



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for protecting human health and the environment. The President's 2025 Budget for EPA continues the historic progress and investments made by the Administration and supports the continuing restoration of the Agency's capacity to carry out its vital mission to ensure clean air and water, tackle the climate crisis, return contaminated land to productive use, safeguard chemicals in commerce, and advance environmental justice.

The Budget requests \$11 billion in discretionary budget authority for 2025, an \$858 million or 8.4-percent increase from the 2023 level.

The President's 2025 Budget:

- **Tackles the Climate Crisis.** The Budget prioritizes tackling climate change with the urgency that science demands. Resources in the Budget support efforts to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of the climate crisis while spurring economic progress and creating good-paying jobs. The Budget builds on the historic climate investments made in the Inflation Reduction Act and Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and includes \$2.9 billion in EPA climate-related programs to address the climate crisis by: reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; expanding upon the GHG Reporting Program and Sinks inventory; implementing provisions in the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2020 to continue phasing down the production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons; advancing equitable implementation of EPA authorities and directives in Indian Country; and engaging with the global community to respond to the shared challenge of building resilience in the face of climate impacts.
- **Invests in Clean Air.** The Budget provides a total of \$1.5 billion for the Office of Air and Radiation, an increase of \$690 million since the beginning of the Administration, to continue the development of national programs, policies, and regulations that control indoor and outdoor air pollution and radiation exposure. This funding includes a historic \$187 million for the Atmospheric Protection Program to support implementation and compliance with GHG emission standards and to tackle the climate crisis at home and abroad. The Budget also includes \$100 million for the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act Program, which funds grants and rebates to reduce harmful emissions from diesel engines, and \$70 million for the Targeted Airshed Grants program, which helps reduce air pollution in the most polluted nonattainment areas. The Administration continues to support investment in EPA's work of limiting emissions of harmful air pollutants, such as air toxics that are especially harmful to frontline communities and greenhouse gases that are contributing to the climate crisis.
- **Supports the Administration's Goal of Replacing All Lead Pipes.** The Budget provides a total of \$101 million for two EPA grant programs dedicated to remediating lead

contamination in drinking water—the Reducing Lead in Drinking Water grant program and the Voluntary School and Child Care Lead Testing and Reduction Grant Program—an increase of \$53 million over the 2021 enacted level. This investment, along with other programs at EPA that can be used for lead projects, like the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, builds on the historic \$15 billion in direct funding for lead pipe replacement through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and underscores the Administration’s commitment to ensuring access to safe drinking water and creating good-paying jobs in the process.

- **Advances Environmental Justice.** The Administration continues to take bold steps and prioritize efforts to deliver environmental justice in communities across the United States, including implementing the President’s Justice40 Initiative and keeping up the momentum of the historic Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act environmental justice investments. The Budget bolsters these efforts by providing robust funding for EPA’s newly established Office of Environmental Justice and External Civil Rights and investing nearly \$1.5 billion across numerous programs throughout the Agency in support of environmental justice efforts, including investments that would support cleaner air and cleaner water in frontline communities. This includes a new \$25 million categorical grant program to develop Direct Implementation Tribal Cooperative Agreements to carry out crucial environmental programs in Indian Country that would include a focus on addressing the impacts of climate change.
- **Invests in Critical Water Infrastructure.** The Budget provides a total of \$2.4 billion for the State Revolving Funds (SRFs) for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure, an increase of more than \$1 billion over the 2023 enacted level for those programs. The SRFs allow States to fund high priority projects that improve human health and environmental conditions. These funds and other water infrastructure programs within EPA, such as the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act credit program, investments in lead pipe replacement, and funding grants authorized in the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, complement significant resources provided for water infrastructure in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. The Budget also includes \$30 million for a new program that addresses gaps in resources to help improve the Federal response to water-related emergencies.
- **Safeguards against Dangerous Chemicals and Protects Public Health and the Environment.** The Budget continues to build core capacity under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and modernize information technology and data software for the TSCA program with an investment of \$132 million, which is \$49 million above the 2023 enacted level. The Superfund and Brownfields Programs support efforts to clean up and revitalize sites contaminated by hazardous waste releases to the environment. The Budget includes \$661 million for Superfund and would be complemented by an estimated \$2.2 billion in Superfund tax revenue that is expected to be available in 2025, for a total of approximately \$2.9 billion. In addition, the Budget includes \$208 million for Brownfields, an increase of \$34 million over the 2023 enacted level. The Budget proposes approximately \$170 million for EPA to continue addressing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) through actions highlighted in the Agency’s PFAS Strategic Roadmap.
- **Continues to Build Back Critical Capacity to Carry Out EPA’s Core Mission.** The Budget adds more than 2,000 full-time equivalents (FTEs) relative to 2023 levels, for a total of more than 17,000 FTEs, working on protective regulations, oversight of delegated programs, enforcement and compliance, land clean-up, grant deployment, public communication and engagement, and scientific research in support of all offices at EPA. In addition, the Budget includes necessary resources for EPA to begin addressing Executive Order 14110, “Safe, Secure,

and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence.” These staffing investments would enable EPA to better serve the American people and protect the Nation’s public and environmental health.

- **Ensures Compliance with and Enforcement of the Nation’s Environmental Laws.** The Budget provides \$260 million for civil enforcement efforts, which is \$50 million above the 2023 enacted level and \$88 million above the 2021 enacted level, including funding to prevent the illegal importation and use of hydrofluorocarbons in the United States. The Budget also includes: \$172 million for compliance monitoring efforts, \$57 million above the 2023 enacted level, including funds to conduct inspections in underserved, disadvantaged, and overburdened communities, and funds to rebuild the inspector corps; and \$77 million for criminal enforcement efforts, an increase of \$6 million over the 2023 enacted level. The Agency would also implement the National Enforcement and Compliance Initiatives to target these investments on the most serious environmental violations.

