



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for protecting human health and the environment. The President's 2023 Budget for EPA: restores the Agency's capacity to carry out its mission; implements the President's historic Justice40 commitment; and funds a broad suite of recently authorized programs to improve the Nation's water infrastructure.

The Budget requests \$11.9 billion in discretionary funding for EPA, a \$2.6 billion or 29-percent increase from the 2021 enacted level. Resources provided through the 2023 Budget complement investments in water infrastructure, including lead pipe replacements, and in the remediation of contaminated and idle land provided in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Bipartisan Infrastructure Law).

The President's 2023 Budget:

- **Tackles the Climate Crisis with Urgency.** To help address greenhouse gas emissions and make the Nation's infrastructure more resilient, the Budget invests \$100 million in grants to States and Tribes that would support the implementation of on-the-ground efforts in communities across the Nation, such as reducing methane emissions. The Budget proposes an additional \$35 million over the 2021 enacted level to implement the recently enacted American Innovation and Manufacturing Act to continue phasing out potent greenhouse gases known as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). The Budget also invests an additional \$13 million over the 2021 enacted level in wildfire prevention and readiness to bolster EPA's abilities to forecast where smoke will harm people and better communicate where smoke events are occurring.
- **Restores Critical Capacity to Carry Out EPA's Core Mission.** Staffing reductions under the previous administration continue to impact the Agency's ability to carry out its mission to protect human health and the environment. The Budget adds more than 1,900 Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) relative to 2021 levels, for a total of more than 16,200 FTEs, to help rebuild the Agency's capacity. Restoring staffing capacity across the Agency would allow EPA to help cut air, water, and climate pollution, and advance environmental justice. Staffing resources would also fund a significant expansion of EPA's paid student internship program to develop a pipeline of qualified staff.
- **Advances Environmental Justice.** The Administration continues to prioritize efforts to deliver environmental justice in communities across the United States, including meeting the President's Justice40 commitment to ensure at least 40 percent of the benefits of Federal investments in climate and clean energy reach disadvantaged communities. The Budget bolsters these efforts by investing nearly \$1.5 billion across numerous programs that would help

create good-paying jobs, clean up pollution, implement Justice40, advance racial equity, and secure environmental justice for communities that too often have been left behind, including rural and tribal communities. This funding includes \$100 million for support of a new community air quality monitoring and notification program and additional investments in protection for fence-line communities, civil rights compliance, and environmental permitting.

- **Upgrades Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Nationwide.** The Budget provides roughly \$4 billion for water infrastructure, an increase of \$1 billion over the 2021 enacted level. These resources would advance efforts to upgrade drinking water and wastewater infrastructure nationwide, with a focus on underserved communities that have historically been overlooked. The Budget funds all of the authorizations in the original Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, including the creation of 20 new targeted water grant programs and an increase of over \$160 million above 2021 enacted levels for the Reducing Lead in Drinking Water grant program. The Budget also maintains funding for EPA's State Revolving Funds (SRF) at 2021 enacted levels, which would complement the \$23.4 billion provided for the traditional SRF programs in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.
- **Protects Communities from Hazardous Waste and Environmental Damage.** Preventing and cleaning up environmental damage that harms communities and poses a risk to public health and safety continues to be a top priority for the Administration. The Budget provides nearly \$1.2 billion for the Superfund program for EPA to continue cleaning up some of the Nation's most contaminated land and respond to environmental emergencies and natural disasters, and begins to adjust for revenue from the Superfund tax. The Budget also provides \$215 million for EPA's Brownfields program to enable EPA to provide technical assistance and grants to communities, including disadvantaged communities, so they can safely clean up and reuse contaminated properties. These funds complement Brownfields funding provided in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. These programs also support presidential priorities such as the Cancer Moonshot initiative, by addressing contaminants that lead to greater cancer risk.
- **Strengthens the Administration's Commitment to Successfully Implement the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and Transform the Science of New Chemical Reviews.** The Budget provides \$124 million and 449 FTE for TSCA efforts to deliver on the promises made to the American people by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act. These resources would provide resources to complete EPA-initiated chemical risk evaluations, issue protective regulations in accordance with statutory timelines and establish a pipeline of prioritized chemicals for risk evaluation.
- **Tackles Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Pollution.** PFAS are a set of man-made chemicals that threaten the health and safety of communities across the Nation, disproportionately impacting historically disadvantaged communities. As part of the President's commitment to tackling PFAS pollution, the Budget provides approximately \$126 million, \$57 million over the 2021 enacted level, for EPA to: increase the understanding of PFAS impacts to human health, as well as its ecological effects; restrict use to prevent PFAS from entering the air, land, and water; and remediate PFAS that have been released into the environment.
- **Enforces and Assures Compliance with the Nation's Environmental Laws.** The Budget provides \$213 million for civil enforcement efforts, which includes funding to increase enforcement efforts in communities with high pollution exposure and to prevent the illegal importations and use of HFCs in the United States. The Budget also includes: \$7 million to operate a coal combustion residuals compliance program; \$148 million for compliance monitoring

efforts, including funds to conduct inspections in underserved and overburdened communities; and \$69 million for criminal enforcement efforts, which includes funding to increase outreach to victims of environmental crimes and to develop a specialized criminal enforcement task force to address environmental justice issues in partnership with the Department of Justice.