



MEMORANDUM

May 15, 2022

To: Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change Members and Staff

Fr: Committee on Energy and Commerce Staff

Re: Hearing on “The Fiscal Year 2023 EPA Budget”

On **Tuesday, May 17, 2022, at 10:15 a.m. (EDT) in the John D. Dingell Room, 2123 of the Rayburn House Office Building, and via Cisco WebEx online video conferencing**, the Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change will hold a hearing entitled, “The Fiscal Year 2023 EPA Budget.”

I. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FISCAL YEAR 2023 BUDGET

A. Background

The Biden Administration’s fiscal year (FY) 2023 funding request proposes \$11.881 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in discretionary funding, a \$2.3 billion increase from the Agency’s FY 2022 regular enacted appropriations.¹ The President’s budget requests funding as follows for eight overarching goals for EPA.

- “Tackle the Climate Crisis with Urgency”—\$100 million for grants for states and Tribes to reduce methane emissions and increase infrastructure resiliency; an additional \$35 million over FY 2021 enacted levels to implement the American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act to continue phasing out hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); and \$152.2 million for developing, implementing, and ensuring compliance with national vehicle emission standards
- “Restore Critical Capacity to Carry Out EPA’s Core Mission”—over 1,900 new Full Time Equivalents (FTE) to empower EPA to continue fulfilling its goals of reducing air, climate, and water pollution; advancing environmental justice; and protecting public health
- “Advance Environmental Justice”—\$615.4 million across EPA to bolster environmental justice efforts, including a new Environmental Justice National Program Manager, and \$100 million for air quality monitoring programs
- “Upgrade Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Nationwide”—\$4.4 billion for water infrastructure

¹ The White House, Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government* (Mar. 28, 2022) (https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/budget_fy2023.pdf).

- “Protect Communities from Hazardous Waste and Environmental Damage”—includes \$1.2 billion for the Superfund program and \$215 million for Brownfields remediation projects, including for grants and technical assistance
- “Strengthen the Administration’s Commitment to Successfully Implement the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and Transform the Science of New Chemical Reviews”—provides \$124 million and 449 FTE for EPA to carry out efforts under the TSCA program to protect Americans from hazardous chemicals, including completing chemical risk evaluations, issuing protecting regulations, and establishing a pipeline of prioritized chemicals for risk evaluation
- “Tackle Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Pollution”—includes \$126 million for the study of PFAS on human health and the environment; restricting the use of PFAS to prevent air, land, and water contamination; and PFAS remediation
- “Enforce and Assure Compliance with the Nation’s Environmental Laws”—provides \$213 million for civil enforcement efforts, with specific funding directed to increase prevention of illegal HFC importations, \$7 million for a coal combustion residuals compliance program, \$148 million for compliance monitoring focused on underserved and overburdened communities, and \$69 million for criminal enforcement efforts

Please see the appended tables for historical EPA budget data.

B. Drinking Water Infrastructure

According to EPA’s 2018 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment, which is conducted every four years, the United States needs to invest \$472.6 billion to maintain and improve the nation’s drinking water and infrastructure over the next 20 years.² The assessment highlighted needed investments in thousands of miles of pipe as well as treatment plants, storage tanks, and other assets.³

The FY 2023 budget request provides approximately \$4.4 billion for water infrastructure. This request builds on the \$50 billion provided by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, also known as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure, including \$8.429 billion to EPA’s Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs).⁴

The budget requests \$1.126 billion for the Drinking Water SRF to assist communities in making critical upgrades to their drinking water infrastructure. This is the same funding level that was enacted for FY 2022. It also provides \$80.3 million for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program and \$1.2 billion for grants programs to upgrade critical infrastructure, invest in resiliency in response to climate change threats, and provide

² Environmental Protection Agency, *Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment, Sixth Report to Congress* (Mar. 2018) (EPA 816-K-17-002).

³ *Id.*

⁴ Environmental Protection Agency, *FY 2023 EPA Budget in Brief* (Mar. 2022) (EPA-190-S-22-001).

technical assistance to communities.⁵ Further, EPA’s budget requests full funding for grants authorized under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and \$25 million for a new cybersecurity infrastructure grant program to ensure that the water sector has the capacity to protect itself against malicious attacks.

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law appropriated \$15 billion for lead service line (LSL) replacement and activities related to the identification, planning, design, and replacement of LSLs. The budget request builds on this existing funding and provides over \$160 million in additional grant funding to reduce lead in drinking water.⁶

C. Superfund and Brownfields Cleanups

In 1980, Congress established the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly referred to as “Superfund,” to address toxic and hazardous waste dump sites across the United States.⁷ The National Priorities List (NPL) identifies “Superfund sites” that are priority sites for cleanup due to the releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. Nearly 22 percent of Americans live within three miles of a Superfund site.⁸ As of March 22, 2022, 1,175 sites are on the NPL for cleanup, and 41 more sites have been proposed to be added.⁹ Of the sites currently on the NPL, there are 1,150 sites with construction completions.¹⁰

Originally, Superfund cleanups were funded through corporate and excise taxes, commonly referred to as “Superfund taxes,” focused on the petroleum and chemical industries. That tax expired in 1995, but was partially reinstated on November 15, 2021, when President Biden signed the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law into law. The revived excise tax reinstates charges on certain chemicals and chemical feedstocks, excluding domestic crude oil and imported petroleum products. The collected taxes will fund the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund, holding polluters accountable and giving communities access to critical resources funding for cleanups. The FY 2023 budget request includes a total of \$1.2 billion for Superfund cleanups,¹¹ building on the \$3.5 billion in funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.¹² Specifically, the request includes \$454.6 million for the Superfund Remedial program to balance

⁵ Environmental Protection Agency, *Fiscal Year 2023 Justification of Appropriation Estimates for the Committee on Appropriations* (Apr. 2022) (EPA-190-R-22-001).

⁶ See note 5.

⁷ Environmental Protection Agency, *What is Superfund?* (Nov. 19, 2021) (<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/what-superfund>).

⁸ See note 4.

⁹ Environmental Protection Agency, *Superfund: National Priorities List (NPL)* (Mar. 11, 2022) (<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-national-priorities-list-npl>).

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ See note 4.

¹² Pub. L. No. 117-58 (2021).

resources with the expected Superfund tax receipts.¹³ EPA estimates Superfund tax receipts of \$388 million in FY 2022 and \$1.57 billion in FY 2023.¹⁴

EPA's Brownfields program provides communities with grants to clean up and reinvest in properties that face redevelopment complications due to the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.¹⁵ Cleaning up brownfields increases local tax bases, promotes job growth, removes developmental pressures from undeveloped land, and improves the environment.¹⁶ As of May 4, 2022, EPA estimates that there are more than 450,000 brownfields across the United States.¹⁷

The FY 2023 budget request includes \$214.8 million and an increase of 60 FTE for EPA's Brownfields program,¹⁸ complementing the \$1.5 billion investment from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.¹⁹ The increased funding and staffing levels will provide expanded assistance to small, rural, and historically overburdened communities on Brownfields remediation and revitalization.

D. Environmental Justice

EPA defines environmental justice as “the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.”²⁰ According to EPA, achieving environmental justice requires equal protection from environmental health hazards and equal access to environmental decisions.

The FY 2023 budget request includes \$615.4 million and 947.9 FTE across numerous EPA programs to promote efforts that advance environmental justice, including over \$12 million to coordinate Justice40 implementation.²¹ The Justice40 initiative seeks to deliver 40 percent of the overall benefits from federal investments in climate and clean energy to disadvantaged communities. To enhance these efforts, the budget includes a new Environmental Justice National Program Manager, who will be led by a Senate-confirmed Assistant Administrator.

¹³ See note 4.

¹⁴ The White House, Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government Appendix* (Mar. 28, 2022) (<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BUDGET-2023-APP/pdf/BUDGET-2023-APP.pdf>).

¹⁵ Environmental Protection Agency, *Overview of EPA's Brownfields Program* (May 4, 2022) (<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/overview-epas-brownfields-program>).

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ See note 4.

¹⁹ See note 11.

²⁰ Environmental Protection Agency, *Learn About Environmental Justice* (Sept. 22, 2021) (<https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/learn-about-environmental-justice>).

²¹ See note 5.

This role will administer Justice40 work and will have resources at EPA headquarters and in the regional offices to be best equipped to coordinate efforts across the Agency. Additionally, the budget requests \$100 million for community air quality monitoring for overburdened and marginalized communities. To ensure environmental justice work is carried out efficiently, the budget request includes 211.9 FTE for the Environmental Justice program.

E. Climate and Clean Air Action

The FY 2023 budget request includes \$733.1 million and 1,376.1 FTE to tackle the climate crisis, specifically by investing in reducing emissions and accelerating resilience and adaptation.²² EPA will work to reduce emissions that cause climate change through various efforts, including: AIM Act implementation to phase down HFCs; voluntary partnership programs, like ENERGY STAR, to increase efficiency measures; and setting robust standards for vehicles, electric utility generating units, and the oil and gas industry. To prepare communities across the United States for the unavoidable impacts of climate change, the budget requests \$97.2 million and 235.2 FTE. EPA will provide this targeted assistance to Tribes, states, territories, local governments, communities, and businesses to bolster their climate resilience efforts.

Since enactment of the Clean Air Act, the United States has made significant progress improving air quality for communities across the nation.²³ Yet, approximately 137 million (or 40 percent) of Americans live in counties that do not meet safe air quality standards for ozone or particle pollution.²⁴ The budget request includes \$1.114 billion and 1,988.9 FTE to protect communities from harmful air pollution and improve air quality.²⁵ This funding will go towards pollution-fighting efforts, such as reviewing and updating National Ambient Air Quality Standards and assisting counties that do not meet current requirements for particulate matter and ozone. EPA will also focus on nationwide and multi-state programs, such as the Acid Rain Program and the Cross-State Air Pollution Rules, to ensure that air pollution does not go unchecked as it crosses state lines. Further, the budget request includes \$125.3 million and 353 FTE to address health risks from indoor air pollution and radiation. Empowering communities on the ground to advance air quality efforts is an integral component of EPA's strategy to protect public health. The budget, therefore, requests a total of \$345.32 million for state, local, and Tribal air quality management grants.²⁶

F. Restoring Capacity

Robust and complete staffing is critical to EPA fulfilling its mission of protecting health and the environment. In recent years, EPA's workforce has remained at historically low levels,

²² See note 5.

²³ Environmental Protection Agency, *Our Nation's Air: Air Quality Improves as America Grows* (2021) (https://gispub.epa.gov/air/trendsreport/2021/documentation/AirTrends_Flyer.pdf).

²⁴ American Lung Association, *State of the Air 2022* (2022).

²⁵ See note 5

²⁶ See note 13.

while Congressionally mandated responsibilities have increased.²⁷ Retirements have, and will continue to, contribute to these staffing challenges at EPA. Approximately 25 percent of EPA employees are eligible to retire and another 19 percent are expected to be eligible in the next five years.²⁸

To ensure scientific and program integrity at EPA, the proposed budget includes a request for 16,204 FTE, a 1,907 increase from current levels.²⁹ EPA's numerous programs rely on qualified and experienced staff to execute their assigned activities, including engaging with communities and stakeholders; conducting scientific research and environmental reviews; providing technical assistance to states, Tribes, and local communities; reviewing grant applications; distributing financial assistance; and implementing environmental laws through rules, guidance, and enforcement activities.

II. WITNESS

The following witness has been invited to testify:

The Honorable Michael S. Regan
Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

²⁷ Pub. L. No. 117-58 (2021); Pub. L. No. 114-182 (2016); Pub. L. No. 116-260 (2020).

²⁸ See note 5.

²⁹ See note 4.

**Table I. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:
Total Requested and Enacted Appropriations, FY2003-FY2023**
(in billions of dollars not adjusted for inflation)

Fiscal Year	Requested	Enacted
2003	\$7.621	\$8.078
2004	\$7.631	\$8.366
2005	\$7.789	\$8.026 ^a
2006	\$7.521	\$7.712 ^a
2007	\$7.315	\$7.725
2008	\$7.199	\$7.461
2009	\$7.177	\$14.856 ^a
2010	\$10.486	\$10.290
2011	\$10.020	\$8.682
2012	\$8.973	\$8.449
2013	\$8.344	\$8.478 ^a
2014	\$8.153	\$8.200
2015	\$7.890	\$8.140
2016	\$8.592	\$8.140
2017	\$8.267	\$8.178 ^b
2018	\$5.655	\$8.888 ^a
2019	\$6.146	\$9.263 ^a
2020	\$6.222	\$9.368 ^a
2021	\$6.658	\$9.237 ^c
2022	\$11.233	\$23.615 ^d
2023	\$11.881	n/a

Sources: Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, supplemental appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund EPA, and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not provide the information for a program or activity selected by the Committee, CRS deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information requested, as no single source included all items. n/a = not available. FY2023 appropriations not enacted to date.

Notes:

- a. Includes emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year noted.
- b. Within the total for FY2017, Congress provided a discretionary appropriation of \$100.0 million for Drinking Water SRF capitalization grants in the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114-254, Division A) to support Flint, MI, in addressing lead in the public water system. These funds augmented the full-year funding enacted later in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31).
- c. The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2) authorized an additional \$100.0 million for EPA in mandatory spending for FY2021 to support various research, technical assistance, and planning activities related to COVID-19 pandemic relief. These funds augment the FY2021 enacted appropriations of \$9.237 billion for discretionary spending.
- d. FY2022 enacted appropriations include \$14.06 billion in emergency supplemental appropriations for EPA provided in Division J, Title VI of IIJA for specified programs within the EPM, Superfund, and STAG accounts to remain available until expended, except for funds in the EPM account available through FY2026 to develop guidelines for battery recycling and voluntary labeling. IIJA provided an additional \$46.83 billion in emergency supplemental appropriations from FY2023 through FY2026 in the EPM and STAG accounts for most of the same programs funded in FY2022 with the \$14.06 billion.

Table 2. Hazardous Substance Superfund Account Totals (Prior to Transfers to other EPA Accounts): Requested and Enacted Appropriations, FY2003-FY2023

(in billions of dollars not adjusted for inflation)

Fiscal Year	Requested	Enacted
2003	\$1.273	\$1.265
2004	\$1.390	\$1.258
2005	\$1.381	\$1.247
2006	\$1.279	\$1.242
2007	\$1.259	\$1.255
2008	\$1.245	\$1.254
2009	\$1.288	\$1.885 ^a
2010	\$1.309	\$1.309
2011	\$1.293	\$1.281
2012	\$1.236	\$1.214
2013	\$1.176	\$1.084 ^a
2014	\$1.180	\$1.089
2015	\$1.157	\$1.089
2016	\$1.154	\$1.089
2017	\$1.129	\$1.089
2018	\$0.762	\$1.161 ^a
2019	\$1.089	\$1.160
2020	\$1.045	\$1.186 ^a
2021	\$1.079	\$1.206
2022	\$1.534	\$4.733 ^b
2023	\$1.154	n/a

Sources: Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, supplemental appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund EPA, and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not provide the information for a program or activity selected by the Committee, CRS deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information requested, as no single source included all items. n/a = not available. FY2023 appropriations not enacted to date.

Notes:

- a. Includes emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year noted.
- b. FY2022 enacted appropriations include \$3.50 billion in emergency supplemental appropriations for Superfund remedial actions, provided in Division J, Title VI of IIJA that is available until expended.

**Table 3. Superfund Remedial Actions:
Requested and Enacted Appropriations, FY2003-FY2023**
(in millions of dollars not adjusted for inflation)

Fiscal Year	Requested	Enacted
2003	\$493.6	\$575.0
2004	\$732.0	\$600.0
2005	\$725.5	\$597.1
2006	\$599.4	\$588.9
2007	\$581.6	\$573.8
2008	\$584.8	\$593.7
2009	\$586.1	\$1,205.0 ^a
2010	\$605.0	\$605.0
2011	\$605.4	\$605.4
2012	\$574.5	\$565.0
2013	\$531.8	\$506.7
2014	\$539.1	\$500.0
2015	\$543.4	\$501.0
2016	\$539.6	\$501.0
2017	\$521.0	\$508.5
2018	\$341.8	\$566.1
2019	\$508.5	\$571.7
2020	\$472.1	\$576.7
2021	\$482.3	\$589.0
2022	\$882.0	\$4,094.7 ^b
2023	\$454.6	n/a

Sources: Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, supplemental appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund EPA, and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not provide the information for a program or activity selected by the Committee, CRS deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information requested, as no single source included all items. n/a = not available. FY2023 appropriations not enacted to date.

Notes:

- a. Includes emergency supplemental appropriations for FY2009.
- b. FY2022 enacted appropriations include \$3.50 billion in emergency supplemental appropriations for Superfund remedial actions, provided in Division J, Title VI of IIJA that is available until expended.

**Table 4. Superfund Emergency Response and Removal Actions:
Requested and Enacted Appropriations, FY2003-FY2023**

(in millions of dollars not adjusted for inflation)

Fiscal Year	Requested	Enacted
2003	\$202.6	\$196.0
2004	\$199.8	\$198.0
2005	\$201.1	\$198.5
2006	\$198.0	\$193.6
2007	\$192.4	\$193.7
2008	\$191.9	\$189.7
2009	\$193.9	\$195.0
2010	\$202.8	\$202.8
2011	\$202.8	\$200.5
2012	\$194.9	\$189.6
2013	\$188.5	\$179.1
2014	\$187.8	\$177.8
2015	\$187.0	\$181.3
2016	\$190.7	\$181.3
2017	\$185.2	\$181.3
2018	\$147.2	\$189.9
2019	\$181.3	\$189.3
2020	\$168.4	\$189.3
2021	\$170.7	\$190.0
2022	\$195.5	\$192.0
2023	\$199.8	n/a

Sources: Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, supplemental appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund EPA, and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not provide the information for a program or activity selected by the Committee, CRS deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information requested, as no single source included all items. n/a = not available. FY2023 appropriations not enacted to date.

**Table 5. Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Program:
Trust Fund Receipts and Requested and Enacted Appropriations, FY2003-FY2023**
(in millions of dollars not adjusted for inflation)

Fiscal Year	Trust Fund Receipts			Appropriations	
	Taxes	Interest	Total	Requested	Enacted
2003	\$184.0	\$45.0	\$229.0	\$72.3	\$71.8
2004	\$189.0	\$55.0	\$244.0	\$72.5	\$75.6
2005	\$189.0	\$82.0	\$271.0	\$72.5	\$69.4
2006	\$197.0	\$99.0	\$296.0 ^a	\$73.0	\$87.0 ^b
2007	\$226.0	\$128.0	\$354.0	\$72.8	\$72.0
2008	\$171.0	\$123.0	\$294.0	\$72.5	\$105.8 ^c
2009	\$169.0	\$107.0	\$276.0	\$92.6	\$312.6 ^b
2010	\$169.0	\$134.0	\$303.0	\$113.1	\$113.1
2011	\$152.0	\$88.0	\$240.0	\$113.2	\$112.9
2012	\$170.0	\$158.0	\$328.0	\$112.5	\$104.1
2013	\$162.0	\$23.0 ^d	\$185.0	\$104.1	\$103.4 ^e
2014	\$173.0	\$39.0	\$212.0	\$99.2	\$94.6
2015	\$179.0	\$7.0	\$186.0	\$97.9	\$91.9
2016	\$202.0	\$1.0	\$203.0	\$95.3	\$91.9
2017	\$225.0	\$3.0	\$228.0	\$94.3	\$91.9
2018	\$223.0	\$9.0	\$232.0	\$47.4	\$98.9 ^e
2019	\$226.0	\$16.0	\$242.0	\$47.5	\$93.4 ^e
2020	\$219.0	\$16.0	\$230.0	\$47.8	\$91.9
2021	\$242.0	\$0.0 ^f	\$242.0	\$48.2	\$92.2
2022	est. \$194.0	est. \$1.0	est. \$195.0	\$92.4	\$92.3
2023	est. \$193.0	est. \$1.0	est. \$194.0	\$93.8	n/a

Sources: Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, supplemental appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund EPA, and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not provide the information for a program or activity selected by the Committee, CRS deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information requested, as no single source included all items. n/a = not available. FY2023 appropriations not enacted to date.

Notes:

- a. OMB presented \$311.0 million in total receipts, including \$15.0 million in supplemental appropriations from the general fund.
- b. Includes emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year noted.
- c. Beginning with the FY2008 enacted appropriations, the amount for that fiscal year and thereafter reflects more recent accounting of the House Appropriations Committee reflecting statutory authority in P.L. 109-58 to fund underground storage tank regulatory activities mainly with LUST Trust Fund monies in lieu of general revenues.
- d. The reduction in interest in FY2013 and subsequent fiscal years is attributed primarily to the smaller invested balance of the LUST Trust Fund after transfers to the Highway Trust Fund.
- e. Includes emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year noted.
- f. OMB reports estimates for these tax receipts in millions of dollars. Amounts less than \$1 million may be reported as \$0.

**Table 6. Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) Program:
Requested and Enacted Appropriations, FY2003-FY2023**

(in millions of dollars not adjusted for inflation)

Fiscal Year	Requested	Enacted
2003	\$850.0	\$844.5
2004	\$850.0	\$845.0
2005	\$850.0	\$843.2
2006	\$850.0	\$837.5
2007	\$841.5	\$837.5
2008	\$842.2	\$829.0
2009	\$842.2	\$2,829.0 ^a
2010	\$1,500.0	\$1,387.0
2011	\$1,287.0	\$963.1
2012	\$990.0	\$917.9
2013	\$850.0	\$956.3 ^a
2014	\$817.0	\$906.9
2015	\$757.0	\$906.9
2016	\$1,186.0	\$863.2
2017	\$1,020.5	\$963.2 ^b
2018	\$863.2	\$1,163.2
2019	\$863.2	\$1,460.1 ^a
2020	\$863.2	\$1,126.1
2021	\$863.2	\$1,126.1
2022	\$1,357.9	\$6,828.1 ^a
2023	\$1,126.1	n/a

Sources: Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, supplemental appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund EPA, and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not provide the information for a program or activity selected by the Committee, CRS deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information requested, as no single source included all items. n/a = not available. FY2023 appropriations not enacted to date.

Notes:

- a. Includes emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years noted, including such funds provided for FY2022 in Division J, Title VI of IIJA.
- b. Within the total for FY2017, Congress provided a discretionary appropriation of \$100.0 million for Drinking Water SRF capitalization grants in the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114-254, Division A) to support Flint, MI, in addressing lead in the public water system. These funds augmented the full-year funding enacted later in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31).

**Table 7. State, Local, and Tribal Air Quality Management Categorical Grants:
Requested and Enacted Appropriations, FY2003-FY2023**

(in millions of dollars not adjusted for inflation)

State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) Account: Categorical Grants						
Fiscal Year	State and Local Air Quality Management Grants		Tribal Air Quality Management Grants		Total State, Local, and Tribal Air Quality Management Grants	
	Requested	Enacted	Requested	Enacted	Requested	Enacted
2003	\$221.54	\$223.54	\$11.04	\$11.00	\$232.58	\$234.50
2004	\$228.55	\$227.20	\$11.05	\$10.98	\$239.60	\$238.18
2005	\$228.55	\$223.20	\$11.05	\$10.74	\$239.60	\$233.94
2006	\$223.55	\$220.26	\$11.05	\$10.89	\$234.60	\$231.15
2007	\$185.18	\$199.76	\$10.94	\$10.89	\$196.12	\$210.65
2008	\$185.18	\$216.83	\$10.94	\$10.77	\$196.12	\$227.60
2009	\$185.58	\$224.08	\$13.30	\$13.30	\$198.88	\$237.38
2010	\$226.58	\$226.58	\$13.30	\$13.30	\$239.88	\$239.88
2011	\$309.08	\$236.11	\$13.57	\$13.27	\$322.65	\$249.38
2012	\$305.50	\$235.73	\$13.57	\$13.25	\$319.07	\$248.98
2013	\$301.50	\$223.44	\$13.57	\$12.56	\$315.07	\$236.00
2014	\$257.23	\$228.22	\$13.25	\$12.83	\$270.48	\$241.05
2015	\$243.23	\$228.22	\$12.83	\$12.83	\$256.06	\$241.05
2016	\$268.23	\$228.22	\$12.83	\$12.83	\$281.06	\$241.05
2017	\$268.23	\$228.22	\$12.83	\$12.83	\$281.06	\$241.05
2018	\$159.45	\$228.22	\$8.96	\$12.83	\$168.41	\$241.05
2019	\$151.96	\$228.22	\$8.96	\$12.83	\$160.92	\$241.05
2020	\$151.96	\$228.22	\$8.96	\$12.83	\$160.92	\$241.05
2021	\$151.96	\$229.50	\$8.96	\$13.42	\$160.92	\$242.92
2022	\$321.50	\$231.39	\$21.42	\$13.42	\$342.92	\$244.81
2023	\$322.20	n/a	\$23.13	n/a	\$345.32	n/a

Sources: Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, supplemental appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund EPA, and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not provide the information for a program or activity selected by the Committee, CRS deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information requested, as no single source included all items. n/a = not available. FY2023 appropriations not enacted to date. Totals may not add due to rounding.

**Table 8. Brownfields Program:
Requested and Enacted Appropriations by Program Activity, FY2003-FY2023**
(in millions of dollars not adjusted for inflation)

Fiscal Year	State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) Account				Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) Account		Total Brownfields Appropriations	
	Section 104(k) Project Grants		Section 128 Categorical Grants		EPA Administrative Expenses			
	Requested	Enacted	Requested	Enacted	Requested	Enacted	Requested	Enacted
2003	\$120.5	\$89.9	\$50.0	\$49.7	\$29.5	\$27.0	\$200.0	\$166.6
2004	\$120.5	\$92.9	\$60.0	\$49.7	\$30.3	\$27.3	\$210.8	\$169.9
2005	\$120.5	\$89.3	\$60.0	\$49.6	\$28.0	\$24.3	\$208.5	\$163.2
2006	\$120.5	\$88.7	\$60.0	\$49.3	\$29.6	\$24.5	\$210.1	\$162.5
2007	\$89.1	\$88.7	\$49.5	\$49.3	\$24.6	\$25.0	\$163.3	\$163.0
2008	\$89.3	\$93.5	\$49.5	\$48.7	\$23.5	\$23.5	\$162.2	\$165.7
2009	\$93.6	\$197.0 ^a	\$49.5	\$49.5	\$22.7	\$23.0	\$165.8	\$269.5
2010	\$100.0	\$100.0	\$49.5	\$49.5	\$25.3	\$23.9	\$173.5	\$173.4
2011	\$138.3	\$99.8	\$49.5	\$49.4	\$27.4	\$23.7	\$215.2	\$172.9
2012	\$99.0	\$94.8	\$49.5	\$49.3	\$26.4	\$23.6	\$174.9	\$167.8
2013	\$93.3	\$89.9	\$47.6	\$46.7	\$25.7	\$21.6	\$166.5	\$158.2
2014	\$85.0	\$90.0	\$47.6	\$47.7	\$26.0	\$26.0	\$158.6	\$163.7
2015	\$85.0	\$80.0	\$47.7	\$47.7	\$28.3	\$25.6	\$161.0	\$153.3
2016	\$110.0	\$80.0	\$49.5	\$47.7	\$29.6	\$25.6	\$189.1	\$153.3
2017	\$90.0	\$80.0	\$49.5	\$47.7	\$25.9	\$25.6	\$165.4	\$153.3
2018	\$69.0	\$80.0	\$33.4	\$47.7	\$16.1	\$25.6	\$118.5	\$153.3
2019	\$62.0	\$87.0	\$31.8	\$47.7	\$16.1	\$25.6	\$109.9	\$160.3
2020	\$62.0	\$89.0	\$31.8	\$46.2	\$16.7	\$23.6	\$110.5	\$158.8
2021	\$80.0	\$91.0	\$31.8	\$46.2	\$17.8	\$24.0	\$129.6	\$161.2
2022	\$150.0	\$332.0 ^b	\$46.2	\$106.2 ^b	\$24.2	\$24.0	\$220.4	\$462.2 ^b
2023	\$131.0	n/a	\$47.0	n/a	\$36.8	n/a	\$214.8	n/a

Sources: Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, supplemental appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund EPA, and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not provide the information for a program or activity selected by the Committee, CRS deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information requested, as no single source included all items. n/a = not available. FY2023 appropriations not enacted to date. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Notes:

- a. Includes emergency supplemental appropriations for FY2009.
- b. FY2022 enacted appropriations include emergency supplemental appropriations of \$240 million for Brownfields Section 104(k) competitive grants and \$60 million for Brownfields Section 128(a) formula grants, provided in Division J, Title VI of IIJA that are available until expended.