engage in data management and electronic reporting and, consequently, expanded interest in tribal participation

[5] For additional information, please refer to: https://www.ntia.doc.gov/blog/2019/american-broadband-initiative-expand-connectivity-all-americans.

in the EN. In response to this need, beginning in FY 2021, EPA will dedicate STAG EN resources for program administration support to increase tribal engagement in the EN.[6] These resources will support strategic planning and developing implementation approaches for tribes to participate in the EN, build data management and technical capacity, as well as enabling the EN Grant Program to measure the effectiveness of these approaches to meet this goal.

In FY 2021, EPA will continue to support the EN and EE business strategy through a cooperative agreement with the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS) under the associated program support cost authority (Public Law 113-76[7]). This includes direct support to both EN and EE joint governance, each of which represents a cross-section of EPA, state, and tribal organizations.

Under this strategy of state, local, and tribal partnerships, the Agency will continue to advance its business processes, data management, and systems to reduce reporting burden on states and regulated facilities, as well as improve the effectiveness and efficiency of environmental protection programs for all partners. Currently, a total of 79 state, tribal, and territorial partners administer qualified EN grants projects. Many will apply the results of Lean efforts within their organizations to implement these streamlining projects. EPA anticipates awarding 15 EN grants in FY 2021 that will assist states, tribes, and territories to implement activities that align with the following five priorities established by the EE/EN governance groups and outlined in the EN Solicitation Notice:

- Expand Data Access and Availability: These activities support the partners' ability to share cross-state, cross-tribal or state-tribal data. The emphasis is on activities which create services and tools that make data available and sharable on-demand through portals, web services, and application programming interfaces.

- Eliminate Industry Paper Reporting and Expand e-Reporting Among Co-Regulators: Grant projects will support developing and implementing EN air, water, and land data flows that enable automated reporting to EPA systems.

- Integrate Foundational EN Services into Environmental Business Processes: These include Virtual Exchange Services, Shared e-Reporting Services, Federated Identity Management Services, and other data services. These central services hosted by EPA reduce burden and avoid cost by minimizing duplicative application development by states and tribes as they develop their business solutions.

- Improve Environmental Management Through Advanced Data Monitoring and Transmittal Processes: EN partners are encouraged to implement innovative approaches to collecting, publishing, and sharing data that reduce costs associated with capturing data in the field while making it more accessible to stakeholders.

- Augment the Information Management Capacity of EN Partners: Some existing and potential tribal and territorial EN partners have limited experience with electronic data collection and management. Tribal and territorial governments can use grants to conduct

[6] EPA is not requesting additional funding to complete these activities, rather the Agency will adjust existing STAG EN resources to enhance program administration support for the benefit of tribal engagement in the Exchange Network.
[7] For additional information, please refer to: https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-113publ76/pdf/PLAW-113publ76.pdf.

coordinated efforts and leverage the EN services given their unique regulatory responsibilities and data needs.

The "National Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant Program Solicitation Notice" sets forth the process for awarding grant funding to states, tribes, and territories.[8] It is an annual guidance document that describes eligibility requirements, the process for application preparation and submission, evaluation criteria, award administration information, and post-award monitoring procedures.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$2,910.0) This program change focuses funding for states, tribes, and territories to develop tools, services, and core capabilities, to increase their ability to share data through the EN and to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their environmental program management.

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); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Pub. L. 116-94.

[8] For additional information, please refer to: https://www.epa.gov/exchangenetwork/exchange-network-grant-program.

Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Revitalize Land and Prevent Contamination

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$101,345.0***	***$96,446.0***	***$66,381.0***	***-$30,065.0***
Total Budget Authority	$101,345.0	$96,446.0	$66,381.0	-$30,065.0

Program Project Description:

The Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants help states implement the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Through RCRA, EPA and states protect human health and the environment by minimizing waste generation, preventing the release of millions of tons of hazardous wastes, and cleaning up land and water. Authorized states conduct the direct implementation of permitting, corrective action, and enforcement components of the RCRA Hazardous Waste Management Program.

This grant funding supports all 50 states and six territories. 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. To ensure statutory requirements are successful, EPA partners with state and local governments, as well as American businesses and non-governmental organizations, to significantly improve waste and material management practices. In FY 2020, EPA will revise the allocation formula for Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants that will take effect in FY 2021. The Agency will pursue appropriate updates, including using the most recent data, to better align cooperative agreement funding to state needs, maximizing the environmental benefits and program performance of this funding.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.3, Revitalize Land and Prevent Contamination in the *FY 2018 – 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. In FY 2021, the Agency (and authorized states) will:

- Issue and renew permits to a portion of the 6,600 hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities. This includes working with industry, the public, and states to address issues related to management of hazardous waste through development and application of standards, permits, guidance, and training. In FY 2019, EPA achieved 124 permit renewals issued at hazardous waste facilities which was 194 percent of the annual permit renewal measure target of 64 renewals.

- Process permit modifications to keep pace with evolving business practices, technology, market conditions, and cleanup decisions.

- Update controls to encourage facilities to modernize technological systems, expand waste management capability, improve hazardous waste management practices, and make timely cleanup decisions.

- Inspect facilities to ensure compliance and safety.

- Oversee cleanups at hazardous waste management facilities and focus on completing cleanup of the 3,924 priority 2020 Baseline facilities.

- Oversee cleanups at high priority contaminated hazardous waste management facilities and return cleaned up property to productive use. This includes working with state partners to ensure that responsible parties conduct effective and efficient cleanups that are protective of human health and the environment and reduce the burden on taxpayers.

- Draft implementation documents such as permits and orders, review site assessment plans and results, review remedy selection documents, oversee remedy implementation, oversee public participation, and track progress of cleanups.

- Continue to improve cleanup approaches, share best practices and cleanup innovations, such as RCRA FIRST (Facilities Investigation Remedy Selection Track),[9] and address issues of emerging science.

- Under EPA's Lean Management System, EPA will monitor progress in issuing permits more quickly without sacrificing permit integrity. This includes progress towards meeting the Agency's goal of reaching all permitting-related decisions in a timely manner. EPA used Lean tools and ELMS to focus on reducing the permit backlog. As a result, some states and regions adopted new practices, such as pre-application meetings and earlier application deadlines, that led to permitting program efficiencies.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the RCRA Corrective Action Program under the EPM appropriation.

[9] For more information, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/hw/toolbox-corrective-action-resource-conservation-and-recovery-act-facilities-investigation-remedy.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$30,065.0) This program change modifies timelines for reaching cleanup milestones and reviewing facility data, cleanup plans, and permit modifications. Assistance to tribal communities also is curtailed. EPA will work with states and tribes to target funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to address particular priorities.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act § 3011; Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Pub. L. 116-94.

Categorical Grant: Lead
Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Ensure Safety of Chemicals in the Marketplace

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$13,291.0***	***$14,049.0***	***$10,000.0***	***-$4,049.0***
Total Budget Authority	$13,291.0	$14,049.0	$10,000.0	-$4,049.0

Program Project Description:

Despite the overall decline of blood lead levels over time, lead exposure remains a significant public health concern for some children because of persistent lead hazards in the environment. Sources of lead include lead-based paint,[10] lead service lines, lead in plumbing material and soil contaminated by historical sources.[11, 12] Children also may be exposed to lead through ingestion of contaminated food; use of folk remedies, cultural products, and consumer products; recreational activities; and take-home exposures from workplaces.[13, 14, 15] Reducing exposure to lead paint in old housing has the potential to significantly decrease blood lead levels in the largest number of children. Efforts to reduce lead paint exposure must include homes and locations outside the home where young children spend significant amounts of time, such as child care settings and schools.

The Lead Categorical Grant Program contributes to this goal by providing support to authorized state and tribal programs that administer training and certification programs for lead professionals and renovation contractors engaged in lead-based paint abatement and renovation, repair and painting (RRP) activities, as well as accreditation of training providers. EPA directly implements these programs in all areas of the country that are not authorized to do so and maintains the Federal Lead-Based Paint Program Database (FLPP) of trained and certified lead-based paint professionals.

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[10] Dewalt, F.G., Cox, D.C., O'Haver, R., Salatino, B., Holmes, D., Ashley, P.J., Pinzer, E.A., Friedman, W., Marker, D., Viet, S.M., & Fraser, A. (2015). Prevalence of Lead Hazards and Soil Arsenic in U.S. Housing. *Journal of Environmental Health*, 78(5), 22-29. Retrieved from: http://www.neha.org/node/6429.

[11] *See*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). (2018a). *Lead at Superfund Sites*. Retrieved from: https://www.epa.gov/superfund/lead-superfund-sites. *See also*, EPA. (2018b). *Flint Drinking Water Response*. Retrieved from: https://www.epa.gov/flint.

[12] EPA. (2018c). *Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water*. https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

[13] Lin, C.G., Schaider, L.A., Brabander, D.J., & Woolf A.D. (2010). Pediatric Lead Exposure from Imported Indian Spices and Cultural Powders. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 125(4), e828-835. Retrieved from: https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/125/4/e828.

[14] Shah, M.P., Shendell, D.G., Ohman-Strickland, P., Bogden, J.D., Kemp, F.W., & Halperin, W. (2017). Lead Content of Sindoor, a Hindu Religious Powder and Cosmetic: New Jersey and India, 2014-2015. *American Journal of Public Health*, 107(10), 1630-1632. https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2017.303931.

[15] President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children (Task Force). (2016). *Key Federal Programs to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposure and Eliminate Associated Health Impacts*. Retrieved from: https://ptfceh.niehs.nih.gov/features/assets/files/key_federal_programs_to_reduce_childhood_lead_exposures_and_eliminate_associated_health_impactspresidents_508.pdf.

Activities conducted under the Program will be aligned with the objectives of the *Federal Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures and Associated Health Impacts* (Lead Action Plan),[7] focusing particularly on Goal 1 (Reduce Children's Exposure to Lead Sources). For more information, please see http://www.epa.gov/lead.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.4, Ensure Safety of Chemicals in the Marketplace in the *FY 2018 - 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. In FY 2021, EPA will continue implementing those elements of the Lead Action Plan that are supported through this Program. As in prior years, a key priority will be training and certification of firms and individuals performing lead-based paint abatement and RRP activities, including accreditation of training providers. Certified firms are required to apply for recertification every five years in order to maintain their certified status. The rate of firm recertifications under the RRP Program has averaged 23 percent since FY 2017, while the total number of new firms seeking certification has remained steady from quarter to quarter. As outlined in the FY 2020-2021 Agency Priority Goal Lead Action Plan, by September 30, 2021, EPA will increase the recertification rate of lead-based paint RRP firms to 28 percent from a baseline of 23 percent. EPA will strive to increase the recertification rate and will continue to publish an updated list of certified renovation firms on the Agency's website.[8]

Other forms of lead exposure will continue to be addressed through other targeted programs that offer enhanced flexibility, such as lead pipe replacement, multi-media toxics reduction work under the Multipurpose Grants Program, and other multi-faceted toxics reduction work under the Healthy Schools Grant Program.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$4,049.0) This program change reduces lead grants by leveraging resources and expertise from other programs through coordinated implementation of the Lead Action Plan.

Statutory Authority:

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

[7] For more information, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-12/documents/fedactionplan_lead_final.pdf. *See*, page 8.
[8] For additional information, please visit: https://cfpub.epa.gov/flpp/pub/index.cfm?do=main.firmSearch.

Categorical Grant: Multipurpose Grants
Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: More Effective Partnerships
Objective(s): Enhance Shared Accountability

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0.0***	***$13,000.0***	***$10,000.0***	***-$3,000.0***
Total Budget Authority	$0.0	$13,000.0	$10,000.0	-$3,000.0

Program Project Description:

EPA and its partners have made enormous progress in protecting air, water, and land resources. The recently created Multipurpose Grants Program differs from prior iterations by supporting states, tribes, and territories in the implementation of mandatory statutory duties in environmental programs delegated by EPA. Recognizing that environmental challenges differ due to variations in geography, population density, and other factors, the Program provides EPA's partners with flexibility to target funds to their highest priority efforts to protect human health and the environment.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 2/Objective 2.1, Enhance Shared Accountability in the *FY 2018 - 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. In FY 2021, these funds will support the implementation of environmental programs delegated by EPA under pertinent environmental laws. States, tribes, and territories have the flexibility to apply the funds toward activities required in a broad array of environmental statutes, depending on local needs and priorities. Results are tracked as required by the Environmental Results Order and support critical work across multiple environmental programs.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$3,000.0) EPA will work with states, tribes, and territories to target funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to target funds to their highest priorities.

Statutory Authority:

Appropriation Act: FY 2018 (Public Law 115-141); Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act (GAP); Pollution Prevention Act (PPA); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Clean Air Act (CAA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); Clean Water Act (CWA); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Comprehensive Environmental Response, and Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA); Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA); Indoor Radon Abatement Act.

Note: EPA is currently seeking appropriations language to support this program: "Provided further; That of the funds otherwise available under the heading State and Tribal Assistance Grants; $10,000,000 shall be for multi-purpose grants for the implementation of mandatory statutory duties in delegated environmental programs."

Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Provide for Clean and Safe Water

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$166,360.0***	***$172,348.0***	***$0.0***	***-$172,348.0***
Total Budget Authority	$166,360.0	$172,348.0	$0.0	-$172,348.0

Program Project Description:

Section 319 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) authorizes states, territories, and tribes to use a range of tools to implement their nonpoint source programs.[16] Grants under Section 319 are provided to states, territories, and tribes to help them implement their EPA approved nonpoint source management programs.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources for this program are proposed for elimination in FY 2021. The Agency will continue to coordinate with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) on targeting funding where appropriate to address nonpoint sources.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$172,348.0) This funding change proposes to eliminate the Nonpoint Source Grant Program. There are other sources of funding that support this type of work across government and the Agency will partner with USDA to target efforts where appropriate.

Statutory Authority:

CWA § 319.

[16] For more information, see: https://www.cfda.gov.

Categorical Grant: Nutrients and Harmful Algal Blooms Reduction Grants

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Provide for Clean and Safe Water

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0.0***	***$0.0***	***$15,000.0***	***$15,000.0***
Total Budget Authority	$0.0	$0.0	$15,000.0	$15,000.0

Program Project Description:

Harmful algal blooms (HABs), which can be caused by nutrient pollution, remain a widespread water quality challenge across the country despite decades of effort to achieve reductions. The sources and impacts of nutrient pollution vary depending on geographic location, and span urban, rural, and coastal landscapes.

The FY 2021 request of $15 million will establish a competitive grant program to fund prevention and response efforts for HABs with significant health or economic risks. Funded projects should further the implementation of HAB-specific state nutrient reduction strategies and programs and should include one or more of the following strategic outputs and outcomes: prioritization of high-impact watersheds; goal setting to support targeting and tracking of implementation efforts; identification and adoption of state-level actions and programs to better prevent and respond to HABs; deployment of staff to plan, prioritize, engage partners and stakeholders in priority watersheds, and manage progress tracking mechanisms; assessment of progress; and reporting and communicating of state progress to the public. State workplans also could support other priority actions identified in a harmful algal bloom strategy or program, including developing or implementing a trading program; modeling and monitoring harmful algal blooms; and watershed planning support.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, Provide for Clean and Safe Water in the *FY 2018 - 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. The FY 2021 request establishes this grant program. EPA plans to issue the grant awards for this new program beginning in FY 2021. In addition, under the provisions of the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act of 2017, EPA would be able to declare if a freshwater HAB or hypoxia event is of national significance and assist the states and tribes with assessing and mitigating the detrimental environmental, economic, subsistence use, and public health effects of the event of national significance.

Performance Measure Targets:

(PM SWP-02) Watersheds with surface waters not meeting standards because of nutrients (square miles).

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Units
Target								192,096	Square Miles
Actual									

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$15,000.0) This funding establishes a new competitive grant program to fund prevention and response efforts for HABs with significant health or economic risks and supports the nutrient and HAB reductions focus area.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act, Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act of 2017.

Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: More Effective Partnerships
Objective(s): Enhance Shared Accountability

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$17,510.6***	***$24,000.0***	***$10,531.0***	***-$13,469.0***
Total Budget Authority	$17,510.6	$24,000.0	$10,531.0	-$13,469.0

Program Project Description:

The Pesticides Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Cooperative Agreement Program supports pesticide product and user compliance with provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) through cooperative agreements[17] with states and tribes.

The cooperative agreements support state and tribal compliance and enforcement activities under FIFRA. Enforcement and pesticides program cooperative agreement guidance is issued to focus regional, state, and tribal efforts on the highest priorities. EPA's support to state and tribal pesticide programs[18] emphasizes reducing chemical risks by ensuring compliance with: worker protection standards, pesticide applicator certification and training requirements, pesticide use requirements designed to protect water quality, pesticide product integrity, and border compliance.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 2/Objective 2.1, Enhance Shared Accountability in the *FY 2018 - 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. In FY 2021, EPA will prioritize and award state and tribal pesticides cooperative agreements for implementing the compliance monitoring and enforcement provisions of FIFRA within our resource levels.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

[17] For additional information, please refer to: http://www2.epa.gov/compliance/federal-insecticide-fungicide-and-rodenticide-act-state-and-tribal-assistance-grant.
[18] For additional information, please refer to: http://www2.epa.gov/pesticide-advisory-committees-and-regulatory-partners/tribal-pesticide-programs.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$13,469.0) This change reflects efforts to work with states and tribes to target funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to address particular priorities.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) §23(a)(1); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Pub. L. 116-94.

Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Ensure Safety of Chemicals in the Marketplace

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$12,435.4***	***$12,287.0***	***$8,457.0***	***-$3,830.0***
Total Budget Authority	$12,435.4	$12,287.0	$8,457.0	-$3,830.0

Program Project Description:

The purpose of EPA's pesticide program implementation grants is to translate pesticide regulatory decisions made at the national level into results at the local level. Under the pesticide statutes, responsibility for ensuring proper pesticide use is in large part delegated to states and tribes. Grant resources allow states and tribes to be more effective regulatory partners.

EPA's mission, as related to pesticides, is to protect human health and the environment from pesticide risk and to realize the value of pesticide availability by considering the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of the use of pesticides.[19] The Agency provides grants to states, tribes, and other partners, including universities, non-profit organizations, other federal agencies, pesticide users, environmental groups, and other entities, as necessary, to assist in strengthening and implementing EPA's pesticide programs. This program focuses on issues such as worker safety activities (including worker protection and certification and training of pesticide applicators), protection of endangered species,[20] protection of water resources from pesticides, protection of pollinators, and promotion of environmental stewardship and Integrated Pest Management related activities.

EPA supports implementation of tribal pesticide programs through cooperative agreements contributing to tribal capacity to protect human health by reducing risks from pesticides in Indian Country. The Program is implemented in a manner that recognizes that certain aspects of Native Americans' lifestyles, such as subsistence fishing or consumption of plants that were not grown as food and possibly exposed to pesticides, may increase exposure to some chemicals or create unique chemical exposure scenarios.[21]

[19] Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended. Section 3(a), Requirement of Registration (7 U.S.C. 136a). Available online at: https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-federal-insecticide-fungicide-and-rodenticide-act.
[20] The Endangered Species Act of 1973 sections 7(a)1 and 7(a)2; Federal Agency Actions and Consultations, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1536(a)). Available at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Endangered Species Act of 1973 internet site: http://www.fws.gov/endangered/laws-policies/section-7.html.
[21] For additional information, please visit: http://www.epa.gov/pesticide-advisory-committees-and-regulatory-partners/tribal-pesticide-programs.

The Agency also funds a multiyear grant in support of the State Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Issues Research and Evaluation Group. The grant ensures the close coordination of states and EPA on pesticide issues.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program supports Goal 1/Objective 1.4, Ensure Safety of Chemicals in the Marketplace in the *FY 2018 – 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*.

Worker Protection Standard and Certification and Training Program

Through the Certification and Training Program and the Worker Protection Standard, EPA protects workers, pesticide applicators and handlers, employers, and the public from the potential risks posed by pesticides in their work environments. In FY 2021, EPA will continue to provide assistance and grants to implement the Certification and Training Program and Worker Protection Standard, and to address changes to the federal regulations for these programs. In FY 2021, states, territories, and tribes (certifying authorities) will have submitted their revised Certification and Training plans to address the new regulations. EPA will work with these certifying authorities to refine and modify their revised plans as needed. EPA must approve plans by March 4, 2022. Certifying authorities may need to begin regulatory and program changes in FY2021 to comply with the 2017 final rule. For worker protection, the states, territories, and tribes will continue to train their program and inspection staff on the 2017 final revisions to the Worker Protection Standard, conduct outreach and compliance assistance, and enforce the rule.[22]

Endangered Species Protection Program

The Endangered Species Protection Program protects federally listed, threatened, or endangered animals and plants whose populations are threatened by risks associated with pesticide use.[23] EPA complies with Endangered Species Act requirements to ensure that its regulatory decisions likely will not jeopardize the continued existence of species listed as endangered and threatened, or destroy or adversely modify habitat designated as critical to those species' survival. EPA will provide grants to states and tribes, as described above, for projects supporting endangered species protection. Program implementation includes outreach, communication, education related to use limitations, review and distribution of endangered species protection bulletins, and mapping and development of endangered species protection plans. In FY 2021, these activities will continue to support the Agency's mission to protect the environment from pesticide risk.

Protection of Water Sources from Pesticide Exposure

Protecting the Nation's water sources from possible pesticide contamination is an important component of EPA's environmental protection efforts. In FY 2021, EPA will provide funding, through cooperative agreements, to states, tribes, and other partners to investigate and respond, as needed, to address water resources contaminated by pesticides. Stakeholders and partners, including states and tribes, are expected to evaluate local pesticide uses that have the potential to

[22] For additional information, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/how-epa-protects-workers-pesticide-risk.
[23] For additional information, please visit: http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/endanger/species-info.htm.

contaminate water resources and take steps to prevent or reduce contamination where pesticide concentrations approach or exceed levels of concern.

Integrated Pest Management

In FY 2021, EPA will continue to support risk reduction by providing assistance to promote the use of safer alternatives to traditional chemical pest control methods including Integrated Pest Management techniques.[24] EPA supports the development and evaluation of new pest management technologies that contribute to reducing both health and environmental risks from pesticide use.

Pollinator Health

In FY 2021, EPA will continue to work with state and tribal agencies to promote the development of locally-based plans to help improve pollinator health. State pollinator protection plans in several states have been an effective communication and collaboration mechanism between stakeholders at the local level that can lead to reduced pesticide exposure and protection of honey bees, while maintaining the flexibility needed by growers. EPA believes that these plans, developed through a robust stakeholder engagement process at the local level, serve as good models for enhanced local communication and can help accomplish the Agency's overall goal of mitigating exposure of bees to acutely toxic pesticides.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$3,830.0) This program change will streamline core activities, leverage efficiencies, and available resources. EPA will work with states and tribes to target funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to address particular priorities.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) § 23(a)(1); Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA); Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 1996; Endangered Species Act (ESA).

[24] For additional information, please visit: http://www.epa.gov/pesp/.

Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Provide for Clean and Safe Water

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$225,454.2***	***$223,289.0***	***$153,683.0***	***-$69,606.0***
Total Budget Authority	$225,454.2	$223,289.0	$153,683.0	-$69,606.0

Program Project Description:

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

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, Provide for Clean and Safe Water in the *FY 2018 - 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. The CWA Section 106 Grant Program supports prevention and control measures that improve water quality. In FY 2021, EPA will focus on core statutory requirements while continuing to provide states and tribes with flexibility to best address their specific priorities.

Monitoring and Assessment

EPA is working with states and tribes to provide monitoring and assessment information to support multiple CWA programs in a cost-efficient and effective manner. The intent is to have scientifically defensible monitoring data that are needed to address priority problems at state, tribal, national, and local levels and to track water quality changes over time.

In FY 2021, EPA will continue working with states and tribes to support their water quality monitoring programs. Monitoring Initiative funds for states and tribes will support the National Aquatic Resource Surveys (NARS) and the enhancement of state and tribal monitoring programs.[25] In FY 2021, the Monitoring Initiative will be funded at $11.9 million for participation in the NARS and for monitoring program priority enhancements. EPA is implementing

[25] For more information, please see: https://www.epa.gov/water-pollution-control-section-106-grants/monitoring-initiative-grants-under-section-106-clean.

recommendations from a Lean Management exercise to improve the timeliness of monitoring data processed for NARS partnerships.

Through the Monitoring and Assessment Partnership, EPA will continue working with states to develop and apply innovative and efficient monitoring tools and techniques to optimize availability of high-quality data to support priority CWA program needs. In FY 2021, EPA also will continue working with states to support their water quality assessment programs, including helping to assure timely submission of state Integrated Reports and 303(d) lists. In FY 2019, EPA supported states to reduce outstanding state 303(d) lists from 50 to 30 lists. Timeliness of EPA review also has improved with EPA reducing the backlog of EPA action on state-submitted 303(d) lists from highs of 25 in FY 2018 and 13 in FY 2019 to 2 total in FY 2019. From FY 2017 to FY 2019, EPA has supported and acted on more than 80 lists of impaired waters submitted by states under CWA Section 303(d); these lists help inform progress on restoring water quality. EPA will continue to work with states to support electronic reporting, including annual reporting of water quality data through the Water Quality Exchange and submission of Integrated Reports through the Assessment Total Maximum Daily Load Tracking and Implementation System (ATTAINS).

Reviewing and Updating Water Quality Standards

EPA will work with states and authorized tribes as they review and update their water quality standards periodically as required by the CWA and EPA regulations in 40 CFR part 131. EPA also will work with tribes that want to establish water quality standards. For its part, EPA will review and work to formally act upon all state and tribal submissions of new and revised water quality standards in accordance with the Agency's statutory obligations and timeline. The Agency also will continue to track progress by states as they complete triennial reviews of applicable standards on time as required by the CWA.

Developing TMDLs

EPA will work with states, territories, and authorized tribes to develop and implement TMDLs for CWA Section 303(d) listed impaired waterbodies as a tool for meeting water quality restoration goals. TMDLs focus on achieving clearly defined environmental standards and establishing a pollutant budget, which is then implemented via permit requirements and through local, state, and federal watershed plans and programs to restore waters. EPA will continue to work with states to facilitate accurate, comprehensive, and geo-referenced water quality assessment decisions made available to the public via ATTAINS. In addition, EPA will continue to track state progress in completing TMDLs, alternative restoration approaches or projection plans with a goal of 100 percent of priority plans in place at state identified priority waters under the State-EPA 303(d) Program Vision by 2022. As of the end of FY 2019, 48,544 square miles, or 51.2 percent of state priority waters, were addressed by a priority TMDL, other restoration plan or protection approach. EPA also is working to ensure timely action by the Agency on TMDLs submitted by states. Numerous recent and long-standing efforts have helped to substantially reduce the backlog on TMDLs from 700+ in FY 2018 to 22 in FY 2019. Between fiscal years 2017 and 2019, the EPA has supported and approved more than 6,000 TMDLs.

Issuing Permits

The NPDES Program requires point source dischargers of pollutants to waters of the U.S. to be permitted and pretreatment programs be put in place to control discharges from industrial and other facilities to the Nation's wastewater treatment plants. Through the Lean Management System, EPA is working with the states[26] to: balance competing opportunities; identify opportunities to enhance the integrity and effectiveness of NPDES permits; set schedules to address significant action items; and fine-tune permitting implementation and oversight practices. After program improvements, between March 2018 and December 2019, the backlog of EPA-issued new and existing NPDES permits decreased from 106 to 26 and 547 to 373, respectively.

Conducting Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement

EPA will work with NPDES-authorized states to implement the 2014 CWA NPDES Compliance Monitoring Strategy (CMS).[27] The NPDES CMS establishes national standards for allocation of inspection resources across all NPDES regulated entities in order to best protect water quality.

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

Currently, EPA and states are implementing the NPDES Electronic Reporting Rule, NPDES eRule, in a collaborative manner. States have the option to build their own electronic reporting tools and data systems or they can elect to utilize EPA's tools and systems. EPA and states implemented Phase 1 of the NPDES eRule in FY 2017 for the following two reports: 1) Discharge Monitoring Reports; and 2) Federal Biosolids Annual Report, where EPA is the regulatory authority. For example, currently over 34,000 NPDES permittees in 23 states use EPA's electronic reporting tool, NetDMR, to submit their Discharge Monitoring Reports. EPA and states started implementing Phase 2 of the NPDES eRule in FY 2018 for general permit reports and all remaining program reports. EPA will continue to work collaboratively with states in FY 2021 to ensure a smooth transition to electronic reporting for the NPDES program. Implementing the NPDES eRule will help EPA and states clean up the Nation's waters by: saving time and resources for the states and regulated community improving transparency; and obtaining more accurate, timely, complete, and consistent information about the NPDES program.

Working with Tribal Water Pollution Control Programs

In FY 2021, EPA will work with tribal programs on activities that address water quality and pollution problems on tribal lands. Tribes will continue to implement and expand their water pollution control programs pursuant to CWA Section 518(e).

[26] Currently no tribes have authority to implement the NPDES program.
[27] For more information, please see: https://www.epa.gov/compliance/clean-water-act-national-pollutant-discharge-elimination-system-compliance-monitoring.

Performance Measure Targets:

(PM SWP-01) Watersheds with surface water not meeting standards (cumulative).

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Units
Target					No Target Estab-lished	497,728	564,536	555,536	Square Miles
Actual					N/A	493,930			

(PM SWP-02) Watersheds with surface waters not meeting standards because of nutrients (square miles).

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Units
Target								192,096	Square Miles
Actual									

(PM TMDL-02) Percentage of priority TMDLs, alternative restoration plans, and protection approaches in place.

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Units
Target						50	67	84	Percent
Actual			9	14	33.3	51.2			
Numerator			8,822	14,045	33,194	48,544			Square Miles
Denominator			101,141	99,424	99,415	94,806			

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$69,606.0) This program change is a decrease for the CWA Section 106 Grant Program. EPA will work with states and tribes to target funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to address priorities.

Statutory Authority:

CWA § 106.

Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: More Effective Partnerships
Objective(s): Enhance Shared Accountability

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$5,545.5***	***$4,610.0***	***$0.0***	***-$4,610.0***
Total Budget Authority	$5,545.5	$4,610.0	$0.0	-$4,610.0

Program Project Description:

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

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources are proposed for elimination for this program in FY 2021. Based on previous investments in P2 solutions made under this program project, partners are expected to be able to continue to share best practices and pursue additional pollution prevention solutions.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$4,610.0) This funding change proposes to eliminate the Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention.

Statutory Authority:

Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA) § 6605; Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Pub. L. 116-94.

Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Provide for Clean and Safe Water

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$96,689.7***	***$106,250.0***	***$67,892.0***	***-$38,358.0***
Total Budget Authority	$96,689.7	$106,250.0	$67,892.0	-$38,358.0

Program Project Description:

The Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program provides grants to states and tribes with primary enforcement authority (primacy) to implement and enforce the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The NPDWRs set forth health-based standards, monitoring, reporting, sanitary surveys, and enforcement elements to ensure that the Nation's drinking water supplies do not pose adverse health risks.

PWSS Program grants support the safety of the Nation's drinking water resources and protect public health and the environment. Primacy agencies use these grants to fund drinking water program personnel who:

- Provide training and technical assistance to owners and operators of public water systems;
- Conduct sanitary surveys (i.e., on-site reviews conducted to determine and support a facility's capacity to deliver safe drinking water) and address significant deficiencies that may compromise the quality of the finished water;
- Train and certify public water system operators;
- Manage public water system data, facilitate electronic reporting of compliance monitoring data, and submit compliance data to the database of record, the Safe Drinking Water Information System;
- Ensure that public water systems conduct the required public notifications to consumers; and
- Respond to violations and issue enforcement actions.

Funds allocated to states and tribes without primacy are used to support direct implementation activities by EPA.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, Provide for Clean and Safe Water in the *FY 2018 - 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. In FY 2021, EPA will work with states and tribes to target funds to core statutory requirements while providing primacy agencies with flexibility to best address their priorities. EPA will provide funds to support state efforts to assist the most vulnerable water

systems in meeting drinking water regulations and in developing the financial and managerial capacity needed to protect federal investments that remedy aging or inadequate infrastructure (e.g., pipe replacement to prevent failures in distribution systems, installation of treatment to remove drinking water contaminants).

EPA's PWSS Program is working with states to pursue a reduction of the number of systems that have health-based non-compliance events. This includes working to decrease the number of community water systems out of compliance with health-based standards. Over the five-year period of the *FY 2018- 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*, EPA is pursuing a 23 percent reduction in the number of systems that have health-based violations from 3,508 in FY 2017 to 2,700 by FY 2022. As of Fall 2019, approximately 1,982 of the 3,508 systems with health-based violations have been returned to compliance. The PWSS Program helps to facilitate this effort by supporting state drinking water programs and technical assistance providers in achieving and maintaining compliance at drinking water systems, developing best practices, strengthening state capacity, and certifying drinking water operators.

EPA also is enhancing its oversight of the state drinking water programs by completing the annual PWSS program review for each primacy agency as required under SDWA. Information gained during these reviews includes an analysis of the completion of sanitary surveys by the primacy agency as required by the state and an evaluation of whether the primacy agency is implementing the state program in accordance with SDWA. The annual program review directly supports the work of the states and the Agency to meet the Agency's long-term performance goal and annual performance goal to reduce community water systems out of compliance with health-based standards.

Performance Measure Targets:

(PM DW-01) Community water systems out of compliance with health-based standards.

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Units
Target					3,510	3,380	3,280	3,060	CWSs
Actual	4,682	5,050	4,817	3,508	3,480	3,547			

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$38,358.0) This program change is a reduction for the PWSS Program. EPA will work with states and tribes to target funds to core statutory requirements while providing flexibility to address priorities.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA § 1443.

Categorical Grant: Radon

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Improve Air Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$7,453.4***	***$7,789.0***	***$0.0***	***-$7,789.0***
Total Budget Authority	$7,453.4	$7,789.0	$0.0	-$7,789.0

Program Project Description:

Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) authorizes EPA to undertake a variety of activities to address the public health risks posed by exposures to indoor radon. Under the statute, EPA has assisted states and tribes through technical support and the State Indoor Radon Grants program, which provided categorical grants to develop, implement, and enhance programs that assess and mitigate radon risk. For over 30 years, EPA's radon program has provided important guidance, technical assistance, and funding to help states establish their own programs. EPA also provided technical support to transfer "best practices" among states that promote effective program implementation across the Nation.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources are proposed for elimination for this program in FY 2021.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$7,789.0) This funding change proposes to eliminate the Radon program in the STAG account.

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
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Improve Air Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$219,874.2***	***$228,219.0***	***$151,961.0***	***-$76,258.0***
Total Budget Authority	$219,874.2	$228,219.0	$151,961.0	-$76,258.0

Program Project Description:

This program provides funding for state air programs, as implemented by state, multi-state, and local air agencies. Section 103 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) provides EPA with the authority to award grants to air agencies, other public or nonprofit private agencies, institutions, and organizations, to conduct and promote certain types of research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys, studies, and training related to air pollution. Section 105 of the CAA provides EPA with the authority to award grants to state and local air agencies to develop and implement continuing environmental and public health programs for the prevention and control of air pollution, implementation of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and improving visibility in our national parks and wilderness areas (Class I areas). The continuing activities funded under Section 105 include: development and implementation of preconstruction permit programs; emission reduction measures; development and operation of air quality monitoring networks, and other air program activities, including training. Section 106 of the CAA provides EPA with the authority to fund interstate air pollution transport commissions to develop or carry out plans for designated air quality control regions.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.1, Improve Air Quality in the *FY 2018 – 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. This program also supports the FY 2020 – 2021 Agency Priority Goal, "Improve air quality by reducing the number of areas not meeting air quality standards," and the long-term performance goal, "By September 30, 2022, reduce the number of nonattainment areas to 101."[28]

States are responsible for State Implementation Plans (SIPs), which provide a blueprint for the programs and activities that states carry out to attain and maintain the NAAQS and comply with visibility improvement obligations. Affected states will be completing development or revision of attainment SIPs for areas classified "Moderate" or higher for the 2015 ozone NAAQS and reclassified to "Serious" for the 2008 ozone NAAQS and areas designated nonattainment effective April 2018 for the 2010 sulfur dioxide (SO_2) NAAQS. States also have SIP obligations associated with visibility improvement requirements, among other requirements identified in the CAA. States

[28] The baseline is 166 nonattainment areas as of October 1, 2017.

also will continue implementing the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS, the 2008 lead NAAQS, the 2010 1-hour nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) NAAQS, and the 2010 1-hour SO_2 NAAQS.

As appropriate, states also will continue implementing the previous $PM_{2.5}$ and ozone NAAQS, including the 1997 annual and 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, and the 1-hour and 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS (through anti-backsliding requirements). EPA, in close collaboration with states and tribes, will work to reduce the number of areas in nonattainment with the NAAQS. In FY 2021, EPA will work with states to prioritize activities needed to meet obligations for SIP development and in implementing their plans for attaining and maintaining the NAAQS and achieving regional haze goals and identifying streamlining options. States are encouraged to engage with EPA early in their SIP development processes, so EPA has enough time to provide feedback on SIPs prior to formal submission to EPA for review.

Air Monitoring Networks. States will operate and maintain their air monitoring networks[29] to the extent possible, balancing competing priorities. The largest part of a state's overall air program includes the collection, analysis, quality assurance, and submittal of ambient air quality data.

Air Permitting Programs. In FY 2021, states with approved or delegated air permitting programs will implement these programs. EPA will provide technical assistance as needed.

Emissions Inventories. The development of a complete quality assured emission inventory is an important step in an air quality management process. These inventories are used to help determine significant sources of air pollutants and establish emission trends over time, target regulatory actions, and estimate air quality through dispersion and photochemical modeling. An emission inventory includes estimates of the emissions from various pollution sources in a specific geographical area. In FY 2021, states will continue to develop inventories and submit data to EPA under an adjusted schedule for the next release of the National Emission Inventory (NEI). EPA plans to release the 2017 NEI in calendar year 2020.

Air Quality Forecasts. This program supports state and local air agency capabilities to provide air quality forecasts for ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ that provide the public with information they can use to make daily lifestyle decisions to protect their health. This information allows people to take precautionary measures to avoid or limit their exposure to unhealthy levels of air quality. In addition, many communities use forecasts for initiating air quality "action" or "awareness" days. EPA will update data on an adjusted schedule to allow for state and local agencies to provide important public health information to the public.

State and Local Air Toxics Efforts. This program also supports state and local efforts to characterize air toxics problems and take measures to reduce health risks from air toxics. This funding also supports characterization work that includes collection and analysis of emissions data and monitoring of ambient air toxics. In FY 2021, funds also will support the National Air Toxics Trends Stations (NATTS), consisting of 24 air toxics monitoring sites and including the associated quality assurance, data analysis, and methods support. Funding may be available to support the community scale air toxics grant competition.

[29] Air Monitoring networks: $PM_{2.5}$, NCore, ozone, SO_2, NO_2, carbon monoxide, lead, and air toxics.

Visibility Improvement. States are required to submit periodic plans demonstrating how they have and will continue to make progress towards achieving their visibility improvement goals required under the Regional Haze Rule. In FY 2021, states will work collaboratively to submit SIPs for the second planning period of the regional haze program under the visibility improvement requirements of the CAA which are due by July 31, 2021. Comprehensive regional haze SIP revisions are due in FY 2021. In addition, states will be implementing control measures required from their first planning period SIPs.

Air Quality Training. In FY 2021, states and multi-jurisdictional organizations will use this funding to establish and maintain training priorities for air quality-related subjects; develop new and update existing air quality-related training materials; and, provide classroom and other types of training for air quality professionals.

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

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the Federal Support for Air Quality Management under the EPM appropriation.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$76,258.0) This program change is a decrease in federal support for CAA grants to state environmental programs responsible for carrying out air quality implementation activities. EPA will work with states to target funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to address particular state priorities.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act §§ 103, 105, 106.

Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: More Effective Partnerships
Objective(s): Enhance Shared Accountability

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$4,597.4***	***$4,759.0***	***$3,276.0***	***-$1,483.0***
Total Budget Authority	$4,597.4	$4,759.0	$3,276.0	-$1,483.0

Program Project Description:

The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Compliance Monitoring Program builds environmental partnerships[30] with states, tribes, and territories to strengthen their ability to address environmental and public health threats from toxic substances. This assistance is used to prevent or eliminate unreasonable risks to human health or the environment and to ensure compliance with toxic substance regulations. The grants support inspection programs associated with lead-based paint (§402(a), §406(b), and the Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule), the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA), and Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 2/Objective 2.1, Enhanced Shared Accountability in the *FY 2018 - 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. In FY 2021, EPA will continue to award state and tribal assistance grants to assist in the implementation of compliance and enforcement provisions of TSCA.

In recent years, the Agency has consulted with its state partners in the development of a new allocation formula for the TSCA State and Tribal Assistance Grants. EPA began implementing the new formula in FY 2019, using a phased approach over three fiscal years (FY 2019 - FY 2021). This approach establishes a new weighted formula that better aligns the distribution of funding with the national program priorities including reducing risks from: (1) lead poisoning or elevated blood-lead levels; (2) exposure to asbestos; and (3) exposure to PCBs.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

[30] For additional information, please refer to: https://www.epa.gov/compliance/toxic-substances-compliance-monitoring-grant-guidance-fiscal-year-2020.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$1,483.0) This program change reflects a focus on reducing risks from lead-based paint and maximizing environmental benefits and program performance. EPA will work with states and tribes to target funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to address particular priorities.

Statutory Authority:

Toxic Substances Control Act.

Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Improve Air Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$12,556.1***	***$12,829.0***	***$8,963.0***	***-$3,866.0***
Total Budget Authority	$12,556.1	$12,829.0	$8,963.0	-$3,866.0

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 implementation of national 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 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.1, Improve Air Quality in the *FY 2018 – 2022 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 at reduced levels.

Currently, there are 573 federally recognized tribes. Of those, 52 tribes have treatment in a manner similar to a state status 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 encourages tribes to partner with the EPA to carry out CAA protections within reservations and tribal communities.

In FY 2021, a key activity is to work to reduce the number of days in violation of the NAAQS. This program supports the Agency's priority of building 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.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the Federal Support for Air Quality Management Program under the EPM appropriation.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$3,866.0) This program change is a decrease in federal support for CAA grants to tribal air pollution control agencies and/or tribes. The EPA will work with tribes to target funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to best address tribal priorities.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act §§ 103, 105.

Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: More Effective Partnerships
Objective(s): Enhance Shared Accountability

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$67,299.0***	***$65,476.0***	***$44,233.0***	***-$21,243.0***
Total Budget Authority	$67,299.0	$65,476.0	$44,233.0	-$21,243.0

Program Project Description:

In 1992, Congress established the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP), a program that provides grants and technical assistance to tribes to plan, develop, and establish tribal environmental protection programs consistent with other applicable provisions of law administered by EPA. The Agency works collaboratively with tribal partners on mutually identified environmental and public health priorities to achieve these aims. Funding provided under the GAP is for the administrative, technical, legal, enforcement, communication, and outreach capacities tribes need to effectively administer environmental regulatory programs that EPA may delegate to tribes. GAP funds also may be used to assist in the development and implementation of solid and hazardous waste programs for Indian lands, including solid waste service delivery costs.[31] Please see https://www.epa.gov/tribal/indian-environmental-general-assistance-program-gap for more information.

Some uses of GAP funds include:

- Assessing the status of a tribe's environmental conditions;
- Developing appropriate environmental programs, codes, and ordinances;
- Developing 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 public health actions and issues.

GAP supports tribal capacity development through financial assistance to approximately 525 tribal governments and inter-tribal consortia. GAP has helped tribes receive 83 program delegations to administer a variety of programs across a number of statutes, including the Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, and the Clean Air Act. Tribes also have developed capacity to assist EPA in implementing federal environmental programs in the absence of an EPA-approved tribal program

[31] The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Pub. L. 115 – 141).

through Direct Implementation Tribal Cooperative Agreements (DITCAs). As of FY 2020, there are 17 active DITCAs supporting EPA's direct implementation activities. Furthermore, GAP funds have helped to train tribal government inspectors who are able to conduct compliance monitoring activities under tribal laws and also may have EPA federal inspector credentials. In addition, GAP also supports tribes with the development of their waste management programs with 256 tribes having Integrated Waste Management Plans.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in the Program directly supports Goal 2/Objective 2.1, Enhance Shared Accountability, in the *FY 2018 – 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. In FY 2021, GAP grants will continue to assist tribal governments in developing environmental protection program capacity to assess environmental conditions, use relevant environmental information to improve long-range strategic environmental program development planning, and develop programs tailored to tribal government needs consistent with those long-range strategic plans.

The Agency's *Guidance on the Award and Management of General Assistance Agreements for Tribes and Intertribal Consortia*[32] establishes an overall framework for tribes and EPA to follow in developing tribal environmental program capacity under GAP. Specifically, the guidance strengthens joint strategic planning through development and implementation of EPA-Tribal Environmental Plans (ETEPs) to document intermediate and long-range tribal environmental program development priorities. These tribe-specific strategic planning documents inform funding decisions by linking annual GAP assistance agreement work plans to ETEP goals and provide a mechanism to measure tribal progress in meeting their program development goals. As of September 30, 2019, EPA has completed 470 ETEPs and anticipates completing its 500th ETEP in 2020. EPA will focus on providing assistance to regions and tribal partners in implementing ETEPs, including training and development of a best practices guide, as well as monitoring regional actions to implement ETEPs as part of the business review process.

In FY 2020, EPA will complete an evaluation of the program implementation under the 2013 GAP guidance and anticipates developing revised Guidance for tribal consultation. The evaluation has been comprehensive, involving gathering of evidence from EPA project officers and tribal recipients of GAP funding based on their experience using the current guidance, which has helped inform EPA's understanding of how the program guidance and implementation approaches are contributing to intended results of tribal capacity development related to EPA-administered programs. During the evaluation, EPA has specifically requested input related to using the guidance to develop work plans, connecting GAP funding to tribal environmental program goals, and approaches for national program performance measurement and reporting.

In FY 2021, EPA will continue to implement GAP under a national framework set forth in program guidance, as modified during FY 2020, and maintain an emphasis on training (internal and external) to support nationally consistent GAP guidance interpretation and implementation. In supporting a strong GAP management framework (as referenced under Tribal Capacity Program),

[32] The GAP Guidance is available at https://www.epa.gov/tribal/2013-guidance-award-and-management-general-assistance-agreements-tribes-and-intertribal.

EPA will continue to establish and refine tools to track the progress tribes achieve toward developing and implementing environmental protection programs in Indian Country.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$21,243.0) This program change reduces funding available for tribes to develop the capacity to implement environmental protection programs in Indian Country. EPA will work with states and tribes to target funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to address priorities.

Statutory Authority:
Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act.

Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Provide for Clean and Safe Water

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$9,846.2***	***$10,164.0***	***$6,995.0***	***-$3,169.0***
Total Budget Authority	$9,846.2	$10,164.0	$6,995.0	-$3,169.0

Program Project Description:

EPA's Underground Injection Control (UIC) Grant Program funds federal, state, and tribal government agencies that oversee underground injection activities to prevent contamination of underground sources of drinking water from fluid injection practices, as established by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

EPA regulates the permitting, construction, operation, and closure of injection wells used to place fluids underground for storage, disposal, enhanced recovery of oil and gas, and mineral recovery. EPA will provide grants 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 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, Provide for Clean and Safe Water in the *FY 2018 - 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. The FY 2021 request will support implementation of the UIC Program, which manages approximately 830,000 injection wells[33] across six well types to protect groundwater resources. EPA directly implements UIC programs in eight states and two territories and shares responsibility in nine states and with two tribes. EPA also administers the UIC programs for all other tribes and for Class VI wells in all states but North Dakota.[34] EPA will continue its support of state oil and gas programs as they implement or assume responsibility for UIC Class II programs.

The UIC Program is improving efficiency by reducing the UIC permit application processing time to 180 days or fewer. The Program will continue implementing the UIC well permit review process developed as part of EPA's Lean Management System. For the UIC Program, this includes

[33] As represented in calendar year 2018 annual inventory.
[34] For more information, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/uic/primary-enforcement-authority-underground-injection-control-program.

applying identified permit review and processing efficiencies from the Class II effort to all other well classes, modifying common definitions, as appropriate, to provide greater clarity for all well classes so that improvements in processing permit applications can be attained. As of October 2019, the backlog of EPA-issued new UIC permits decreased from 36[35] to 25.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$3,169.0) This program change is a reduction for the UIC Grant Program. EPA will work with states and tribes to target funds to core statutory requirements while providing flexibility to address priorities.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA § 1443.

[35] The baseline is from the beginning of FY 2019.

Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Revitalize Land and Prevent Contamination

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$1,590.1***	***$1,449.0***	***$0.0***	***-$1,449.0***
Total Budget Authority	$1,590.1	$1,449.0	$0.0	-$1,449.0

Program Project Description:

Releases of petroleum from underground storage tanks (UST) can contaminate groundwater, the drinking water source for many Americans. The UST Grant Program provides funding to states[36] to bring UST systems into compliance with release prevention and release detection requirements.

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

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources are proposed for elimination for this program in FY 2021. States could elect to maintain core program work with state resources rather than federal resources.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$1,449.0) This funding change proposes to eliminate the Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks Program.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act § 2007(f); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Pub. L. 116-94.

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

Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Provide for Clean and Safe Water

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$12,772.7***	***$14,183.0***	***$9,762.0***	***-$4,421.0***
Total Budget Authority	$12,772.7	$14,183.0	$9,762.0	-$4,421.0

Program Project Description:

The Wetlands Program Development Grants Program assists states, tribes, and local governments with building or enhancing their wetland protection and restoration programs. Program grants are used to develop new or refine existing state and tribal wetland programs in one or more of the following areas: 1) monitoring and assessment; 2) voluntary restoration and protection; 3) regulatory programs, including Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401 certification and Section 404 assumption;[37] and 4) wetland water quality standards.

States and tribes develop program elements based on their goals and resources. The grants support development of state and tribal wetland programs that further the goals of the CWA and improve water quality in watersheds throughout the country. The grants are awarded on a competitive basis under the authority of Section 104(b)(3) of the CWA. The grant funding is split among EPA's ten regional offices according to the number of states and territories per region. Each region is required, by regulation, to compete the award of these funds to states, tribes, local governments, interstate agencies, and inter-tribal consortia.[38] In addition, EPA sets aside 10 percent of the appropriation for a grant competition specifically for tribes and inter-tribal consortia.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, Provide for Clean and Safe Water in the *FY 2018 - 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. In FY 2021, EPA will continue to assist states and tribes in their efforts to protect and manage wetlands through documenting stresses or improvements to wetland condition; developing tools for wetland restoration and the use of natural infrastructure to mitigate flooding hazards; and developing regulatory controls to avoid, minimize, and compensate

[37] State and Tribal assumption of Section 404 is an approach that can be useful in streamlining 404 permitting in coordination with other environmental regulations. When states or tribes assume administration of the federal regulatory program, Section 404 permit applicants seek permits from the state or tribe rather than the federal government. States and tribes are in many cases located closer to the proposed activities and are often more familiar with local resources, issues, and needs. Even when a state assumes permitting under Section 404, the Army Corps of Engineers retains jurisdiction for a certain portion of waters under the CWA as well as those waters subject to Section 10 of the River and Harbors Act for permits.

[38] For more information, please see: http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/wetlands/estp.cfm.

for wetland impacts. EPA also will work with interested states and tribes to develop and improve their wetland program capacity.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$4,421.0) This program change is a reduction for the Wetland Program Development Grants Program. EPA will work with states and tribes to target funds to core requirements while providing flexibility to address priorities.

Statutory Authority:

CWA § 104(b)(3).

State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Improve Air Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$99,701.8***	***$87,000.0***	***$10,000.0***	***-$77,000.0***
Total Budget Authority	$99,701.8	$87,000.0	$10,000.0	-$77,000.0

Program Project Description:

The Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) Grant Program provides support for emission reductions from existing diesel engines through engine retrofits, rebuilds, and replacements; switching to cleaner fuels; idling reduction; and other clean diesel strategies. The DERA program was initially authorized in Sections 791-797 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and reauthorized by the Diesel Emission Reduction Act of 2010.

Diesel engines are the modern-day workhorse of the American economy (e.g., goods movement, construction, public transportation). Diesel engines are extremely efficient and power nearly every major piece of equipment on farms, construction sites, in ports, and on highways. As the Agency's heavy-duty highway and nonroad diesel engines emissions standards came into effect in 2007 and 2008 respectively, new cleaner diesel engines started to enter the Nation's fleet. However, there are nearly10 million older engines in use that will continue to emit large amounts of nitrogen oxides and particulate matter. EPA's DERA program promotes strategies to reduce these emissions and protect public health by working with manufacturers, fleet operators, air quality professionals, environmental and community organizations, tribes, and state and local officials. While the DERA grants accelerate the pace at which dirty engines are retired or retrofitted, pollution emissions from the legacy fleet also will be reduced over time as portions of the fleet are replaced with new engines that meet modern emission standards. However, even with attrition through fleet turnover, the Agency estimates that more than one million old diesel engines will remain in use in 2030.[39]

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.1, Improve Air Quality in the *FY 2018–2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. In FY 2021, EPA will continue to target its discretionary funding to direct DERA grants and rebates to reduce diesel emissions in priority areas and areas of highly concentrated diesel pollution with a primary focus on ports and school buses.

[39] DERA Fourth Report to Congress: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2019-07/documents/420r19005.pdf.

Tens of millions of people in the U.S. currently live and work close to ports.[40] These people can be exposed to air pollution associated with emissions from diesel engines at ports including particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, ozone, and air toxics, which can contribute to significant health problems, including premature mortality, increased hospital admissions for heart and lung disease, increased cancer risk, and increased respiratory symptoms, especially for children, the elderly, outdoor workers, and other sensitive populations.[41] School buses provide the safest transportation to and from school for more than 25 million American children every school day. However, diesel exhaust from these buses has a negative impact on human health, especially for children, whose lungs are not yet fully developed and who have a faster breathing rate than adults.[42]

Using the formula outlined in the Energy Policy Act of 2005, eligible states and territories receive 30 percent of the annual DERA appropriation for the establishment of clean diesel grant, rebate, and loan programs. The remaining DERA funding is split into two categories. The first category allocates funds to a rebate program that was first established under DERA's 2010 reauthorization. Through the rebate mechanism, the Agency will more efficiently and precisely target the awards toward improving children's health and turning over the Nation's school bus fleet. In addition, this rebate mechanism can be used to provide funding directly to private fleets. The second category allocates funds toward national grants focusing on areas with poor air quality, especially those impacted most severely by ports and goods movement. EPA also will continue to track, assess, and report the results of DERA grants, such as numbers of engines, emissions benefits, and cost-benefit information.[43] Further, EPA will continue to provide diesel emission reduction technology verification and evaluation and provide that information to the public.[44]

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$77,000.0) This program change is a reduction in the overall amount of DERA grant funding available for grants and rebates to reduce diesel emissions while continuing to target priority areas such as clean school bus retrofits and rebates.

[40] For more information, please see the DERA Fourth Report to Congress, July 2019, which may be found at: https://www.epa.gov/cleandiesel/clean-diesel-reports-congress.
[41] For more information, please see EPA's National Port Strategy Assessment Report of 2016, found at: https://www.epa.gov/ports-initiative/national-port-strategy-assessment.
[42] For more information, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/cleandiesel/clean-school-bus.
[43] List of all grant awards under DERA can be found at https://www.epa.gov/cleandiesel/clean-diesel-national-grants.
[44] For more information, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/cleandiesel.

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 USC 16131, *et seq*.

Brownfields Projects
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Revitalize Land and Prevent Contamination

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$91,319.3***	***$89,000.0***	***$80,000.0***	***-$9,000.0***
Total Budget Authority	$91,319.3	$89,000.0	$80,000.0	-$9,000.0

Program Project Description:

The Brownfields Program awards grants and provides technical assistance to help states, tribes, local communities, and other stakeholders involved in environmental revitalization and economic redevelopment to work together to plan, inventory, assess, safely cleanup, and reuse brownfields. Approximately 129 million people (roughly 40 percent of the U.S. population) live within three miles of a brownfields site that received EPA funding.[45] This idle land drags down property values and can slow down a local economy. Brownfields redevelopment is a key to revitalizing main streets, neighborhoods, and rural communities; increasing property values and creating jobs. Since its inception, the Brownfields Program has fostered a community-driven approach to the reuse of contaminated sites. As of January 2020, grants awarded by the Program have led to over 88,900 acres of idle land made ready for productive use and over 156,500 jobs and $29.5 billion leveraged.[46] By awarding brownfields grants, EPA makes investments in communities so that they can realize their own visions for land reuse, infrastructure development, economic growth, and job creation.

Under this program, EPA will focus on core activities, providing funding for: 1) assessment cooperative agreements and Targeted Brownfields Assessments (TBAs); 2) cleanup and multipurpose cooperative agreements; and 3) research, training, and technical assistance to communities for brownfields-related activities, including land revitalization assistance and environmental workforce development and job training cooperative agreements.

A 2017 study found that housing property values increased 5 to 15.2 percent near brownfield sites when cleanup was completed.[47] Analysis of the data near 48 brownfields sites shows that an estimated $29 to $97 million in additional tax revenue was generated for local governments in a single year after cleanup. This is 2 to 7 times more than the $12.4 million EPA contributed to the cleanup of those brownfields.[48] In addition, based on historical data provided by the Assessment

[45] U.S. EPA, Office of Land and Emergency Management Estimate 2017. Data collected includes: (1) site information as of the end of FY 2016; and (2) census data from the 2011-2015 American Community Survey.
[46] EPA's ACRES database.
[47] Haninger, K., L. Ma, and C. Timmins. 2017. The Value of Brownfield Remediation. *Journal of the Association of Environmental and Resource Economists, 4(1): 197-241*, https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/pdfplus/10.1086/689743.
[48] Sullivan, K. A. 2017. Brownfields Remediation: Impact on Local Residential Property Tax Revenue. *Journal of Environmental Assessment Policy and Management, 19(3),* http://dx.doi.org/10.1142/S1464333217500132.

Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) database, $1 of EPA's Brownfields funding leverages between $16 and $17 in other public and private funding.[49]

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.3, Revitalize Land and Prevent Contamination, in the *FY 2018 – 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. For example, EPA made 910 additional brownfields sites ready for anticipated use in FY 2019, exceeding FY 2018-2019 Agency Priority Goal by over 400 sites for a total of 1,771 sites. In FY 2021, 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 brownfields sites. The Brownfields Program will continue to foster federal, state, tribal, local, and public-private partnerships to return properties to productive economic use, including in Opportunity Zones. The activities described below will leverage approximately 7,100 jobs and $1.2 billion in other funding sources.[50]

- Funding will support at least 87 assessment cooperative agreements that recipients may use to inventory, assess, and conduct cleanup and reuse planning at brownfields sites. Approximately 520 site assessments will be completed under these agreements.

- EPA will provide funding for TBAs in up to 60 communities without access to other assessment resources or those that lack the capacity to manage a brownfields assessment grant. There is special emphasis for small and rural communities to submit requests for this funding to ensure equal access to brownfields assessment resources. These assessments will be performed through contracts and interagency agreements.

- Funding will support 26 direct cleanup cooperative agreements to enable eligible entities to clean up recipient owned properties.

- Funding will support 10 multipurpose cooperative agreements, authorized under the Brownfields Utilization, Investment and Local Development (BUILD) Act that was passed in March 2018. Under this cooperative agreement, recipients may conduct assessments and cleanup at multiple sites, as well as planning activities at the targeted sites under one award.

- The Agency will provide supplemental funding to approximately 13 existing high performing Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) recipients. These awards will lead to approximately 25 additional sites cleaned up.

- Funding will support 15 Environmental Workforce Development & Job Training (EWDJT) cooperative agreements. This funding will provide environmental job training for citizens to take advantage of new jobs created as a result of brownfield assessment, cleanup, and revitalization in their communities. The request will lead to approximately 735 people trained and 510 placed in jobs.

[49] For more information, please visit www.epa.gov/brownfields.
[50] 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.

- Funding also will support assessment and cleanup of abandoned underground storage tanks and other petroleum contamination found on brownfields properties for up to 30 brownfields assessment cooperative agreements and two cleanup cooperative agreements, as authorized under CERCLA 104(k)(2) and (3).

- Funding also 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 CERCLA 104(k)(7).

- Funding will be provided for technical assistance to an estimated 50 small and disadvantaged communities as defined in the recently passed BUILD Act and as authorized in Section 128(a)(B)(III).

All estimates of outputs and outcomes are supported by the data that is entered by cooperative agreement recipients via the ACRES database and analyzed by EPA. Maintenance of ACRES focuses on the input of high-quality data, and robust analysis regarding program outcomes and performance will continue to be priorities during FY 2021.

Performance Measure Targets:

(PM B30) Number of brownfields sites made ready for anticipated use.

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Units
Target	550	550	600	600	684	684	684	684	Sites
Actual	639	668	547	531	861	910			

(PM B37) Billions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged at brownfields sites.

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Units
Target	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	Billions of Dollars
Actual	1.54	1.71	1.47	1.7	2.2	2.3			

Work under this program supports performance results in the Integrated Environmental Strategies Program under the EPM appropriation.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$18,000.0) This program change supports EPA's Opportunity Zones focus area by providing a set-aside for projects located in Qualified Opportunity Zones, to the extent there are sufficient qualified applications. The Budget proposes appropriation language to create this set-aside.

- (-$27,000.0) This program change reflects a focus on assessment and direct cleanup grants, while reducing other program activities.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) §§ 101(39) and 104(k).

Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Provide for Clean and Safe Water

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$24,469.5***	***$29,186.0***	***$3,000.0***	***-$26,186.0***
Total Budget Authority	$24,469.5	$29,186.0	$3,000.0	-$26,186.0

Program Project Description:

The Alaska Rural and Native Village (ANV) Program reduces disease and health care costs by providing critical basic drinking water and sanitation infrastructure (*i.e.*, flushing toilets and running water) in vulnerable rural and Native Alaskan communities that lack such services disproportionately when compared to the rest of the country. Alaskan rural and native water and sewer systems face not only the typical challenges associated with small system size, but also the challenging climactic and geographic conditions, such as permafrost, shortened construction seasons, and extremely remote locations.

ANV communities look to EPA as a last-resort funding source when they or the State of Alaska are not able to fully finance the needed water infrastructure improvements. The Program serves communities that often lack the debt capacity to apply for other funding sources, including EPA State Revolving Loan Funds. The results from the Indian Health Service's (IHS) November 2019 analysis exemplify the need to assist these communities – the IHS identified $223 million of need for water and wastewater infrastructure in Alaska in FY 2019.[51] Many communities on the prioritized list have not been able to advance their projects due to lack of funding.

EPA's grant to the State of Alaska funds improvements and construction of drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities for these small and disadvantaged communities. Investments in wastewater and drinking water infrastructure in rural Alaskan communities contributed to an increase of access to water and sewer service from 60 percent in the late 1990s to 97.2 percent in 2019.[52] While the gains in the Program have been significant, ANV communities continue to trail behind the non-tribal/non-native population in the U.S. with access to water and sanitation. In Alaska, approximately 3 percent of native and rural serviceable households[1] are without complete indoor plumbing, a much higher figure than the national average of 0.4 percent[53] of occupied homes that lack complete indoor plumbing.

[51] IHS data from November 2019 indicates a $223 million water and sewer need in Alaska. The 2018 IHS Annual Sanitation Deficiency Report to Congress https://www.ihs.gov/sites/newsroom/themes/responsive2017/display_objects/documents/Report_To_Congress_FY18_SanitationFacilitiesDeficiencies.pdf.
[52] Based on data from the Indian Health Service (IHS) and the State of Alaska (2019).
[53] See, U.S. Census Survey, 2012.

In addition to funding system upgrades and construction to address the aforementioned challenges Alaskans face, the ANV Program also uniquely supports training, technical assistance, and educational Programs to improve the financial management and operation and maintenance of sanitation systems. This is done through leveraging prioritization and implementation expertise from the State of Alaska[54] with ANV Program funds.

The ANV technical assistance Program helps to improve the long-term sustainability of the rural water utilities, creating transferable job skills in construction and operation and maintenance activities. The Program also has helped to nearly double the number of properly certified drinking water treatment plant operators in Alaskan rural villages since FY 1992, and the number of non-compliant systems has decreased by close to 80 percent since FY 2006.[55] Since 2005, the Program, in collaboration and combination with other federal agencies, has shown significant progress documenting the number of projects and ANV homes with increased access to safe water and sanitation. Over this period, the ANV Program contributed about 35 percent[56] of all funding provided from federal agencies.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this Program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, Provide for Clean and Safe Water in the *FY 2018 - 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. The FY 2021 request of $3 million will provide water and wastewater services for additional homes and maintain the existing level of wastewater and drinking water infrastructure that meets public health standards. Based on data from the past three years of funding to the ANV Program, it is expected that $3 million in ANV funds in FY 2021 would improve the drinking water and/or wastewater services to about 350 homes in rural Alaska and continue to support training, technical assistance, and educational Programs that protect existing federal investments in infrastructure by improving operation and maintenance of the systems.

In FY 2021, 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 "Management Controls Policy," adopted in June 2007, to ensure efficient use of funds by allocating them to projects that are ready to proceed or progressing satisfactorily. 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:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this Program.

[54] The State of Alaska uses a risk-based prioritization process to fund projects that will have the greatest public health and environmental benefit. Further, the State delivers these services to ANV communities by coordinating across federal agencies and Programs.
[55] As reported by the State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Remote Maintenance Worker Program outcome reports (November 2018).
[56] Including the required state match.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$26,186.0) This program change reduces support for the Alaska Rural and Native Villages Program. EPA estimates that the FY 2021 request of $3 million will improve the drinking water and/or wastewater services to approximately 350 homes in rural Alaska. The State Revolving Funds are an additional source of infrastructure funding that can continue to fund water system improvements in Alaska.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 § 303; Clean Water Act § 1263a.

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$1,625,444.5***	***$1,638,826.0***	***$1,119,778.0***	***-$519,048.0***
Total Budget Authority	$1,625,444.5	$1,638,826.0	$1,119,778.0	-$519,048.0
Total Workyears	3.7	3.6	3.6	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Program capitalizes state revolving loan funds in all 50 states and Puerto Rico to finance infrastructure improvements for public wastewater systems and projects to improve water quality. These funds directly support the Agency's goal to ensure waters are clean through improved water infrastructure and sustainable management.

The CWSRF is the largest source of federal funds for states to provide loans and other forms of assistance for water quality projects including construction of wastewater treatment facilities, water and energy efficiency projects, green infrastructure projects, and agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs). The Program also includes a provision for set-aside funding for tribes to address serious wastewater infrastructure needs and associated health impacts. In addition, the CWSRF provides direct grant funding for the District of Columbia and U.S. territories. This federal investment is designed to be used in concert with other sources of funds to address water quality needs.[57] Additional tools, such as additional subsidization, are available as part of the CWSRF Program to assist small and disadvantaged communities. The CWSRF Program is a key component of EPA's efforts to achieve innovative solutions to wastewater infrastructure needs and realize economic and environmental benefits that will continue to accrue for years in the future.

The revolving nature of the funds and substantial state contributions have greatly multiplied the federal investment. EPA estimates that for every federal dollar contributed thus far the nation has received approximately three dollars of investment in water infrastructure. As of June 2019, the state CWSRFs have provided over $138 billion in affordable financing for a wide variety of wastewater infrastructure and other water quality projects.[58] In 2019, over 1,600 assistance agreements went to communities of all sizes, funding $6.2 billion in projects aimed at treating wastewater, addressing stormwater runoff, tackling non-point source pollution, and addressing a myriad of other environmental issues.[59]

[57] For additional information, please see: http://www.epa.gov/cwsrf.
[58] Clean Water State Revolving Fund National Information Management System. U.S. EPA, Office of Water, National Information Management System Reports: Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). Washington, DC (As of June 30, 2019).
[59] Clean Water State Revolving Fund National Information Management System. U.S. EPA, Office of Water, National Information Management System Reports: Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). Washington, DC (As of June 30, 2019).

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this Program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, Provide for Clean and Safe Water in the *FY 2018 - 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. This federal investment will continue to enable progress toward the Nation's clean water needs and infrastructure priorities and will contribute to the long-term performance goal to reduce the number of square miles of watershed with surface water not meeting standards by 37,000 square miles by September 30, 2022. In FY 2019, EPA exceeded its ambitious target for reducing the square miles of watersheds with surface waters not meeting standards. Over 12,700 square miles of watershed area that contained impaired waters in FY 2018 are now meeting water quality standards.

EPA continues to work with states to meet several key objectives, such as:

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

The Agency is requesting over $2 billion in the FY 2021 President's Budget to provide funding for critical wastewater infrastructure. In FY 2021, EPA requests nearly $2 billion for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs), combined. These funding levels further infrastructure repair and replacement and would allow states, municipalities, and private entities to continue to finance high-priority infrastructure investments that protect human health.

To help drive progress, the Agency has set the FY 2020-2021 Agency Priority Goal that by September 30, 2021, EPA will increase by $16 billion the non-federal dollars leveraged by EPA water infrastructure finance Programs (CWSRF, DWSRF, and WIFIA). During FY 2018 and FY 2019, EPA increased the non-federal dollars leveraged by EPA water infrastructure finance Programs by $20.0 billion, exceeding our two-year FY 2018-2019 APG target of $16 billion. In addition to meeting the APG, EPA met all of the contributing indicators: Engagements with the Water Infrastructure Community; Tools, Training, and Resources Provided to the Water Infrastructure Community; and SRF State Reviews completed. The success of this metric is due to the collaborative efforts of EPA, states, and local communities.

The FY 2021 capitalization of the Clean Water SRF would supplement the more than $138 billion in assistance provided over the life of the Program. The assistance provided in 2019 from federal capitalization, state contributions, and repayments was $6.2 billion.

EPA requests that an amount equal to 10-20 percent of the total CWSRF capitalization grant funds made available to each state be used to provide additional subsidization to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these). The CWSRF Program also implements American Iron and Steel (AIS) requirements, as required by law.

In addition to capitalizing the CWSRF, a portion of the appropriation also will provide direct grants to communities within the tribes and territories. These communities are in great need of assistance

given that their sanitation infrastructure lags behind the rest of the country, causing significant public health concerns. To ensure sufficient resources are directed toward these communities that face additional challenges, EPA continues to request a tribal set-aside of 2 percent, or $30 million, whichever is greatest, of the funds appropriated in FY 2021. EPA also continues to request a territories set-aside of 1.5 percent of the funds appropriated from the CWSRF for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas, and the United States Virgin Islands.

EPA requests that up to $2 million of the tribal set-aside be used for training and technical assistance related to the operation and management of tribal wastewater treatment works. EPA also requests the ability to use the tribal and territorial set-asides to support planning and design of treatment works and for the construction, repair, or replacement of privately-owned decentralized wastewater treatment systems serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments (e.g., septic systems), authority similar to that already available to states. Expanded support for planning and design will protect the federal investment in wastewater infrastructure and ensure access to safe wastewater treatment for tribes and territories that face significant challenges with sanitation infrastructure. The ability for both the tribes and territories to construct, repair, or replace decentralized wastewater treatment systems will allow the flexibility that these communities require to provide wastewater infrastructure that is appropriate for the unique circumstances of each community.

EPA will partner with states to ensure that the CWSRF continues to play an important role in promoting efficient system-wide planning; improvements in technical, financial and managerial capacity; and the design, construction and ongoing management of sustainable water infrastructure. To streamline data collection and reduce reporting burden, EPA is working to redesign the databases currently used to collect performance information about the CWSRF and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Programs. The aim is for this effort to reduce reporting burden by eliminating redundancy and providing a more user-friendly interface for states to submit data.

Elsewhere in the FY 2021 budget, EPA requests $25 million for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Program. Through WIFIA, EPA will make direct loans to regionally or nationally significant water infrastructure projects. These combined investments, the SRFs and WIFIA, further the Agency's ongoing commitment to infrastructure repair and replacement.

Performance Measure Targets:

(PM INFRA-01) Number of non-federal dollars leveraged by EPA water infrastructure finance programs (CWSRF, DWSRF and WIFIA).

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Units
Target					8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	Billions of Dollars
Actual	5.6	5.3	8.1	8.6	9.7	10.3			

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

The FY 2021 capitalization of the Clean Water SRF would supplement the more than $138 billion in assistance provided over the life of the program. The assistance provided in 2019 from federal

capitalization, state contributions, and repayments was $6.2 billion. Changes from levels included in the Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget include:

- (-$519,048.0) This program change is a decrease to the Clean Water SRF Program. Investments in the two SRFs, combined with the WIFIA Program, will still promote and leverage water and wastewater infrastructure improvements.

Statutory Authority:

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

Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Provide for Clean and Safe Water

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$1,131,822.3***	***$1,126,088.0***	***$863,235.0***	***-$262,853.0***
Total Budget Authority	$1,131,822.3	$1,126,088.0	$863,235.0	-$262,853.0
Total Workyears	2.5	1.4	1.4	0.0

Program Project Description:

EPA's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) is designed to assist public water systems to finance the costs of drinking water infrastructure improvements needed to achieve or maintain compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements, to protect public health, and to support state and local efforts to protect drinking water. The 2015 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment (DWINSA), which is conducted every four years, indicated a 20-year capital investment need of $472.6 billion for public water systems that are eligible to receive funding from state DWSRF Programs. The capital investment need covers 49,250 community water systems (CWS), 21,400 not-for-profit non-community water systems (NPNCWS), American Indian water systems, and Alaska Native Village (ANV) water systems. The 2015 DWINSA need reflects costs for repairs and replacement of leaking transmission pipes and deteriorated storage and treatment equipment, as well as new infrastructure and other projects (for example: replacing lead service lines) required to protect public health and to ensure compliance with the SDWA.

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

The DWSRF Program provides communities access to critical low-cost financing and offers a subsidy to help utilities address long-term needs associated with water infrastructure. Most DWSRF assistance is offered in the form of loans which water utilities repay from the revenues they generate through the rates they charge their customers for service. Water utilities in many communities may need to evaluate the rate at which they invest in drinking water infrastructure repair and replacement to keep pace with their aging infrastructure, much of which may be approaching the end of its useful life.

EPA is focusing on the needs of small community systems, while retaining state flexibility in the management of their funds. EPA continues its small systems emphasis by working closely with state Programs to improve public water system sustainability and public health protection for persons served by small water systems.

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 set-asides[60] are: Small System Technical Assistance (up to 2 percent), Administrative and Technical Assistance[61] (up to 4 percent, $400,000 or 1/5th percent of the current valuation of the fund, whichever is greater), State Program Management (up to 10 percent), and Local Assistance and Other State Programs (up to 15 percent). Taken together, approximately 31 percent of a state's DWSRF capitalization grant may be set aside for activities other than infrastructure construction. These set asides enable states to improve water system operation and management, emphasizing institutional capacity as a means of achieving sustainable water system operations. Historically, the states have set aside an annual average of 16 percent of the funds awarded to them for Program development, of which approximately 4 percent is used to administer the Program; however, over the past three years, states have increased their set-asides to approximately 22 percent.

Non-Federal Leveraging

The federal investment is designed to be used with other sources of funds to address drinking water infrastructure needs. States are required to provide a 20 percent match for their capitalization grant. Some states elect to leverage their capitalization grants through the public debt markets to enable the state to provide more assistance. These features, including state match leveraging, and the revolving fund design of the Program, have enabled the states to provide assistance equal to 195 percent of the federal capitalization invested in the Program since its inception in 1997. In other words, for every dollar the federal government invests in this Program, the states, in total, have delivered almost $2.00 in assistance to water systems. In addition, the DWSRF's rate of funds utilized[62] was 95.3 percent in 2019, nearly hitting its funds utilization target of 96 percent.

National Set-Asides

Prior to allotting funds to the states, EPA is required to reserve certain national level set-asides.[63] Two million dollars must, by statute, be allocated to small systems monitoring for unregulated contaminants to facilitate small water system compliance with the monitoring and reporting requirements of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR). Historically, a three-year sampling period occurs within each five-year monitoring cycle. During the sampling

[60] For more information, please see: https://www.epa.gov/drinkingwatersrf/how-drinking-water-state-revolving-fund-works#tab-5.
[61] For more information, please see: https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/senate-bill/612/text.
[62] The cumulative dollar amount of loan agreements divided by cumulative funds available for projects.
[63] Safe Drinking Water Act Sections 1452(i)(1), 1452(i)(2), 1452(j), and 1452(o), as amended.

period, fund utilization exceeds the annual appropriation of $2 million and the carry-over reserve funds from non-sampling years are essential to complete the small system monitoring efforts.

EPA will reserve up to 2 percent, or $20 million, whichever is greater, of appropriated funds for tribes and ANVs. 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.

In addition, SDWA requires that no funds made available by a state DWSRF as authorized by SDWA Section 1452 (42 U.S.C. 300j-12) shall be used for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public water system unless all of the iron and steel products used in the project are produced in the United States. The Administrator may retain up to 0.25 percent of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for carrying out the provisions for management and oversight of the requirements of this section.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this Program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, Provide for Clean and Safe Water, of the *FY 2018 - 2022 EPA Strategic Plan* to increase by $40 billion the number of non-federal dollars leveraged by EPA water infrastructure finance Programs (CWSRF, DWSRF and WIFIA)., and the related FY 2020 – 2021 Agency Priority Goal (APG), established during the FY 2021 budget development process. The goal of the APG - Empower communities to leverage EPA water infrastructure investments – is to increase by $16 billion the non-federal dollars leveraged by the EPA water infrastructure finance Programs by September 30, 2021. For FY 2021, EPA requests $863 million for the DWSRF to help finance critical infrastructure improvement projects to public drinking water systems. In FY 2021, EPA requests nearly $2 billion for the Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs), combined. The budget provides robust funding for critical drinking and wastewater infrastructure.

The requested funding level reflects the documented needs for drinking water infrastructure and the need to improve infrastructure in small communities. 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 to ensure clean and safe water. In FY 2018 – 2019, EPA, pursuant to the Annual Priority Goal and long-term performance infrastructure goals, increased the number of non-federal dollars leveraged by EPA water infrastructure finance Programs (CWSRF, DWSRF and WIFIA) by $20B. In FY 2021, EPA also will continue to expand local utilities' and existing state Programs' knowledge of the funding options available to meet future infrastructure needs.

EPA will continue to work to target a significant portion of assistance from SRFs to small and underserved communities with limited ability to repay loans. In FY 2021, EPA will work with states to ensure not less than 20 and not more than 30 percent of a state's capitalization grant is provided as additional subsidization. In addition, the America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018 requires that states provide subsidization to assist disadvantaged communities of 6 percent to 35 percent of the state's capitalization grant.

In FY 2021, 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 align water infrastructure system goals, analyzing a range of infrastructure alternatives, including energy efficient alternatives, and ensuring that systems have the financial capacity and rate structures to construct, operate, maintain, and replace infrastructure over time.

In FY 2021, EPA is continuing emphasis on strengthening small system technical, managerial and financial capability through the Capacity Development Program, the Operator Certification Program, the Public Water System Supervision state grant Program, and the DWSRF. The Capacity Development Program establishes a framework within which states and water systems can work together to help these small systems achieve the SDWA's public health protection objectives. The state Capacity Development Programs are supported federally by the Public Water System Supervision state grant funds and the set-asides established in the DWSRF. In FY 2021, EPA will work with states to review and update their capacity development strategies to include asset management as required by (AWIA).

EPA also is seeking more efficient use of federal infrastructure funds by empowering communities to increase water infrastructure investments and non-federal dollars leveraged by water infrastructure finance Programs (Clean Water and Drinking Water SRF and WIFIA) to repair and modernize the outdated American water infrastructure.

Performance Measure Targets:

(PM DW-01) Community water systems out of compliance with health-based standards.

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Units
Target					3,510	3,380	3,280	3,060	CWSs
Actual	4,682	5,050	4,817	3,508	3,480	3,547			

(PM INFRA-01) Number of non-federal dollars leveraged by EPA water infrastructure finance programs (CWSRF, DWSRF and WIFIA).

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Units
Target					8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	Billions of Dollars
Actual	5.6	5.3	8.1	8.6	9.7	10.3			

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

The FY 2021 capitalization of the Drinking Water SRF would supplement more than $41.1 billion in assistance provided over the life of the Program. The assistance provided in 2019 from federal capitalization, state contributions, and repayments was $2.8 billion. Changes from levels included in the Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget include:

- (-$262,853.0) This program change is a decrease to the Drinking Water SRF Program. Investments in the two SRFs, combined with the WIFIA Program, promote water and wastewater infrastructure improvements.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act § 1452.

Gold King Mine Water Monitoring

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Provide for Clean and Safe Water

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$4,687.3***	***$4,000.0***	***$0.0***	***-$4,000.0***
Total Budget Authority	$4,687.3	$4,000.0	$0.0	-$4,000.0
Total Workyears	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Gold King Mine Water Monitoring Program supports the development and implementation of a monitoring program for rivers contaminated by the Gold King Mine Spill.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources are proposed for elimination for this program in FY 2021.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$4,000.0) This funding change proposes to eliminate the Gold King Mine Water Monitoring Program. There are other sources of funding that support water monitoring activities, including the Pollution Control (Section 106) Grants Program.

Statutory Authority:

Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act, Title IV, § 5004(d); Clean Water Act § 106.

Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Provide for Clean and Safe Water

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$14,653.9***	***$25,000.0***	***$0.0***	***-$25,000.0***
Total Budget Authority	$14,653.9	$25,000.0	$0.0	-$25,000.0

Program Project Description:

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

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources are proposed for elimination for this program in FY 2021. The State Revolving Funds are a source of infrastructure funding that can continue to fund water system improvements in U.S. communities along the border.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$25,000.0) This funding change proposes to eliminate the U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program. Other sources of funding are available to support these efforts in U.S. communities along the border, most notably the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds.

Statutory Authority:

Treaty entitled "Agreement between the United States of America and the United Mexican States on Cooperation for the Protection and Improvement of the Environment in the Border Area, August 14, 1983."

Targeted Airshed Grants
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Improve Air Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$31,736.7***	***$56,306.0***	***$0.0***	***-$56,306.0***
Total Budget Authority	$31,736.7	$56,306.0	$0.0	-$56,306.0

Program Project Description:

This program awards competitive grant funding to reduce air pollution in nonattainment areas that were ranked as the top five most polluted areas relative to annual ozone or PM2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS); as well as the top five areas relative to the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS. In FY 2019, over $50 million in competitive grant funds was allocated for this program for the same purpose. This program assists air control agencies in developing plans, conducting demonstrations, and implementing projects to reduce air pollution in these nonattainment areas.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources are proposed for elimination for this program in FY 2021.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$56,306.0) This funding change proposes to eliminate the Targeted Airshed Grants program.

Statutory Authority:

Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Pub. L. 116-94.

Safe Water for Small & Disadvantaged Communities
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Provide for Clean and Safe Water

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$167.0***	***$25,408.0***	***$0.0***	***-$25,408.0***
Total Budget Authority	$167.0	$25,408.0	$0.0	-$25,408.0
Total Workyears	0.7	1.0	0.0	-1.0

Program Project Description:

The Safe Water for Small and Disadvantaged Communities Program provides grants to eligible entities for use in carrying out projects and activities to assist public water systems.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources and FTE are proposed for elimination for this program in FY 2021.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$25,408.0 / -1.0 FTE) This funding change proposes to eliminate the Safe Water for Small and Disadvantaged Communities Program. EPA will continue to work on awarding funds appropriated by Congress in FYs 2018 - 2020; however, in FY 2021, EPA will continue to request flexible subsidization funding to target small and disadvantaged communities through the State Revolving Funds.

Statutory Authority:

Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act, Title IV, Section 2104; Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Pub. L. 116-94.

Reducing Lead in Drinking Water

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Provide for Clean and Safe Water, Revitalize Land and Prevent Contamination

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$62.0***	***$19,511.0***	***$20,000.0***	***$489.0***
Total Budget Authority	$62.0	$19,511.0	$20,000.0	$489.0
Total Workyears	0.4	1.0	0.0	-1.0

Program Project Description:

The Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 (WIIN) was enacted to help communities address numerous drinking water and wastewater infrastructure issues. WIIN was part of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, which includes provisions to improve water infrastructure around the country.

The Reducing Lead in Drinking Water grant program was established in Section 2105 of WIIN. Objectives of the grant program are to reduce the concentration of lead in drinking water by: (1) replacing publicly owned lead service lines; (2) identifying and addressing conditions that contribute to increased concentration of lead in drinking water; and (3) providing assistance to low-income homeowners to replace lead service lines. Priority will be given to applications from disadvantaged communities.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, Provide for Clean and Safe Water in the *FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan*, as well as the FY 2020-2021 Lead Agency Priority Goal and the Federal Lead Action Plan. The Lead APG is related to the reduction of childhood lead exposures and associated health impacts and includes a provision to establish drinking water lead testing programs for schools in all states and the District of Columbia. The FY 2021 request includes $20 million for the Reducing Lead in Drinking Water grant program. Funding will be used to provide grants to eligible entities for lead reduction projects in the United States.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$489.0 / -1.0 FTE) This net program change supports the Lead Exposure Reduction Initiative including supporting the goals of the Federal Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures and Associated Health Impacts and EPA's Agency Priority Goal focused on lead.

Statutory Authority:

Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act, Title IV, Section 2105; Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Pub. L. 116-94.

Lead Testing in Schools

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Provide for Clean and Safe Water, Ensure Safety of Chemicals in the Marketplace

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$995.0***	***$26,000.0***	***$15,000.0***	***-$11,000.0***
Total Budget Authority	$995.0	$26,000.0	$15,000.0	-$11,000.0

Program Project Description:

The Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 (WIIN) was enacted to help communities address numerous drinking water and wastewater infrastructure issues. WIIN includes the Water Resource Development Act of 2016, which includes provisions to improve water infrastructure around the country. This Act specifically authorizes $100 million for communities facing drinking water emergencies, including helping communities recover from lead contamination. The America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA) also strengthened many existing programs within EPA and various sections of WIIN while creating new programs to tackle significant public health concerns and environmental needs.

The FY 2021 request of $15 million will continue to fund the Voluntary School and Child Care Lead Testing Grant Program. This grant program was established in Section 2107 of WIIN and amended by Section 2006 of AWIA. Objectives of the grant program are to reduce childhood exposure to lead in drinking water by helping states target funding to schools and child care programs unable to pay for testing and establishing best practices for preventing lead in drinking water.

The FY 2021 request includes $5 million to support the Lead Exposure Reduction Initiative including supporting the goals of the Federal Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures and Associated Health Impacts and EPA's APG focused on lead.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, Provide for Clean and Safe Water in the *FY 2018 - 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. Funding will be used to provide grants to assist local educational agencies in voluntary testing of lead contamination in drinking water at schools and child care programs. Work in this program project supports the FY 2020 – 2021 Lead Agency Priority Goal (APG) related to the reduction of childhood lead exposures and associated health impact with several provisions including establishing drinking water lead testing programs for schools in all states and the District of Columbia. Work in this program also supports EPA's implementation of the Federal Lead Action Plan.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$11,000.0) This program change is an overall reduction to the Voluntary School and Child Care Lead Testing Grant Program due to the need to prioritize among Administration priorities.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act § 1464(d), as amended by AWIA, Pub. L. 115-270 § 2006.

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0.0***	***$0.0***	***$50,000.0***	***$50,000.0***
Total Budget Authority	$0.0	$0.0	$50,000.0	$50,000.0

Program Project Description:

EPA is committed to protecting children where they live, learn, and play. The Agency understands that to be protective of children's health, as highlighted by the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children, it is essential that children be safe from environmental hazards. Although EPA provides grant funding to a wide range of initiatives focused on addressing risks to children's health, the Agency has no comprehensive environmental health management program to support school administrators and others in identifying and addressing some of the most common areas of environmental health concerns found in schools.

The proposed Healthy Schools Grant Program addresses potential gaps in school environmental health by supporting states, federally recognized Indian tribes, public pre-schools, local educational agencies as defined in 20 U.S.C. 7801(30), and non-profit organizations (including faith-based schools) in the identification and mitigation of potential environmental health issues. Recognizing that school environmental health challenges differ due to variations in geography, age of school infrastructure, population density, and other factors, the Program would provide EPA and its partners with flexibility to target funds to their highest priority efforts to protect human health and the environment in school settings. Under this Program, funding would be available to identify, prevent, reduce, and resolve environmental hazards, including preventing childhood lead exposure, reducing asthma triggers, promoting integrated pest management, and reducing or eliminating childhood exposure to toxics in schools across all environmental media.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.4, Ensure Safety of Chemicals in the Marketplace in the *FY 2018 – 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. In FY 2021, funds would support the implementation of mandatory statutory duties delegated by EPA under pertinent environmental laws in relation to comprehensive school environmental health programs. States, federally recognized Indian tribes, public pre-schools, local educational agencies as defined in 20 U.S.C. 7801(30), and non-profit organizations would have the flexibility to apply the funds toward school environmental health activities required in a broad array of environmental statutes, depending on local needs and priorities. Results would be tracked as required by EPA's Environmental Results

Order and would support critical children's health work in school settings across multiple environmental programs.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$50,000.0) This investment provides grant funding focused on addressing risks to children's health across multiple environmental programs to identify, help prevent, reduce, and resolve environmental hazards in schools in ways responsive to local needs and priorities.

Statutory Authority:

Annual Appropriation Acts; Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act (GAP); Pollution Prevention Act (PPA); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (1972), Section 20; Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), Section 10; Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended by section 2104, 2105 and 2107 of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, enacted as amendments to Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA); Comprehensive Environmental Response, and Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Note: EPA is currently seeking appropriations language to support this program: "$50,000,000 shall be for grants to States, federally recognized Indian tribes, public pre-schools, local educational agencies as defined in 20 U.S.C. 7801(30), and non-profit organizations, for detection, assessment, prevention, control, or abatement of pollution and other environmental hazards in school buildings as defined in 20 U.S.C. 3610(6), and related activities; Provided, that the federal share of the costs of such activities shall not exceed 75 percent; Provided further, that the Administrator may waive such cost share requirement in the case of schools located in economically distressed communities."

Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Provide for Clean and Safe Water

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0.0***	***$3,000.0***	***$2,000.0***	***-$1,000.0***
Total Budget Authority	$0.0	$3,000.0	$2,000.0	-$1,000.0

Program Project Description:

The America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues including projects in small rural communities as well as large dollar-value projects for all communities. AWIA strengthens the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. AWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to tackle significant public health concerns and environmental needs. These programs are vital to protecting public health, continuing to grow the American economy and ensuring that rural and urban communities from coast-to-coast can thrive. New mandates range from the creation of grant programs to promoting water quality workforce development.

The FY 2021 request includes $2 million to fund the Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Grant Program. Section 2005 of AWIA requires EPA to establish a competitive grant program to assist eligible entities in the planning, design, construction, implementation, operation, or maintenance of a program or project that increases resilience to natural hazards. AWIA mandates, such as this program, will be critical to achieving the Administration's priorities by increasing water infrastructure investment and improving drinking water and water quality across the country.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, Provide for Clean and Safe Water in the *FY 2018 - 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. Activities in FY 2021 include the conservation of water or the enhancement of water use efficiency; the modification or relocation of existing drinking water system infrastructure made, or that is at risk of being, significantly impaired by natural hazards, including risks to drinking water from flooding; the design or construction of desalination facilities to serve existing communities; the enhancement of water supply through the use of watershed management and source water protection; the enhancement of energy efficiency or the use and generation of renewable energy in the conveyance or treatment of drinking water; or the development and implementation of activities to increase the resilience of the eligible entity to

natural hazards. EPA plans to issue grant awards for this program beginning in FY 2020. The FY 2021 request continues this grant program.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and Categorial Grant: Public Water System Supervision Programs under the STAG appropriation and the Drinking Water Programs under the EPM appropriation.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$1,000.0) This program change is a reduction to the Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Grant Program.

Statutory Authority:

AWIA, P.L. 115-270, Section 2005.

Drinking Fountain Lead Testing

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Provide for Clean and Safe Water

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0.0***	***$0.0***	***$10,000.0***	***$10,000.0***
Total Budget Authority	$0.0	$0.0	$10,000.0	$10,000.0

Program Project Description:

The America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues at large projects and small rural communities. AWIA strengthened many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to tackle significant public health concerns and environmental needs.

The FY 2021 request includes $10 million to create the new Drinking Fountain Lead Testing Grant Program. Section 2006 of AWIA requires EPA to establish a grant program to help local educational agencies replace drinking water fountains manufactured prior to 1988. AWIA mandates will be critical to achieving the Administration's priorities by increasing water infrastructure investment and improving drinking water and water quality across the country, while also supporting the Administrator's commitment to protecting children where they live, learn, and play.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, Provide for Clean and Safe Water in the *FY 2018 - 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. In FY 2021, funding priority will be given to local educational agencies based on economic need. Grants awarded under this program will be used to pay the costs of replacement of drinking water fountains in schools. The funds may be used to pay the costs of monitoring and reporting of lead levels in the drinking water of schools and local educational agencies receiving the funding. EPA plans to issue grant awards for this new program in FY 2021. Work in this program project supports the FY 2020 - 2021 Lead Agency Priority Goal (APG) and EPA's implementation of the Federal Lead Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures and Associated Health Impacts.

Performance Measure Targets:

EPA's FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan does not include annual performance goals specific to this program.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$10,000.0) This program change reflects the Agency's support of the new Drinking Water Fountain Lead Testing Program under AWIA Section 2006. This also supports the Lead Exposure Reduction Initiative focus area including supporting the goals of the Federal Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures and Associated Health Impacts and EPA's APG focused on lead.

Statutory Authority:

AWIA, P.L. 115-270, Section 2006.

Technical Assistance for Treatment Works
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Provide for Clean and Safe Water

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0.0***	***$12,000.0***	***$7,500.0***	***-$4,500.0***
Total Budget Authority	$0.0	$12,000.0	$7,500.0	-$4,500.0

Program Project Description:

The America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues at large projects and small rural communities. AWIA strengthens the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. AWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to tackle significant public health concerns and environmental needs. These programs are vital to protecting public health, continuing to grow the American economy and ensuring that rural and urban communities from coast-to-coast can thrive. New mandates range from the creation of grant programs to promoting water quality workforce development. AWIA mandates will be critical to achieving the Administration's priorities by increasing water infrastructure investment and improving drinking water and water quality across the country.

The FY 2021 request of $7.5 million will continue funding for the Technical Assistance for Treatment Works Grant Program. Section 4103 of AWIA authorizes EPA to provide grants to nonprofit organizations to help rural, small, and tribal municipalities obtain Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Program financing and share information on planning, design, construction, and operation of wastewater systems. This training and technical assistance will assist small rural wastewater systems to improve operational performance and sustainable operations over the long term, thereby improving public health and water quality and protecting infrastructure investments. This funding will provide training to operators, staff, and managers on sustainable and effective management, finance, and operations.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, Provide for Clean and Safe Water in the *FY 2018 - 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. In FY 2021, EPA will provide grants to nonprofit organizations to help rural, small, and tribal municipalities obtain CWSRF financing, protect water quality and ensure Clean Water Act compliance, and share information on planning, design, construction, and operation of wastewater systems. EPA aims to issue grant awards for this program beginning in FY 2020. The FY 2021 request continues this grant program.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and CWSRF Programs under the STAG appropriation and the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Program under the WIFIA appropriation.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$4,500.0) This program change is a reduction to the Technical Assistance for Treatment Works Grant Program due to the need to reprioritize resources among Administration priorities.

Statutory Authority:

AWIA, P.L. 115-270, Section 4103.

Sewer Overflow Control Grants
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Provide for Clean and Safe Water

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0.0***	***$28,000.0***	***$61,450.0***	***$33,450.0***
Total Budget Authority	$0.0	$28,000.0	$61,450.0	$33,450.0

Program Project Description:

The America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues at large projects and small rural communities. AWIA strengthens the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. AWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to tackle significant public health concerns and environmental needs. These programs are vital to protecting public health, continuing to grow the American economy, and ensuring that rural and urban communities from coast-to-coast can thrive. New mandates range from the creation of grant programs to promoting water quality workforce development. AWIA mandates will be critical to achieving the Administration's priorities by increasing water infrastructure investment and improving drinking water and water quality across the country.

The FY 2021 request of $61.45 million will increase funding for the Sewer Overflow Control Grants Program. This program provides grants to fund projects at treatment works that reduce the incidence of combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, and stormwater issues.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, Provide for Clean and Safe Water in the *FY 2018 - 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. Section 4106 of AWIA re-authorizes and amends the Clean Water Act grant program components for addressing sewer overflows and stormwater management. EPA will award grants with a to-be-developed formula that captures stormwater needs. To the extent eligible projects exist, 20 percent of the appropriated funds must be for projects utilizing green infrastructure, water and energy efficiency improvements, or other innovative activities. EPA aims to issue grant awards for this new program beginning in FY 2020. The FY 2021 request continues this grant program.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and Clean Water State Revolving Fund Programs under the STAG appropriation and the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program under the WIFIA appropriation.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$33,450.0) This increase to the Sewer Overflow Control Grants Program will fund additional projects at treatment works that reduce the incidence of combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, and stormwater issues.

Statutory Authority:

AWIA, P.L. 115-270, Section 4106.

Water Infrastructure and Workforce Investment
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: A Cleaner, Healthier Environment
Objective(s): Provide for Clean and Safe Water

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$0.0***	***$1,000.0***	***$1,000.0***	***$0.0***
Total Budget Authority	$0.0	$1,000.0	$1,000.0	$0.0

Program Project Description:

The America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA) was enacted to help address numerous drinking water and wastewater issues at large projects and in small rural communities. AWIA strengthens the federal government's ability to invest in water infrastructure in communities in every state, so that all Americans can continue to have access to safe drinking water and our Nation's waterways can remain clean and free from pollution. AWIA strengthens many existing programs within EPA while creating new programs to tackle significant public health concerns and environmental needs. These programs are vital to protecting public health, continuing to grow the American economy and ensuring that rural and urban communities from coast-to-coast can thrive. New mandates range from the creation of grant programs to promoting water quality workforce development. AWIA mandates will be critical to achieving the Administration's priorities through increasing water infrastructure investment and improving drinking water and water quality across the country.

The FY 2021 request of $1 million will continue funding for the Water Infrastructure and Workforce Investment Grant Program. Section 4304 of AWIA requires EPA, in consultation with the United States Department of Agriculture, to establish a competitive grant program to promote water utility workforce development and increase public awareness of water utilities and careers. AWIA authorizes EPA to select non-profit, labor, or educational institutions that are experienced and qualified and that will address diverse types of water utilities. The Water Infrastructure and Workforce Investment Grant Program will assist in the development and utilization of activities related to workforce development and career opportunities in the water utility sector. Providing this funding will promote the direct connection to industry employers for a skilled and diverse workforce. The funding can support pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship programs, on the job training, test preparation for skilled trade apprenticeships, and work-based learning opportunities. Water and wastewater utilities provide a unique opportunity to high-quality careers and it is imperative to invest in a skilled and diverse workforce for the future.

FY 2021 Activities and Performance Plan:

Work in this program directly supports Goal 1/Objective 1.2, Provide for Clean and Safe Water in the *FY 2018 - 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*. EPA aims to issue the grant awards for this program beginning in FY 2020. The FY 2021 request continues this grant program.

Performance Measure Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and Clean Water State Revolving Fund Programs under the STAG appropriation and the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program under the WIFIA appropriation.

FY 2021 Change from Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

42 U.S.C. 300j-19e, AWIA, P.L. 115-270, Section 4304.