



MEMORANDUM

April 5, 2019

To: Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change Members and Staff

Fr: Committee on Energy and Commerce Staff

Re: Hearing on “The Fiscal Year 2020 Environmental Protection Agency Budget”

On **Tuesday, April 9, 2019, at 10 a.m. in the John D. Dingell Room, 2123 of the Rayburn House Office Building**, the Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change will hold a hearing entitled, “The Fiscal Year 2020 EPA Budget.”

I. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FISCAL YEAR 2020 BUDGET

The President’s Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 budget requests \$6.068 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which represents a \$2.76 billion (or 31 percent) decrease from the level set in the Agency’s FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution (ACR).¹ The budget cuts would significantly hinder the agency from accomplishing several of its own identified goals: “Core Mission” would incur a cut of \$2.35 billion (35 percent) from the FY 2019 ACR, “Cooperative Federalism” would incur a cut of \$94.43 million (29 percent) from the FY 2019 ACR, and “Rule of Law and Process” would incur a cut of \$234.28 million (12 percent) from the FY 2019 ACR.² Please see the appended table for historical EPA budget data.

A. State and Tribal Assistance Grants and Categorical Grants

Funding for states and tribes through the State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) account and Categorical Grants amounts to \$2.63 billion in EPA’s proposed FY 2020 budget, or roughly 43.4 percent of the total agency request.³ The STAG account includes the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds, Diesel Emissions Reduction grants, and infrastructure grants for Alaska Native villages and communities along the border with Mexico.

Many categorical grants would be cut severely or eliminated under the President’s FY 2020 budget request. For example, the Administration requested a combined \$160.92 million for the state and local air quality and tribal air quality management grants, which is an \$80.12

¹ Environmental Protection Agency, *FY 2020 Budget in Brief* (Mar. 2018) (www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2019-03/documents/fy-2020-epa-bib.pdf).

² *Id.*

³ *Id.*

million decrease from FY 2019 enacted levels. Similarly, the \$153.68 million proposed for the water pollution control grants represents a \$77.12 million decrease, while the \$31.79 million for Brownfields grants is a \$15.95 million decrease.

The President's FY 2020 Budget proposes eliminating six categorical grants:

- The beach protection grants program, currently funded at \$9.55 million;
- The lead program, currently funded at \$14.05 million;
- The nonpoint source grants program, currently funded at \$170.92 million;
- The pollution prevention program, currently funded at \$4.77 million;
- The radon program, currently funded at \$8.05 million;
- The underground storage tanks program, currently funded at \$1.5 million.⁴

B. Drinking Water Infrastructure

For FY 2020, EPA is requesting approximately \$863.23 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs), \$300 million less than the FY 2019 enacted level. Drinking Water SRFs provide funding for the nation's water systems, which serve almost 300 million people. EPA is also dropping its request for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation program (WIFIA) to \$25 million, less than half of the FY 2019 enacted level.⁵ The America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018, discussed in more detail below, increased authorization levels for these two programs to \$1.3 billion and \$50 million, respectively, for FY 2020.⁶

Because of aging infrastructure, the most recent EPA Needs Survey estimates a total capital improvement need of \$472.6 billion over the 20-year period from 2015 to 2034.⁷ Needs surveys are conducted every four years. Since its inception in 1997, the needs estimate has steadily increased with successive assessments, indicating that drinking water systems are falling further behind with respect to deferred maintenance. Even when past estimates are corrected for inflation, the estimates of need have increased by \$219 billion from the time of the first assessment until the last published assessment in 2018.

C. Superfund

In 1980, Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), establishing the Superfund program to address the nation's most seriously contaminated hazardous waste sites. The law tasked EPA with primary responsibility

⁴ *Id.* Categorical grants for underground storage tanks are a small subset of overall agency funding for leaking underground storage tanks (LUST). Overall, EPA has proposed cutting LUST funds by \$44.14 million (48 percent below FY 2019 levels).

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ Pub. L. No. 115-270 (2018).

⁷ Environmental Protection Agency, *Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment – Sixth Report to Congress* (Mar. 2018) (www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-03/documents/sixth_drinking_water_infrastructure_needs_survey_and_assessment.pdf).

for overseeing site cleanup and program administration. In CERCLA's early years, a tax on polluters paid for Superfund, but that tax expired in 1995, and funds were depleted in FY 2003.⁸

There are 1,337 sites on the National Priorities List (NPL) for cleanup and 53 more sites were proposed to be added to the list. Of those, there have been 1,205 sites with construction completions.⁹ The President's FY 2020 budget request includes \$668.28 million for Superfund, a cut of nearly \$116.46 million below the FY 2019 enacted level of \$784.74 million.¹⁰

D. Toxic Substances

In 2016, Congress enacted the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act ("the Lautenberg Act"), which broadly amended EPA's information gathering, chemical evaluation, and regulatory authorities under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). The Lautenberg Act expanded EPA authority to collect fees from chemical manufacturers and processors to partially defray the costs of conducting risk evaluations. Fee collections are limited to 25 percent of EPA's annual costs of administering TSCA activities, but are not to exceed \$25 million per year.¹¹

The President's FY 2020 budget request includes \$66.4 million for the TSCA Chemical Risk Review and Reduction Program, a cut of \$5.31 million from the FY 2019 enacted level.¹² On September 27, 2018, EPA finalized a rule pursuant to the Lautenberg Act to collect fees from chemical manufacturers and processors to support TSCA activities.¹³ Since the rule went into effect last October, the agency has collected \$1.3 million in user fees to supplement federal appropriations in order to defray the cost of TSCA implementation.

E. Clean Air

The President's FY 2020 budget request includes \$87.34 million for Clean Air science and technology programs, a \$29.2 million decrease from FY 2019 enacted levels. The budget also proposes \$155.81 million for Clean Air environmental programs and management, which represents nearly a \$117.3 million decrease from FY 2019 enacted levels.¹⁴

⁸ Congressional Research Service, *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act: A summary of Superfund Cleanup Authorities and Related provisions of the Act*, (Jun. 14, 2012) (R41039).

⁹ Environmental Protection Agency, National Priorities List (www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl) (accessed Mar. 28, 2018).

¹⁰ See note 1.

¹¹ Congressional Research Service, *Title I of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA): A Summary of the Statute* (Apr. 4, 2018) (R45149).

¹² See note 1.

¹³ Environmental Protection Agency, *Fees for Administration of Toxic Substances Control Act*, 83 Fed. Reg. 52694 (Oct. 17, 2018) (final rule).

¹⁴ See note 1.

F. America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018

Congress passed the America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018 in October 2018.¹⁵ The Act authorizes funding for water infrastructure projects in order to improve local access to safe drinking water. The FY 2020 budget proposal requests \$92.8 million to implement the AWIA legislation. The plan to implement AWIA would include six new programs: Drinking Fountain Lead Testing (\$5 million), Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience (\$2 million), Sewer Overflow Control Grants (\$61.45 million), Technical Assistance for Treatment Works (\$7.5 million), lead testing in schools, and Water Infrastructure and Workforce Investment (\$300,000).

II. WITNESS

The following witness has been invited to testify:

The Honorable Andrew Wheeler
Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

¹⁵ See note 6.

**Table I. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:
Total Requested and Enacted Appropriations, FY2003-FY2020**

(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 ^b
2007	\$7.315	\$7.725
2008	\$7.199	\$7.461
2009	\$7.177	\$14.856 ^c
2010	\$10.486	\$10.290
2011	\$10.020	\$8.682
2012	\$8.973	\$8.449
2013	\$8.344	\$8.478 ^d
2014	\$8.153	\$8.200
2015	\$7.890	\$8.140
2016	\$8.592	\$8.140
2017	\$8.267	\$8.178 ^e
2018	\$5.655	\$8.888 ^f
2019	\$6.146	\$8.849 ^f
2020	\$6.068	n/a

Sources: Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund the Environmental Protection Agency (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, we 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. The FY2013 post-sequestration enacted amounts are as reported in EPA's FY2013 Operating Plan. Consistent with relevant supplemental appropriations in the earlier fiscal years in the table above, CRS combined the base appropriations and the Hurricane Sandy supplemental appropriations for FY2013 to present the aggregate of these amounts that EPA broke out separately. n/a = not available (FY2020 appropriations not yet enacted).

- a. Within the total for FY2005, Congress provided \$3.0 million in supplemental appropriations (P.L. 108-324) for the repair of hurricane-related damage to EPA's Gulf Ecology Division Facilities in Gulf Breeze, FL.
- b. Within the total for FY2006, Congress provided \$15.0 million in supplemental appropriations (P.L. 109-234 and P.L. 109-148) to address underground storage tank needs in areas affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, and an additional \$6.0 million (P.L. 109-234) for other hurricane-related assistance.
- c. Within the total for FY2009, Congress provided \$7.22 billion in supplemental appropriations (P.L. 111-5) for various programs and activities.
- d. Within the total for FY2013, Congress provided \$577.3 million in supplemental appropriations (post-sequestration) for various programs under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113-2).
- e. Within the total for FY2017, Congress provided an additional \$100.0 million for the Drinking Water SRF to address lead in drinking water and \$20.0 million for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) in the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114-254, Division A) enacted prior to full-year funding in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31).
- f. Within the total for FY2018, Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141) provided \$8.058 billion in Title II, and \$766.0 million in Title IV. The total FY2018 enacted appropriations for EPA include an additional \$6.2 million for Superfund, \$7.0 million for the LUST program, and \$50.0 million for solid and hazardous waste management assistance grants in the STAG account for disaster relief provided in Division B, Subdivision 1, Title VII, of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123). Within the total for FY2019, Division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-6) provided \$8.06 billion in Title II and \$791.0 million in Title IV.

Table 2. Hazardous Substance Superfund Account Totals (Prior to Transfers to other EPA Accounts): Requested and Enacted Appropriations, FY2003-FY2020

(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 ^b
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 ^c
2019	\$1.089	\$1.160 ^c
2020	\$1.045	n/a

Source: Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not specify or address the information for a program or activity you selected, we deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's accompanying annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information you requested, as no single source included all items. The FY2013 post-sequestration enacted amounts are as reported in EPA's FY2013 Operating Plan. Consistent with relevant supplemental appropriations in the earlier fiscal years in the table above, CRS combined the base appropriations and the Hurricane Sandy supplemental appropriations for FY2013 to present the aggregate of these amounts that EPA broke out separately. n/a = not available (FY2020 appropriations not yet enacted).

Notes:

- a. Within the total for FY2009, Congress provided \$600.0 million in supplemental appropriations (P.L. 111-5) for Superfund Remedial Activities.
- b. Within the total for FY2013, Congress provided \$1.9 million (post-sequestration) in supplemental appropriations (P.L. 113-2) for the Superfund account.
- c. Within the total for FY2018, Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141) provided \$1.092 billion in Title II and \$63.0 million in Title IV for the Superfund account. The FY2018 enacted appropriations also included \$6.2 million for Superfund disaster relief in Division B, Subdivision I, Title VII, of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123). Within the total for FY2019, Division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-6) provided \$1.092 billion in Title II and \$68.0 million in Title IV for the Superfund account.

**Table 3. Superfund Remedial Actions:
Requested and Enacted Appropriations, FY2003-FY2020**

(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 ^b
2019	\$508.5	\$571.7 ^b
2020	\$472.1	n/a

Source: Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not specify or address the information for a program or activity you selected, we deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's accompanying annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information you requested, as no single source included all items. The FY2013 post-sequestration enacted amounts are as reported in EPA's FY2013 Operating Plan. n/a = not available (FY2020 appropriations not yet enacted).

- a. Within the total for FY2009, Congress provided \$600.0 million in supplemental appropriations (P.L. 111-5).
- b. Within the total for FY2018, Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141) provided \$511.7 million in Title II and \$54.4 million in Title IV for the Superfund account for remedial action. Within the total for FY2019, Division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-6) provided \$511.7 million in Title II and \$60.0 million in Title IV for the Superfund account for remedial action.

**Table 4. Superfund Emergency Response and Removal Actions:
Requested and Enacted Appropriations, FY2003-FY2020**
(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 ^a
2019	\$181.3	\$189.3 ^a
2020	\$168.4	n/a

Source: Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not specify or address the information for a program or activity you selected, we deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's accompanying annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information you requested, as no single source included all items. The FY2013 post-sequestration enacted amounts are as reported in EPA's FY2013 Operating Plan. n/a = not available (FY2020 appropriation not yet enacted).

- a. Within the total for FY2018, Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141) provided \$181.3 million in Title II and \$8.6 million in Title IV. Within the total for FY2019, Division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-6) provided \$181.3 million in Title II and \$8.0 million in Title IV.

**Table 5. Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Program:
Trust Fund Receipts and Requested and Enacted Appropriations, FY2003-FY2020**

(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 ^d
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 ^e	\$185.0	\$104.1	\$103.4 ^f
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	\$215.0	\$9.0	\$232.0	\$47.4	\$98.9 ^g
2019	est. \$215.0	est. 9.0	est. \$224.0	\$47.5	\$91.9
2020	est. \$216.0	est. 9.0	est. \$225.0	\$47.8	n/a

Source: Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not specify or address the information for a program or activity you selected, we deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's accompanying annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information you requested, as no single source included all items. The FY2013 post-sequestration enacted amounts are as reported in EPA's FY2013 Operating Plan. Consistent with relevant supplemental appropriations in the earlier fiscal years in the table above, CRS combined the base appropriations and the Hurricane Sandy supplemental appropriations for FY2013 to present the aggregate of these amounts that EPA broke out separately. n/a = not available (FY2020 appropriations not yet enacted).

- a. OMB presented \$311.0 million in total receipts, including \$15.0 million in supplemental appropriations from the general fund.
- b. Within the total for FY2006, Congress provided \$15.0 million in supplemental appropriations (P.L. 109-234 and P.L. 109-148) for the LUST program account to address impacts on leaking underground tanks in areas affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.
- 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. Within the total for FY2009, Congress provided \$200.0 million in supplemental appropriations (P.L. 111-5) for the LUST account.
- e. 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, including a \$2.4 billion transfer in P.L. 112-141, a transfer of \$1.0 billion in P.L. 113-159, and a \$300.0 million transfer in P.L. 114-94. Prior to these transfers, the unappropriated balance of the LUST Trust Fund was \$3.33 billion at the beginning of FY2012. The Administration estimated an unappropriated balance of \$541.0 million as of the beginning of FY2019. (See OMB, *Fiscal Year 2019 Budget of the U.S. Government*, Appendix, p. 1048.)
- f. Within the total for FY2013, Congress provided \$4.75 million (post-sequestration) in supplemental appropriations (P.L. 113-2) for the LUST account to address impacts on leaking underground tanks in areas affected by Hurricane Sandy.
- g. Within the total for FY2018, Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141) provided \$91.9 million for the LUST program account in Title II. Division B, Subdivision I, Title VII, of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123) provided \$7.0 million in supplemental appropriations for the LUST program account to address impacts on leaking underground tanks in areas affected by Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria.

**Table 6. Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) Program:
Requested and Enacted Appropriations, FY2003-FY2020**

(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 ^b
2014	\$817.0	\$906.9
2015	\$757.0	\$906.9
2016	\$1,186.0	\$863.2
2017	\$1,020.5	\$963.2 ^c
2018	\$863.2	\$1,163.2 ^d
2019	\$863.2	\$1,163.2 ^d
2020	\$863.2	n/a

Source: Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not specify or address the information for a program or activity you selected, we deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's accompanying annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information you requested, as no single source included all items. The FY2013 post-sequestration enacted amounts are as reported in EPA's FY2013 Operating Plan. Consistent with relevant supplemental appropriations in the earlier fiscal years in the table above, CRS combined the base appropriations and the Hurricane Sandy supplemental appropriations for FY2013 to present the aggregate of these amounts that EPA broke out separately. n/a = not available (FY2020 appropriations not yet enacted).

- a. Within the total for FY2009, Congress provided \$2.00 billion in supplemental appropriations (P.L. 111-5).
- b. Within the total for FY2013, Congress provided \$95.0 million (post-sequestration) in supplemental appropriations (P.L. 113-2).
- c. Within the total for FY2017, Congress provided \$100.0 million for Drinking Water SRF capitalization grants in the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114-254, Division A) to assist 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).
- d. Within the total for FY2018, Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141) provided \$863.2 million in Title II and \$300.0 million in Title IV for Drinking Water SRF capitalization grants. Within the total for FY2019, Division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-6) provided \$863.2 million in Title II and \$300.0 million in Title IV for Drinking Water SRF capitalization grants.

**Table 7. State, Local, and Tribal Air Quality Management Categorical Grants:
Requested and Enacted Appropriations, FY2003-FY2020**

(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	n/a	\$8.96	n/a	\$160.92	n/a

Source: Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not specify or address the information for a program or activity you selected, we deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's accompanying annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information you requested, as no single source included all items. The FY2013 post-sequestration enacted amounts are as reported in EPA's FY2013 Operating Plan. Totals may not add due to rounding. n/a = not available (FY2020 appropriations not yet enacted).

Table 8. Brownfields: Requested and Enacted Appropriations by Program Activity, FY2003-FY2020

(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 Administration 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	n/a	\$31.8	n/a	\$16.7	n/a	\$110.5	n/a

Sources: Prepared by CRS using the most recent information available from annual appropriations acts, committee reports accompanying the annual appropriations bills that fund the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and explanatory statements published in the *Congressional Record*. In instances in which these sources did not specify or address the information for a program or activity you selected, we deferred to Administration budget documents, including the President's annual budget requests as presented by OMB, and EPA's accompanying annual congressional budget justifications. Tables in this memorandum use a combination of these sources to present the information you requested, as no single source included all items. The FY2013 post-sequestration enacted amounts are as reported in EPA's FY2013 Operating Plan. Totals may not add due to rounding. n/a = not available (FY2019 appropriations not yet enacted).

a. Within the total for FY2009, Congress provided \$100.0 million in supplemental appropriations (P.L. 111-5).