

2024 Investing in America Report

Progress under The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law
& The Inflation Reduction Act



**INVESTING IN
AMERICA**

Table of Contents

Administrator Michael Regan’s Message	3
Introduction	4
Investing in America: Implementation Priorities	6
Tribal Investments	6
Environmental Justice	6
Climate Adaptation and Resilience.....	7
Technical Assistance	8
Labor and Workforce	8
Build America, Buy America Act	9
Investing in America: Investments Map	11
Financial Summary	12
Taking Climate Action	13
Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund	13
Climate Pollution Reduction Grants.....	14
Methane Emissions Reduction Program.....	16
Environmental Product Declarations and Low Embodied Carbon Labeling ...	17
Underground Injection Control.....	18
Investing in our Air	19
Clean School Bus Program.....	19
Indoor Air Pollution at Schools	20
Air Pollution at Ports	21
Clean Heavy-Duty Vehicles	21
Other Air Grants and Programs	22
Investing in our Water	23
Water Infrastructure Investments	23
Restoring and Protecting Treasured Waters	25
Geographic Programs	27
Investing in our Land	30
Superfund	30
Brownfields.....	31
Recycling and Waste Management	33
Protecting Our Communities	35
Environmental and Climate Justice Grants	35
Pollution Prevention	36
Enforcement, Technology, and Public Information.....	37
Permitting and Approvals	39
Appendix - EPA Investing in America Programs Financial Status	40

EPA Administrator Michael Regan's Message

December 2024

It has been three years since President Joe Biden signed the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, and this past August marked two years since the President signed the Inflation Reduction Act. These two historic legislative achievements have fundamentally reshaped the future of our nation and our planet. From Day One, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has worked hard to invest billions of dollars to spur clean energy development, create good-paying American jobs, and lower costs for families. With once-in-a-generation investments from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and the Inflation Reduction Act, EPA has achieved tangible results that will stand the test of time and continue to have a lasting impact in communities across the country.



We have made huge strides to remove lead pipes from communities and protect drinking water sources for millions of people in America. We have acted to protect families from pollution in the products we use, the water we drink, and in the backyards where our children play. We have slashed harmful emissions and other air pollutants that endanger communities, delivering significant economic and public health benefits in areas long overburdened by pollution.

Since the start, EPA has been at the center of the Biden-Harris Administration's Investing in America agenda, quickly and effectively mobilizing more than \$100 billion in new federal funds to meet our statutory obligations and Congressional mandates. I am proud that we have executed on the President's implementation agenda in less than three years, helping to ensure that these investments do what Congress directed: protect human health and the environment. These resources complement EPA's mission, allowing our Agency to move further and faster than ever before—all while addressing significant and long-standing climate and air pollution challenges, helping low-income households reduce their energy costs, and supporting a whole-of-government effort to ensure America leads the way in the global energy economy.

On Earth Day 2024, EPA staff joined President Biden, Senators Sanders and Markey, and Representative Ocasio-Cortez in Prince William Forest Park for the launch of our momentous \$27 billion Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This Inflation Reduction Act-funded program is designed to pull hundreds of billions of dollars in private capital off the sidelines to install affordable residential solar, retrofit buildings to be more energy efficient, tackle the climate crisis head on, and directly invest in communities that would otherwise be left behind. In addition, we continue to deliver \$50 billion in investments to replace lead pipes, protect our nation's treasured waters, and build climate resilient drinking water and wastewater systems; \$5 billion for cleaner school buses that will transform the way millions of kids across this country get to and from school; \$5 billion to clean up Superfund and Brownfields sites in every region of the country; and another \$3 billion for environmental and climate justice grants to fund solutions that communities have proposed for decades. With the insight, tenacity, and perseverance of our extraordinary Agency experts and professionals—from our bright young minds to veteran staff that have dedicated their lives and careers to building a cleaner environment—EPA is delivering Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act investments to every state, Tribe, and territory across the country. To track where our investments are and how communities are impacted, visit our dedicated website at epa.gov/invest.

The work for a healthier future continues, and I am deeply grateful for the progress Team EPA has made—and continues to make—to ensure all Americans can have clean air, land, and water. I have nothing but optimism and faith that EPA will continue to deliver public health and environmental protections for every person in this country because Americans care deeply about the timeless and essential mission of this great Agency.

Thank you.

Michael S. Regan
Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



Introduction

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and the Inflation Reduction Act, as part of the Investing in America agenda, have helped the nation rebuild its infrastructure while mitigating the effects of the climate crisis, supporting the transition to low and zero-carbon emissions technologies, improving people’s health and safety, and creating good-paying jobs.

EPA has jump-started the nation’s transition to low and zero-emissions technologies to tackle the climate crisis and improve public health. This effort includes resources in local communities for low and zero-emission vehicles such as school buses, heavy duty vehicles including box and garbage trucks, and machinery at ports. Through EPA’s new Climate Pollution Reduction Grants (CPRG), funding is available to develop and implement ambitious plans for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful pollution.

The \$27 billion Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) addresses the climate crisis, ensures U.S. economic competitiveness, and promotes energy independence while delivering lower energy costs and economic revitalization to communities. Through three competitive grant funds, GGRF mobilizes private capital, expands the clean energy market through solar deployment, develops low and zero-emission real estate (new buildings and retrofits), and electrifies the transportation sector, with financial incentives focused on low income and disadvantaged communities.



Administrator Regan visits a solar garden in Houston, TX.

EPA provides Investing in America funding to protect and clean the country’s natural water resources and to maintain and upgrade water infrastructure. Community water systems are improving drinking water sources, replacing lead service lines, and addressing legacy contaminants and emerging contaminants such as “forever” chemicals like per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water supplies to improve overall community health. In April, the Agency issued the first-ever national, legally enforceable drinking water standard to protect communities from exposure to PFAS. At the same time, EPA announced nearly \$1 billion in BIL resources to help states and territories implement PFAS testing and treatment at public water systems and to help owners of private wells address PFAS contamination. Communities are also implementing stormwater infrastructure projects that help to prevent or mitigate devastating floods and

reduce contaminated runoff into surface waters. These investments are designed to improve community health and local resilience to the impacts of climate change, such as extreme weather, while supporting community priorities.

With the help of investments under the BIL, EPA has invested billions to clean up contaminated sites that expose communities to a mixture of environmental pollutants that cause various types of cancers as well as other illnesses. Many of these projects were identified for cleanup years or even decades ago but were unable to be addressed due to lack of available funding and resources. The Superfund Remedial program addresses many of the worst contaminated areas in the United States by investigating and implementing long-term cleanup remedies at sites on the National Priorities List (NPL). Similarly, at Brownfields sites, the Agency uses resources made available by BIL to clean up legacy polluted areas for expansion, redevelopment, or reuse, that can improve the local economy and create good paying jobs.

Investing in America resources are already at work in communities across the country. Projects have moved from the funding phase into implementation and completion.

Investing in America: Program Highlights



\$27 billion awarded under GGRF to three grant recipients for the \$14 billion National Clean Investment Fund, five grant recipients for the \$6 billion Clean Communities Investment Accelerator, and 60 grant recipients for the \$7 billion Solar for All program.



\$5 billion awarded through the Climate Pollution Reduction Grant (CPRG) program to states, municipalities, Tribes, and territories who will develop community-driven solutions to dramatically cut climate pollution, transition key sectors, and position communities to be more resilient and sustainable. 45 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, dozens of metropolitan areas, and Tribes and territories opted in to receive planning grants for this program.



Approximately 1 billion metric tons of CO2 equivalent will be removed by 2050 from just three of EPA's IRA programs - Solar for All, CPRG, and Methane Emission Reduction Program non-competitive grants. These estimated greenhouse gas emission reductions are roughly equivalent to removing the emissions from 260 coal-fired power plants.



More than 8,900 clean school buses have been funded in more than 1,300 school districts, protecting thousands of kids from diesel exhaust, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.



Over 40,000 lead service drinking water line replacements funded, with the goal of increasing the number of lead service line replacements funded to 500,000 by 2026.



272 Brownfields sites have been made ready for anticipated use.



185 Superfund sites have been engaged in cleanup activities.



Investing in America Implementation Priorities

Tribal Investments

EPA is committed to supporting Tribal nations and their communities that have endured public health and environmental challenges. Many of these communities have never received or benefited from adequate federal infrastructure funding. BIL and IRA represent a historic opportunity to correct this disparity. As such, this report highlights examples of investments made directly under the BIL and the IRA to support Tribal communities across the country. For instance, EPA's State Revolving Funds support improvements to Tribal drinking water and clean water systems, investments in Brownfields sites on Tribal land remove hazardous substances such as asbestos, and EPA's recycling investments to 58 Tribal Nationals and Intertribal Consortia will help modernize local waste management systems and build a circular economy, i.e., a more sustainable economic system based on the reuse and regeneration of materials and products.

Environmental Justice

EPA places environmental justice and equity at the center of our mission and embeds these principles throughout the nation's environmental protection enterprise. By doing so, EPA furthers the promise of clean air, clean water, and safe land to communities across the country that have experienced decades of underinvestment and are most impacted by environmental hazards and pollution. Focusing our work on environmental justice is especially important in an era when EPA must simultaneously break the cycle of historic environmental injustices while protecting these same communities that are too often hit first and worst from the impacts of a changing climate. EPA continues to implement the Biden-Harris Administration's Justice40 Initiative.

Environmental justice successes include the Agency's efforts in Lowndes County, Alabama, where families are regularly exposed to raw sewage in their yards and homes. The combination of failing septic tanks, straight-piped sewage from homes into yards, and limited economic opportunity have created a public health crisis in the region. However, with the help of a 100% forgivable \$8.7 million loan from the BIL, 650 homes in Hayneville, a community in Lowndes County, will be able to address their wastewater challenges and protect the health and well-being of families.

Through Justice40, the Administration established a goal that at least 40% of the overall benefits of designated federal investments flow to disadvantaged communities. “Disadvantaged communities” is the phrase used to refer to communities that are marginalized by underinvestment and overburdened by pollution. EPA estimates that over 60% of the funding obligated by the Agency through the end of the calendar year benefited disadvantaged communities as defined by each of our programs. The Agency continues to build out the necessary systems to map these benefits to the [Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool \(CJEST\)](#) census tracts and report on how we are delivering on the Biden-Harris Administration’s commitment to advance equity and justice throughout the United States through the [Justice40 Initiative](#).



Administrator Regan visits Eklunta, AK, as part of EPA's Journey to Justice Tour.

Climate Adaptation and Resilience

EPA is a leader in helping communities build their resilience as the country prepares for, and adapts to, the impacts of climate change. The Agency can now do more on this issue thanks to the historic resources from the BIL and the IRA. With this significant influx of funding, it is imperative for EPA – and our state, Tribal, and local partners – to invest in climate-smart infrastructure projects that are resilient to the impacts of climate change for decades to come.

Since 2021, EPA's Climate Adaptation Plans have committed the Agency to encourage climate-resilient investments through its programs. EPA's Resilient Infrastructure Subgroup on Climate has been working internally to support the Agency's financial assistance programs while also externally assisting applicants and recipients as they invest in climate-resilient projects. EPA recently released the [Climate Resilience and Adaptation Funding Toolbox](#) (CRAFT), a user-friendly resource for technical assistance providers working with federal funding applicants and recipients to develop, apply for, and implement climate-resilient investments. CRAFT can help technical assistance providers facilitate conversations with federal funding applicants and recipients about the resilience of their projects, before and after funding is secured. With CRAFT, interested parties can more easily navigate EPA's funding opportunities, consider climate resilience and adaptation as part of their investments, and meaningfully engage community members and other partners over the life of their projects.

EPA's investments are also building local resilience while achieving other key community priorities. For example, through the Agency's National Clean Investment Fund (NCIF) and Clean Communities Investment Accelerator (CCIA) programs, EPA will provide new resources to subrecipient organizations like the Solar and Energy Loan Fund (SELF) in Florida. SELF, a U.S.-Treasury certified Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI), recently partnered with Miami-Dade County's Office of Resilience to invest in solar power, window and roof upgrades, and aging-in-place upgrades—including the installation of solar panels and battery backup systems for Gibson Plaza, a 65-unit affordable senior housing project. These investments helped the community reduce energy costs while also building resiliency, ensuring residents can stay in their homes and remain protected against future climate impacts. EPA remains committed to improving its funding and financing programs to support climate-smart investments while delivering on other important community priorities including equity, sustainability, resilience, job creation, and training.

Technical Assistance

EPA is making it easier to navigate, access, and deploy funding to ensure that EPA resources are available to all, including those that have been historically underserved. The Agency has launched initiatives to provide communities technical assistance and hands-on help, such as the Community, Equity & Resiliency initiative. This effort includes a [website hub](#), a [national Virtual Open House](#), and [Regional Roadshows](#) (12 roadshows have been conducted across the country through 2024). Community, Equity & Resiliency is a collaboration between EPA's Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) and Office of Environmental Justice & External Civil Rights (OEJECR) to provide information, facilitate community-driven partnerships, and engage with communities across the nation around prominent EPA IRA and other new Investing in America funded programs. The Regional Roadshow provides community leaders and potential applicants the opportunity to learn more about historic funding opportunities and technical assistance made available through the Investing in America agenda, while also developing or deepening community-based partnerships. In addition, the Agency launched 17 regional resource hubs ([Thriving Communities Technical Assistance Centers](#) or TCTACs), including three specifically committed to helping Tribes.

The Agency is investing \$500 million in WaterTA that is aiding approximately 2,000 communities and Tribes across the country.

In addition, the Environmental Finance Centers are providing direct technical assistance to hundreds of underserved communities around the country.

Labor and Workforce

EPA has made considerable progress advancing the Agency's commitment to job quality and equitable workforce development. Nearly every major IRA program has incorporated labor policy priorities into program design, and there is a growing list of success stories as the Agency continues to announce new grant awards. Some of the major highlights include:

Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: The design of all three competitions featured strong labor outcomes including compliance with prevailing wage requirements mandated by the Clean Air Act's Davis Bacon Related Act. National Clean Investment Fund (NCIF) recipients, for example, will have members of labor unions on their governing boards, will evaluate investment decisions based on job quality goals, and will make market-building investments in workforce development programs. Solar for All grantees will make investments in workforce training programs, including pre-apprenticeship and registered apprenticeship programs, to build a robust and diverse solar workforce.

Examples of WaterTA support:

All 11 communities that participated in the Closing the Wastewater Access Gap pilot program have completed tailored wastewater assessments and six have received federal funding to support the next phase of their water infrastructure journey.

The White Hall community in Lowndes County, Alabama, applied for and received \$450,000 to accelerate their infrastructure planning and implementation efforts thanks to WaterTA.

EPA working alongside other federal agencies has provided technical assistance to 133 Tribal projects that helped them to access over \$105 million in BIL funding to address Tribal drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs, including identifying infrastructure or water quality improvements, planning for capital improvements, and preparing application materials for financing projects through SRFs or other EPA funding opportunities.



Climate Pollution Reduction Grants: Many states and local governments submitted Priority Climate Action Plans (PCAPs) in March 2024 that included strong workforce sections evaluating how their greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction measures will impact their workforce and opportunities to create high-quality jobs through the climate transition. This type of workforce analysis was an optional component of the PCAPs and will be required of all state and local grantees with their final Comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CCAP) due to EPA in 2025.

White House Workforce Hubs: In 2024, EPA and the Department of Transportation (DOT) launched two “workforce hubs” in Philadelphia and Milwaukee with an emphasis on water and transportation infrastructure projects. This second round of White House workforce hubs consisted of place-based workforce development engagement to ensure a strong workforce to deliver on historic federal investments in the BIL and the IRA. EPA and DOT worked with local stakeholders in both communities to develop workforce plans. The [White House announced Philadelphia’s plan this past summer](#) and [Milwaukee’s in October](#).

Build America, Buy America Act

In November 2021, Congress passed the Build America, Buy America Act (BABA), along with the BIL. This law requires that all iron, steel, construction materials, and manufactured products used in infrastructure projects funded by federal financial assistance be produced in the United States. Since its passing, EPA has continued to make strong progress in implementing BABA requirements as part of the Agency’s commitment to bolstering America’s industrial base, protecting national security, and supporting high-paying jobs. These efforts build on the Agency’s extensive experience implementing domestic sourcing for water infrastructure projects as part of existing American Iron and Steel requirements. BABA is designed to open new American supply chain markets and stimulate the economy and job growth right here at home.



President Joe Biden delivers remarks at the Mack-Lehigh Valley Operations Manufacturing Facility in Macungie, PA.

EPA is also working extensively with external stakeholders, including significant engagement with manufacturers, suppliers, distributors, and manufacturing associations. In November 2023, EPA led a successful multi-agency effort to identify products frequently used in water infrastructure that were previously sourced from foreign manufacturers, including lead liners, PFAS treatment, pumps, pump motors, UV filtration, and necessary electronics. Due to this outreach, EPA found domestic manufacturers that can supply many of the listed products. The Agency continues to conduct a variety of outreach efforts to identify domestic manufacturers and products to support Investing in America, including EPA's engagement with manufacturers for the Clean Ports Program.

To give recipients time to adapt to the new BABA requirements, EPA issued short-term adjustment period waivers to reduce the administrative burden for recipients and American manufacturers. Such narrow waivers served a critical role so that the Agency could focus on engaging industry to expand domestic manufacturing opportunities while supporting EPA infrastructure projects and building Agency capacity to implement these requirements.

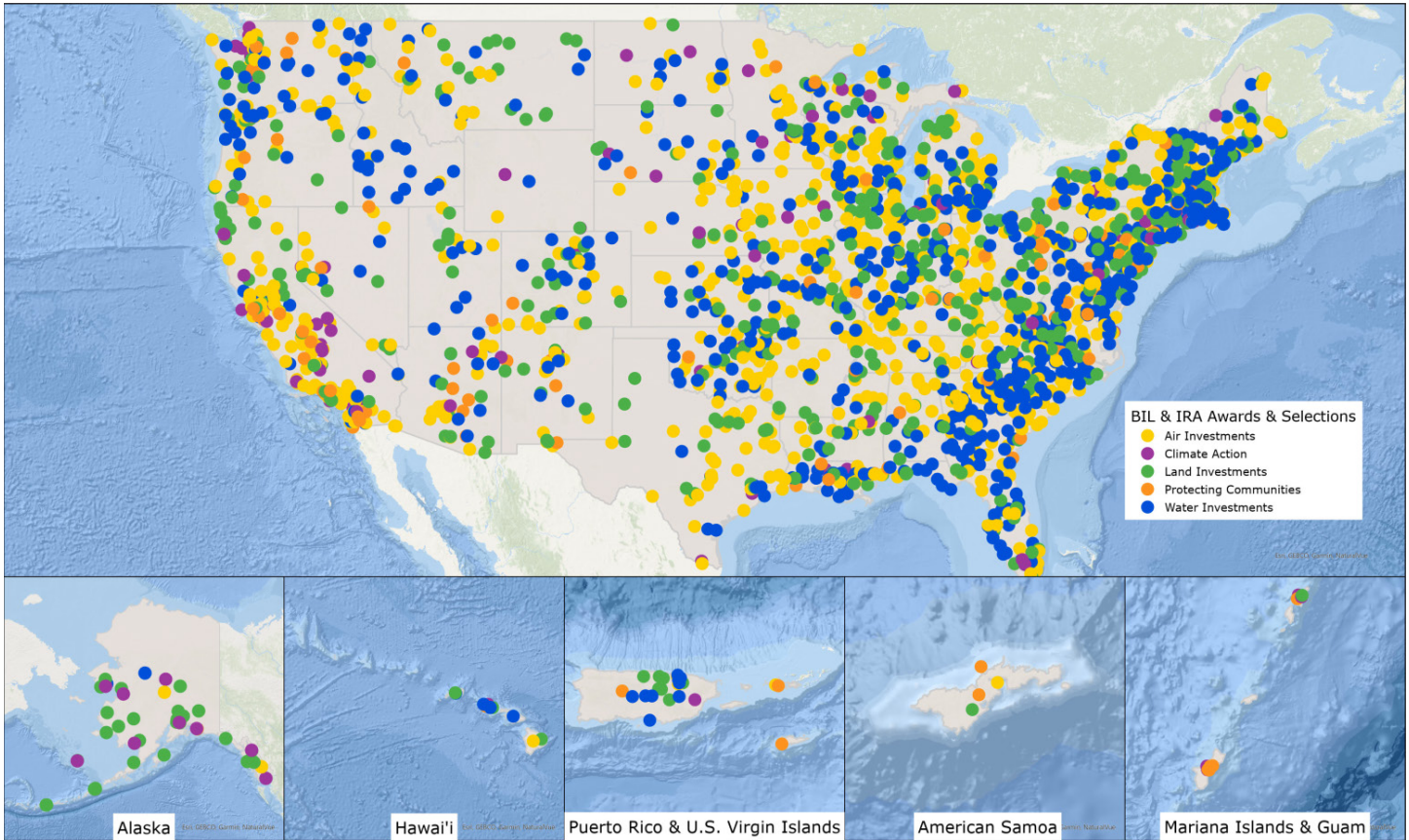
EPA continues to increase internal capacity for successful BABA implementation through training, stakeholder outreach, and implementation policies and procedures. For example, in April 2024, consistent with a recommendation from the EPA Inspector General, EPA developed the BABA Waiver Request Tracker to streamline the internal waiver request process and to aid the Agency transition from general applicability waivers to product-specific waivers. This transition is highlighted by EPA's first product non-availability waiver for a reinforced polyethylene liner, approved in March 2024.



Investing in America Investments Map

This interactive map allows users to explore historic investments made in the health, equity, and resilience of American communities under the BIL and IRA. It illustrates the current progress and impact of these record-breaking levels of public investments across States, Territories, and Tribes under the Biden-Harris Administration.

Explore the map. here: epa.gov/invest/investments-epa-under-bipartisan-infrastructure-law-and-inflation-reduction-act



Financial Summary

Together the BIL and IRA provide EPA with over \$100 billion in critical resources. The IRA appropriation provided EPA with \$41 billion at the end of FY 2022. The BIL statute stipulated that EPA would receive a BIL appropriation in each of five fiscal years (FY 2022 through FY 2026) as shown below:

FY 2022 - \$14.1 billion,

FY 2023 - \$11.2 billion,

FY 2024 - \$11.6 billion,

FY 2025 - \$12.0 billion, and

FY 2026 -12.0 billion

The chart below shows the progress EPA has made in using the \$78 billion in BIL and IRA resources that have been appropriated to EPA in FYs 2022, 2023, and 2024. At a summary level it shows the progress EPA has made according to five major EPA Program Categories (Taking Climate Action, Investing in our Air, Investing in our Water, Investing in our Land, and Protecting our Communities).

The detailed status of each of the over 70 BIL and IRA programs is included in an appendix at the end of this report. Descriptions of each category are included in the pages below the chart.

EPA remains focused on its fiduciary responsibilities in managing these resources effectively and efficiently and will continue to work closely with our Inspector General's Office to mitigate risk for waste, fraud, and abuse.

BIL and IRA Programs — Financial Status as of January 6, 2025					
(Dollars in Millions)					
CATEGORY	TOTAL APPROPRIATION (1)	BUDGET AUTHORITY (2)	TOTAL AWARDED (OBLIGATED) (3)	REMAINING BALANCE (AUTHORITY - AWARDED) (4)	% OBLIGATED
Taking Climate Action	\$33,955	\$33,955	\$33,253	\$702	98%
Investing in our Air	\$9,461	\$7,471	\$6,033	\$1,438	81%
Investing in our Water	\$50,143	\$28,998	\$23,038	\$5,960	79%
Investing in our Land	\$5,348	\$4,612	\$4,392	\$220	95%
Protecting our Communities	\$3,165	\$3,125	\$2,008	\$1,117	64%
Inspector General (5)	\$269	\$165	\$54	\$111	33%
Total	\$102,341	\$78,325	\$68,778	\$9,548	88%

(1) The Total Appropriation column shows the total funding that Congress included in both BIL and IRA.

(2) The Budget Authority column shows the total funding that Congress appropriated to date for these programs. Note that Congress appropriated all IRA funds upfront, but BIL appropriations for FY 2025 appropriations were made available in October 2024 and FY 2026 funds will be made available in October 2025.

(3) The Total Awarded column equals the total amounts EPA has obligated for all items, including contracts, grants, payroll, etc.

(4) The Total Remaining Balance column shows how much funding remains to be awarded or obligated.

(5) Congress appropriated funds for the Office of Inspector General in BIL, but not in IRA.

Taking Climate Action

EPA has worked to tackle our biggest climate challenges while creating jobs, delivering energy security, and advancing environmental justice. Through collaboration, innovation, and significant investment from the BIL and the IRA, programs will not only be financed to tackle climate change through promoting clean technology nationally but will also spur the adoption of clean distributed solar energy that lowers energy bills for millions of Americans in low-income and disadvantaged communities.

Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund

The IRA authorized EPA to implement the [Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund](#) (GGRF), a historic \$27 billion investment to mobilize financing and private capital to combat the climate crisis and bolster the clean financing market. GGRF is made up of three grant programs: the \$7 billion [Solar for All Program](#), the \$14 billion [National Clean Investment Fund](#) (NCIF), and the \$6 billion [Clean Communities Investment Accelerator](#) (CCIA). All three of the programs are designed to mobilize private capital into clean technology projects, strengthen the market for project deployment, create good-paying clean energy jobs, and lower energy costs for American families—all while cutting harmful pollution to protect people’s health and tackle the climate crisis. These first-of-their-kind programs also support the President’s commitment to ensure all communities can participate in the clean energy transition, with over two-thirds of the funds from GGRF dedicated to low-income and disadvantaged communities. As of August 2024, EPA has obligated all \$27 billion in GGRF funds to the grantees across these three programs.

National Clean Investment Fund and Clean Communities Investment Accelerator: In April 2024, EPA announced three selections under the \$14 billion NCIF and five selections under the \$6 billion CCIA. Collectively, the grant recipients will reduce or avoid tens of millions of metric tons of climate pollution per year, making a significant contribution to the Biden-Harris Administration’s climate goals. Recipients will mobilize private capital over the next seven years, leveraging public dollars for significant private-sector investment. Additionally, the recipients will dedicate over \$14 billion of capital—over 70% of the selections for awards announced under these two programs—toward low-income and disadvantaged communities, to build a clean energy economy while benefiting communities historically left behind. The eight grant recipients or their coalition partners have already supported thousands of individuals, businesses, and community organizations in accessing capital for climate and clean energy projects prior to being selected for GGRF. Over the next several years, these eight entities will back tens of thousands more projects across the country, made possible with GGRF awards.



[In April](#), the Vice President and Administrator met with a homeowner in Charlotte, NC, in a historically Black community, where a local nonprofit, Self-Help, worked with community partners to finance, renovate, and construct energy-efficient, affordable homes for low- and moderate-income families. NCIF and CCIA selectees will ensure more families can experience those same benefits. Thanks to that partnership, this first-time homeowner pays significantly lower energy bills and has a healthy and comfortable place to raise his family. One of the selected applicants, Climate United Fund, will allow Self-Help and its partners to deliver similar home efficiency projects to over 30,000 homes across the country.

Solar for All: On Earth Day (April 22, 2024), EPA announced 60 grant recipients, including states, Tribal governments, territories, municipalities, and nonprofits across the country, who will receive \$7 billion to develop long-lasting solar programs that enable low-income and disadvantaged communities to deploy and benefit from distributed residential solar. The grants include 49 awards totaling \$5.5 billion to state-level entities, six awards totaling \$500 million to Tribes, and five awards totaling \$1 billion to multi-state programs spanning the entire country. These resources will provide solar to more than 900,000 low-income and disadvantaged households, reducing or avoiding more than 30 million metric tons of CO₂-equivalent greenhouse gas emissions. Importantly, the Solar for All program is anticipated to save these nearly one million households an estimated total of \$350 million on electric bills annually, coming out to about \$400 per household, per year.



President Joe Biden gives remarks in Triangle, VA, at an announcement of Solar for All grant selections. (April 2024)

Next Year's Expected Results: Grantees will use these funds to begin developing and implementing their NCIF, CCIA, and Solar for All programs, and begin kicking off their own competitive subaward processes to select projects for funding. EPA will continue to provide oversight and technical assistance to ensure award recipients are compliant with all relevant regulations and policies and successfully and efficiently achieving the program goals.

Climate Pollution Reduction Grants

EPA's \$5 billion Climate Pollution Reduction Grant (CPRG) Program, created by the IRA, enables states, municipalities, Tribes, and U.S. territories to develop community-driven solutions to dramatically cut climate pollution, transition key sectors, and position communities to be more resilient and sustainable. In year one of implementation, EPA made \$250 million available to fund the development of climate action plans. Forty-five states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, 82 metropolitan areas, and 81 Tribal Nations and Tribal consortia representing 200 tribes and 4 territories opted in to receive these flexible planning resources. The first major deliverable for the planning grants was the Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP) that incorporates a variety of actions to reduce GHG emissions from each community's economy in six key sectors (electricity generation, industry, transportation, commercial and residential buildings, agriculture/natural and working lands, and waste management). PCAPs were due in

Examples of CPRG Implementation grant awardees:

Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy was selected to receive \$307 million to support establishing voluntary, incentive-based measures to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) and other air pollutant emissions across multiple economic sectors, including buildings, agriculture, and electric power. The grant will spur investment in communities, create high-quality jobs, and stimulate economic growth to improve public health and enhance the quality of life across the state.

The Southeast Conference in Alaska was selected to receive over \$38 million to fund advisory services and incentives to replace residential oil burning systems with energy-efficient heat pumps in 50 Alaskan communities.



Administrator Regan announces \$4.3 billion in grant selections for the CPRG Implementation grant general competition in Wilmington, NC. (July 2024)

March 2024 for states and municipalities, and in April 2024 for Tribal Nations and territories. EPA received PCAPs from the 45 states, 80 metropolitan areas, and four territories participating in the planning grants program as well as 81 from Tribal Nations and Tribal consortia representing more than 200 Tribes. EPA has posted the PCAPs on the [CPRG website](#). In total, 96% of the U.S. population is covered by PCAPs developed under this program. One example of a city that received a CPRG planning grant is the City of Birmingham, Alabama. The city designed a PCAP that includes a focused list of near-term, high-priority and implementation-ready actions to reduce GHG pollution. The city's PCAP focuses on transportation sector emissions and designing and implementing various projects to reduce those emissions, such as an incentive program to promote installation of EV charging stations at employer sites.

In year two of implementation, EPA launched two grant competitions for a total of \$4.6 billion to fund implementation of GHG reduction measures included in the PCAPs.

In July, EPA announced the selection of 25 applicants to receive \$4.3 billion under the [general competition](#). Applicants were selected from states, local governments, Tribal Nations, and coalitions of these entities across the country, with anticipated awards ranging from \$2 million to \$500 million. Selected applicants have estimated that these investments will result in a reduction of 148 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent by 2030.

In September 2024, the Tribes and territories competition announced selections for awards totaling \$300 million for grants ranging from \$1 million to \$25 million. EPA selected 34 applications to fund projects proposed by 33 Tribal Nations and Tribal consortia and the Municipality of Saipan in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Together, these grants will catalyze transformative local climate solutions, enable communities to chart a path toward unprecedented reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, create good-paying jobs across the country, reduce air pollution, and advance environmental justice.

Next Year's Expected Results: EPA continues to support planning grantees prepare their Comprehensive Climate Action Plans (CCAPs), which are due in 2025. The CCAPs will build on the PCAPs and include GHG reduction targets, measures to reduce emissions from all sectors of the economy, workforce development plans, and co-pollutant benefits analyses, among other requirements.

Methane Emissions Reduction Program

Methane is a greenhouse gas (GHG) that is more than 28 times as potent as carbon dioxide at trapping heat in the atmosphere, and climate scientists around the globe have called for urgent action to address it. To implement the Methane Emissions Reduction Program's financial and technical assistance, EPA is partnering with the Department of Energy (DOE) to accelerate the transition to available and innovative oil and gas technologies. This includes providing funds for activities associated with low-producing conventional wells; to support methane monitoring; and to reduce methane and other greenhouse gas emissions from oil and gas operations. The financial and technical



assistance programs were designed to complement the other components of the Methane Emissions Reductions Program. As directed by Congress, EPA has revised the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) subpart W regulations and is establishing a Waste Emissions Charge (WEC) on the oil and gas sector. Through these investments, the Methane Emissions Reduction Program will help industry reduce waste, create new jobs in energy communities, and realize near-term emissions reductions.

In December 2023, EPA and DOE announced a total of \$350 million in formula grant funding to 14 states to help measure and reduce methane emissions, one of the biggest drivers of climate change, from the oil and gas sector. The awards provide financial assistance to states to support industry efforts and help well owners and operators voluntarily identify and eliminate methane emissions from low-producing, marginal conventional wells, which account for disproportionately high methane emissions relative to production volumes.

In June 2024, EPA and DOE announced the availability of federal funding to help monitor, measure, quantify, and reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas sectors. The funding will specifically help small oil and natural gas operators reduce methane emissions and transition to available and innovative methane emissions reduction technologies, while also supporting partnerships that improve emissions measurement and provide accurate, transparent data to impacted communities. Applications closed in late August 2024. In December, DOE and EPA announced \$850 million to reduce methane pollution from the oil and gas sector. Forty-three projects were selected that will help small oil and gas operators, Tribes, and other entities across the country to reduce, monitor, measure, and quantify methane emissions. One Tribal consortium, 11 universities, and 20 private companies were selected for projects across the nation to deploy and test new and existing methane mitigation technologies.

Next Year's Expected Results: EPA and DOE will continue to work with state formula grant awardees as they help oil and gas well owners and operators reduce methane emissions from low-producing, marginal conventional wells.



EPA Deputy Administrator Janet McCabe announces selections for nearly \$160 million in grant funding to improve environmental product declarations at Superior Paving in Chantilly, VA. (July 2024)

Environmental Product Declarations and Low Embodied Carbon Labeling

The IRA invests \$350 million for grants, technical assistance, and tools, including a label program, to support businesses that manufacture construction materials and products in developing and verifying Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs), and to support states, Tribes, and nonprofit organizations that will assist such businesses. This program works to improve transparency and disclosure of embodied GHG emissions data to facilitate the procurement of lower embodied carbon construction materials and products, as well as encouraging transparency in reporting of emissions. Such emissions are associated with all relevant stages of production, use and disposal of construction materials and products including steel, concrete, asphalt, and glass. In January 2023, EPA issued a Request for Information (RFI) to seek public comment on a series of questions about developing these new programs. The Agency also hosted a series of webinars throughout the year to share information and to encourage participation and gathered further feedback.

Building on input received from the RFI, EPA published its Label Program Approach and Product Category Rule Criteria for public review and comment in the Spring of 2024, with final documents released in August 2024. EPA also published a set of complementary documents that identify key data

Examples from the Reducing Embodied Greenhouse Gas Emissions for Construction Materials and Products Program:

A company in Georgia will receive funding to report the emissions saved by switching from higher-carbon components in cement and concrete to recycled and innovative materials.

A project in Maine will help a company that manufactures insulation made from wood fiber track the quantity of energy and raw materials used in each of their processes.

A project in Illinois will help a nonprofit organization that sells reused architectural materials measure the extent to which the salvaged materials reduce carbon emissions.

gaps, provide a methodology for reviewing lifecycle assessment data quality, and outline other technical activities necessary to the program's success.

In July 2024, EPA announced 38 grant selections totaling nearly \$160 million for a new assistance program to support businesses that manufacture construction materials and products to develop and verify Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs). The Reducing Embodied Greenhouse Gas Emissions for Construction Materials and Products Program includes a diverse set of projects to help measure, report, and ultimately reduce GHGs.

EPA will also provide technical assistance and tools to help States and Tribal Nations, manufacturers, institutional buyers, real estate developers, builders, and others to measure, report on, and substantially lower the levels of embodied GHG emissions associated with construction materials and products. Together, these grants and technical assistance programs will support data improvements on embodied GHG emissions through measurement, standardization, transparency, and reporting criteria.

Next Year's Expected Results: EPA technical assistance will be available across the country, resulting in thousands of new EPDs that include embodied carbon information. Improved Product Category Rules and data quality will help businesses determine more accurately the embodied carbon in their construction materials. EPA-developed thresholds for low embodied carbon construction materials will be available for purchasers to begin to use and manufacturers/certifying bodies to begin the process for labeling products.

Underground Injection Control

The geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in Underground Injection Control (UIC) Class VI wells is a key component of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration to prevent CO₂ emissions from industrial sources from reaching the atmosphere to mitigate climate change. The CO₂ is injected through specially constructed wells that extend into deep rock formations. These formations must be tested and selected based on geologic characteristics suitable for the safe containment of CO₂ for long-term sequestration.

Eligible activities under the UIC Program include maintaining well inventory, permitting injection wells, performing inspections, and ensuring compliance with permit requirements, including protection of underground sources of drinking water. When operators manage wells in a way that does not meet the applicable UIC requirements, the program alerts operators to issues and may assist operators in returning the wells to compliance or the program may take enforcement action.

In November 2023, EPA [announced](#) over \$48 million in BIL funding to help states and Tribes develop and implement UIC Class VI programs. These UIC Class VI programs regulate the geologic sequestration of CO₂ into UIC Class VI wells.

Next Year's Expected Results: EPA expects to award over \$40 million (80%) of the Class VI grants by the end of FY 2025. This target funding level and percentage is subject to change based on state and/or Tribal programs' interest in the Class VI grant Program. By receiving these funds, applicants are committing to incorporating environmental justice into their state or Tribal Class VI primacy programs.



Administrator Regan visits Jackson, MS, to highlight the Clean School Bus Program. (May 2024)

Investing in our Air

Despite the dramatic progress to date towards improving air quality, air pollution continues to threaten the health and welfare of Americans. Through Investing in America programs, EPA will improve the lives of millions of Americans by reducing air pollution in neighborhoods where people live, work, play, and go to school; and accelerating environmental justice efforts in communities overburdened by pollution for far too long. EPA continues its mission of protecting human health and the environment by supporting new methods for monitoring air toxics, reducing harmful emissions, and addressing health impacts.

Clean School Bus Program

[The BIL provides \\$5 billion for the replacement of existing school buses with clean and zero-emission school buses.](#) Congress authorized EPA to administer rebates, grants, and contracts to replace a substantial portion of the nation's fleet of nearly 500,000 school buses with clean and zero-emission models to reduce harmful emissions from older buses. This historic investment in school buses will transform fleets across the United States, especially in communities that have been historically underserved.

These replacement buses are designed to ensure cleaner air for students, bus drivers, school staff working near bus loading areas, and the communities through which these



EPA CLEAN SCHOOL BUS

Uintah School District in rural Utah started to deploy clean school buses several years ago with the purchase of propane buses. Prior to applying to the 2022 CSB Rebates, Uintah School District's fleet consisted of 29 diesel and 21 propane school buses with student ridership at 57%. When Uintah School District learned about the 2022 Rebates through emails from EPA and the Utah State Board of Education, the school district decided to apply because it was a prioritized applicant and received support from its school board and the Utah Petroleum Association. Uintah School District was awarded \$3,950,000 in rebate funding to purchase the first ten electric school buses in its fleet, along with five DC fast chargers (DCFCs) and five Level 2 chargers.

buses drive every day. The reduction in GHG emissions from these bus replacements also help address the outsized role of the transportation sector in fueling the climate crisis. According to the [US Department of Energy](#), zero-emission or clean school buses typically cost less to maintain or fuel than the older buses they replace, freeing up resources for school needs.

As of December 2024, EPA has awarded almost \$3 billion to fund approximately 8,900 school bus replacements, approximately 95% of which are zero-emission, battery-electric. Funding has been awarded to more than 1,300 school districts in nearly all 50 states and Washington, D.C., along with several federally recognized Tribes and U.S. territories, many of which are identified as priority areas serving low-income, rural, and/or Tribal students.



Courtesy of EPA Staff

Next Year's Expected Results: EPA will continue to support school districts as they deploy new, clean school buses funded under the Clean School Bus Program to date, as well as providing additional BIL funding in upcoming opportunities for more clean school buses. These funds will provide clean transportation to students across the country and accelerate the transition to zero-emission and clean school buses.

Indoor Air Pollution at Schools

The \$34 million [IRA Grant Funding to Address Indoor Air Pollution at Schools Program](#) will reduce indoor air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions at thousands of low-income, disadvantaged, and Tribal schools across the country. In August 2024, [EPA announced the selection of the program's five grantees](#) to help improve air quality at schools by building the capacity of schools and school districts to address air quality issues, provide air quality education resources and training, and demonstrate a variety of strategies that will enable schools to develop and implement comprehensive indoor air quality management plans and greenhouse gas emission reduction plans.

Exposure to poor indoor air quality has been linked to decreased work productivity and academic performance, the spread of airborne bacteria and viruses like COVID-19, missed work, absenteeism in school, and health effects from coughing, eye irritation, and headaches to more serious issues like severe allergic/asthma reactions, lung and heart disease, cancer, and death. In the United States, poor indoor air quality is estimated to cost \$36-\$92 billion a year in adverse health and productivity effects.

Approximately one-sixth of the U.S. population attends classes or works in roughly 130,000 school facilities around the country. Based on a nationally representative survey, it is estimated that 50% of K-12 students attend schools that do not have indoor air quality management plans or programs in place. Air quality in schools is of particular concern because children's developing organ systems are often more sensitive to environmental stressors, and children are more impacted by exposures to toxic substances in the environment than are adults.

Next Year's Expected Results: EPA awarded grants to five organizations in the fall of 2024. The grantees will start their five-year projects to help schools across the country in 2025.

Air Pollution at Ports

The \$3 billion IRA Clean Ports Grant Program is funding zero-emission port equipment and infrastructure as well as climate and air quality planning at U.S. ports. This program builds on EPA's Ports Initiative that helps our nation's ports, a critical part of our transportation infrastructure and supply chain, address public health and environmental impacts on surrounding communities.

The program's goals are to build a foundation for the port sector to transition to zero-emission operations, positioning ports to serve as a catalyst for transformational change across the freight sector; reduce diesel pollution in near-port communities, especially those with environmental justice concerns; and help ensure that meaningful community engagement and emissions reduction planning are port industry standard practices.

EPA announced two separate Notices of Funding Opportunities to disburse the allocated \$3 billion—the Zero-Emission Technology Deployment Competition, and the Climate and Air Quality Planning Competition. Both funding opportunities opened in February and closed in May 2024 and EPA announced 55 selected applications for nearly \$3 billion in Clean Ports Program grants in October 2024. The selected applications will fund zero-emission port equipment and infrastructure as well as climate and air quality planning at U.S. ports located in 27 states and territories. Selected projects cover a wide range of equipment used at and around ports, including trucks, cargo handling equipment, locomotives, and harbor craft. Initial estimates of tailpipe reductions from this new equipment are estimated to be over 3 million metric tons of CO₂, 12,000 short tons of NO_x, and 200 short tons of PM_{2.5} in the first 10 years of operation.

Next Year's Expected Results: EPA anticipates working with selected applicants over the coming months to finalize project plans and grant awards. Projects will be implemented over the next three to four years depending on their scope.

Clean Heavy-Duty Vehicles

The Clean Heavy-Duty Vehicles (CHDV) Program has selected over \$735 million in applications to replace existing Class 6 and 7 non-zero emission heavy-duty vehicles, such as school buses, box trucks, refuse haulers, transit buses, and delivery trucks, with zero-emission vehicles, as well as supporting zero-emission vehicle infrastructure and train and develop the workforce. This effort will reduce air pollution, especially in non-attainment areas and areas with environmental justice concerns. Approximately 70 percent of total funds are expected to support the replacement of school buses under the School Bus Sub-Program and approximately 30 percent



President Biden announces investment to improve and electrify port infrastructure, support high-quality, good-paying and union jobs, reduce pollution, and combat the climate crisis at Dundalk Marine Terminal, Baltimore, MD. (October 2024)



Administrator Regan visits the Port of Savannah in Savannah, GA, for an announcement on zero-emission trucks and port upgrades.

of total funds are expected to fund non-school bus Class 6 and 7 heavy-duty vehicles under the Vocational Vehicles Sub-Program. EPA prioritized disadvantaged communities facing air quality challenges, including nonattainment with EPA's fine particulate matter and ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards or high levels of ambient diesel PM.

Next Year's Expected Results: EPA will work with selected applicants over the coming months to finalize project plans and grant awards, and begin project implementation to replace existing non-zero-emission Class 6 and 7 heavy-duty vehicles with zero-emission Class 6 and 7 heavy-duty vehicles.

Other Air Grants and Programs

Investing in America resources include funding to address air pollution, such as over \$100 million to enhance air monitoring activities across the nation, \$87 million for low emissions electricity programs, and \$60 million for diesel emissions reductions. The IRA also includes \$38.5 million to carry out implementation of and compliance with the American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act. Of this funding, \$15 million is for competitive grants for hydrofluorocarbon reclamation and innovative destruction technologies (hydrofluorocarbons, also called HFCs, are highly potent greenhouse gases, commonly used in refrigeration and air conditioning). Additionally, EPA is providing \$9.4 million to DOE to support a joint effort for the development of advanced biofuels. Resources also go to reducing emissions from wood heaters by supporting state efforts to test and analyze emissions from new wood heaters and providing that information to consumers. Funding to enhance air monitoring activities include resources for fence-line air monitoring, air quality sensors, and methane monitoring.



Air sensor testing at the State University of New York at Albany.
Courtesy of EPA Staff

Next Year's Expected Results: Air monitoring grant recipients will use funds at the state, local, Tribal and community levels to procure new equipment and update existing sites. These groups are both enhancing existing air monitoring campaigns and beginning new air monitoring initiatives. Grantees receiving competitive awards are required to make their data publicly available, which will give EPA and local air monitoring authorities a better understanding of localized air quality conditions in communities across the nation. This additional funding will help support and supplement the country's air monitoring network and empower communities to make more informed decisions.

Four universities and one non-profit were selected in May 2024 to implement projects to destroy or reclaim HFCs. Over the next year these grants will be awarded, and the recipients will start work on projects that will further reduce the economy's need for production of new HFCs and reduce overall HFC impacts on the climate.

As a result of the \$8.8 million in grants awarded to support emissions testing and other activities aimed at reducing air pollution from wood heaters, the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM) will begin gathering data to help inform the selection of replacement woodstoves eligible for change-out programs. By providing reliable data on wood heater emissions, this project aims to improve air quality in affected communities, making it easier to purchase wood heating devices with the lowest emissions of air pollution and meet national air quality standards.



The Town of Silt, CO, received funds through the Drinking Water SRF to construct a new water treatment facility. Courtesy of EPA Staff

Investing in our Water

Water infrastructure may be largely hidden from sight but it is foundational to our daily lives. We rely on clean drinking water from our morning cup of coffee until we brush our teeth at night. Our waterways and coastlines support the economic vitality of the nation and provide a unique way of life to many Americans. The BIL provides \$50 billion to EPA to strengthen the nation's drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure, as well as clean and preserve our treasured waters and waterways. It is the single largest investment in water that the federal government has ever made.

Water Infrastructure Investments

The BIL provides \$48 billion to EPA to strengthen the nation's drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure. Through supplemental funding provided to the State Revolving Funds (SRF) programs, the BIL provides communities with low-cost financing for a wide range of water infrastructure projects. With upgrades, relocation projects, and investments in green infrastructure, EPA is using BIL funds to improve the resiliency of the nation's drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure for generations to come. These improvements also help protect the nation's water infrastructure from extreme weather events, which have increased in frequency and intensity due to climate change.

Nearly half of the BIL general supplemental SRF funding must be provided as additional subsidization—for example, through grants and principal forgiveness—to provide a pathway for underserved communities that might otherwise not be able to access traditional loans to address their water infrastructure needs. EPA is encouraging states, Tribes, and territories to utilize the significant increase in SRF funding for

infrastructure projects that make water systems more resilient to all threats—whether it is natural disasters, climate change impacts like drought, or cyber-attacks. To date, EPA awarded over \$18.2 billion in the BIL SRF funding to states, territories, and Tribes. Approximately 1,200 drinking water SRF projects have been funded thus far, with about 730 starting implementation. Additionally, more than 340 clean water SRF projects have also been funded thus far, with over 280 already starting implementation.

In 2024, EPA issued a final rule requiring drinking water systems across the country to identify and replace lead pipes within 10 years. The Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI) also require more rigorous testing of drinking water and a lower threshold requiring communities to take action to protect people from lead exposure in water. In addition, the final rule improves communication within communities so that families are better informed about the risk of lead in drinking water, the location of lead pipes, and plans for replacing them. This final rule is part of the Biden-Harris Administration's commitment to replace every lead pipe in the country within a decade, making sure that all communities can turn on the tap and drink clean water. EPA estimates that up to 9 million homes are served through legacy lead pipes across the country, many of which are in lower-income communities and communities of color, creating disproportionate lead exposure burden for these families. Eliminating lead exposure from the air people breathe, the water people drink, and the homes people live in is a crucial component of the Biden-Harris Administration's historic commitment to advancing environmental justice. The BIL funding for the SRF Program includes a historic \$15 billion investment over five years specifically for the replacement of lead drinking water service lines and associated activities such as identification and inventory of the lead lines.

Examples of water infrastructure investments:

Dalton, Georgia – Dalton Utilities has historically treated much of the wastewater effluent (liquid waste or sewage discharged into a river or the sea) of the area's carpet industry. That wastewater effluent has led to persistent concerns about those chemicals in downstream portions of the watershed, including rivers that are no longer used for drinking water sources because of previous issues with PFAS. Dalton Utilities will receive over \$1.5 million from the BIL, through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), to conduct a series of pilot projects to test the effectiveness of various PFAS removal and destruction technologies.

Santo Domingo Pueblo, New Mexico – Located between Santa Fe and Albuquerque, Santo Domingo Pueblo is a federally recognized Tribal nation facing inadequate wastewater and drinking water conditions that are negatively impacting public health, as well as limiting economic growth. The Pueblo already worked to secure over \$30 million from various sources and, in partnership with EPA's WaterTA team, outlined alternatives for the Pueblo to address the remaining financial needs to build a new wastewater treatment plant. EPA recently announced a community grant for \$1.5 million and an Environmental Justice Government to Government Award for nearly \$540 thousand to Santo Domingo Pueblo, totaling over \$2 million. These funds will be instrumental in repairing necessary lift stations for wastewater treatment, and in educating the community on solid waste management best practices.

Lansing, Michigan – In Michigan, the Lansing Board of Water and Light is investing \$20 million of forgivable BIL funding to ensure its customers can access safe, reliable drinking water. With construction now underway, this project will include water main replacements, upgrading the ammonia system, building a new elevated water storage tank, and extending service from a newly constructed well.

Guam Water Works Authority (GWA) – Residents in the Gil Breeze development have been without wastewater and drinking water services for nearly 20 years. This current project provides \$2 million for the design of drinking and wastewater services for this small, disadvantaged community. The request for design services was advertised in January 2024. EPA expects to award up to \$15 million in the BIL funding to GWA in 2024 for construction of drinking and wastewater services for Gil Breeze.



Waterline Replacement Project, Puako, HI. Courtesy of EPA Staff

More than 40,000 lead service line replacements have been funded so far through BIL resources with many more replaced with funds from the American Rescue Plan, regular appropriations, and state and local investments.

Through the BIL, EPA is also addressing emerging contaminants such as PFAS that pose multiple human health risks, (e.g., reproductive, developmental, and cardiovascular effects) as well as certain cancers. The Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities (EC-SDC) Grant Program provides \$5 billion to states and territories with grants to public water systems in small or disadvantaged communities to address emerging contaminants, including PFAS. In March 2024, Congress expanded the eligible beneficiaries of this program for the fiscal year 2024 BIL appropriation to include owners of drinking water wells that are not public water systems or connected to a public water system. Additionally, in April 2024 EPA finalized a critical rule to designate two widely used PFAS— Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)—as hazardous substances. This step improves transparency and accountability to clean up PFAS contamination in communities. At the same time, EPA also issued the first-ever national, legally enforceable drinking water standard to protect communities from exposure to harmful PFAS. The final rule will reduce PFAS exposure for approximately 100 million people, prevent thousands of deaths, and reduce tens of thousands of serious illnesses.

Next Year's Expected Results: Over the next two years, EPA will make over \$20 billion more of FY 2025 and FY 2026 BIL funding available to states, Tribes, and territories. By 2026, a total of \$48 billion of water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure funding will be at work transforming thousands of communities and ensuring safer more reliable water resources nationally.

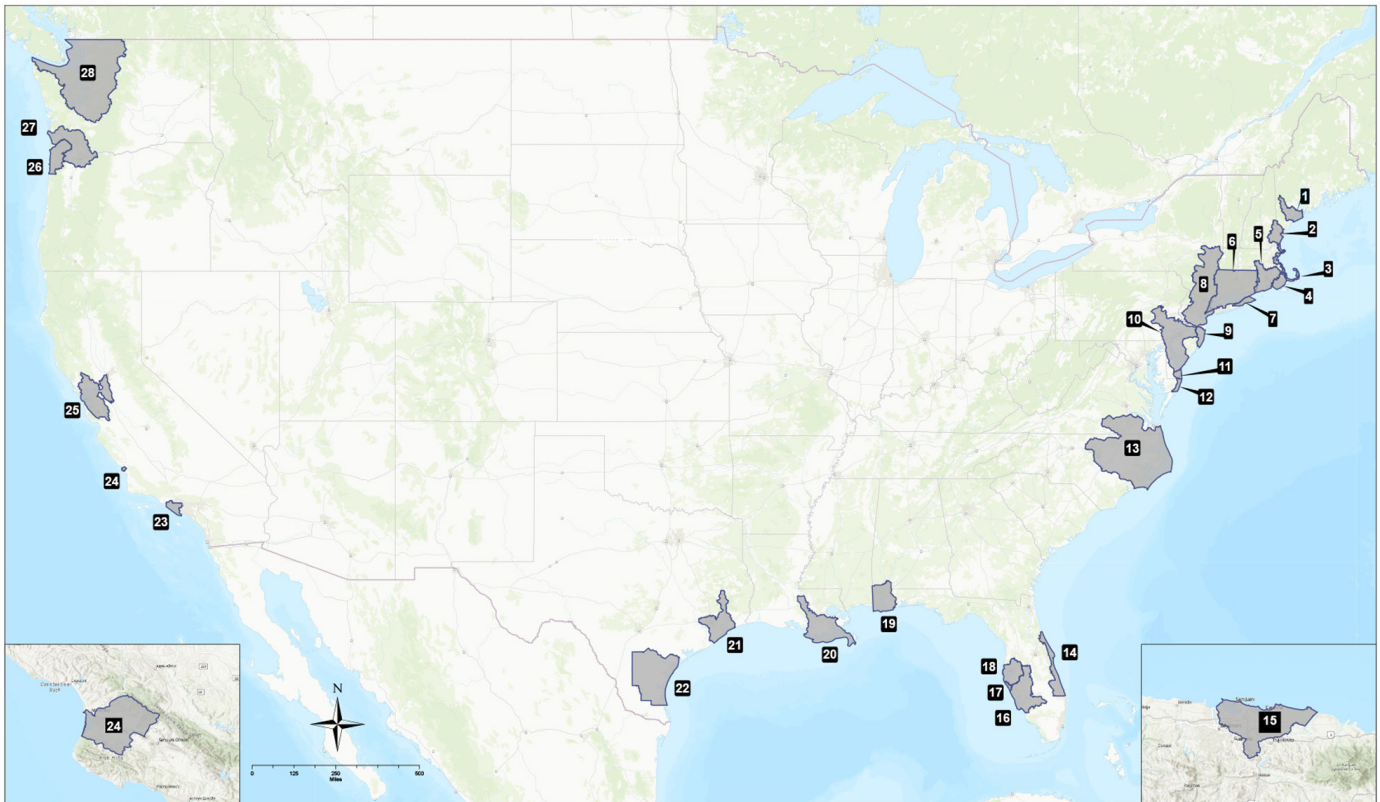
Restoring and Protecting Treasured Waters

The BIL delivers nearly \$2 billion to EPA over five years (FY 2022-26) to expand and accelerate the progress of important place-based water resources programs that the Agency administers across the United States. These additional funds play an essential role in protecting and restoring iconic coastlines, rivers, wetlands, and by extension, their surrounding ecosystems, communities, and economies that rely on clean water. As EPA implements each of these programs, the Agency is working directly with states, Tribes, and other partners to ensure that these resources, and their benefits, are shared equitably.

National Estuary Program: The National Estuary Program (NEP) is an EPA place-based program that protects and restores the water quality and ecological integrity of 28 estuaries of national significance along the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, and in Puerto Rico. The NEP BIL funding helps facilitate projects in all 28 local NEPs.

In July 2022, EPA announced an unprecedented investment of \$132 million from the BIL to protect and restore estuaries of national significance, funding projects to address climate resilience, prioritize equity, and manage other key water quality and habitat challenges across all 28 estuaries. BIL funding

National Estuary Program Study Areas



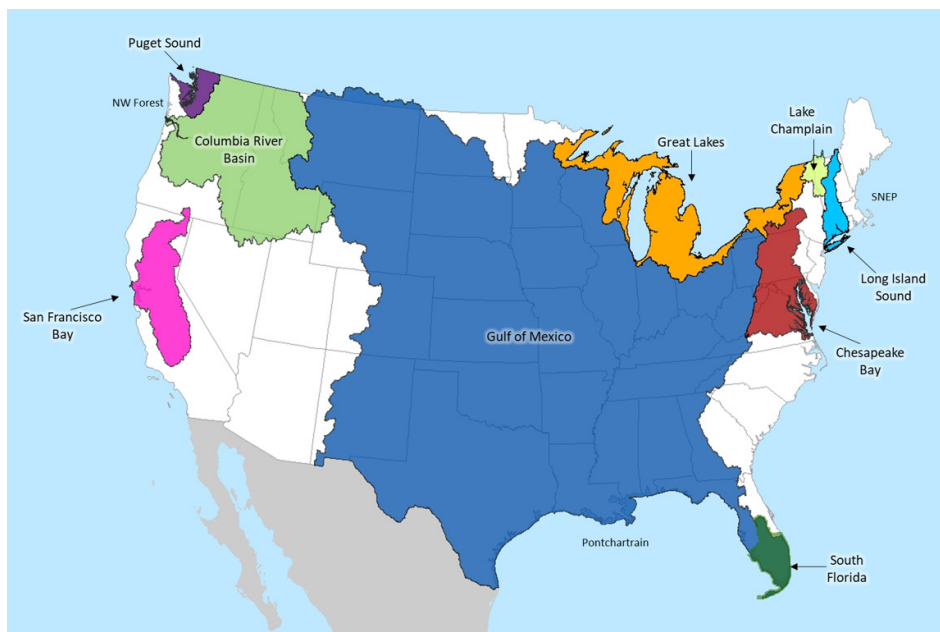
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| 1. Casco Bay Estuary Partnership | 10. Partnership for the Delaware Estuary | 20. Barataria-Terrebonne National Estuary Program |
| 2. Piscataqua Region Estuaries Partnership | 11. Delaware Center for the Inland Bays | 21. Galveston Bay Estuary Program |
| 3. Massachusetts Bays National Estuary Program | 12. Maryland Coastal Bays Program | 22. Coastal Bend Bays and Estuaries Program |
| 4. Buzzards Bay National Estuary Program | 13. Albemarle-Pamlico National Estuary Partnership | 23. Santa Monica Bay National Estuary Program |
| 5. Narragansett Bay Estuary Program | 14. Indian River Lagoon National Estuary Program | 24. Morro Bay National Estuary Program |
| 6. Long Island Sound Study | 15. San Juan Bay Estuary Program | 25. San Francisco Estuary Partnership |
| 7. Peconic Estuary Partnership | 16. Coastal and Heartland National Estuary Partnership | 26. Tillamook Estuaries Partnership |
| 8. New York - New Jersey Harbor Estuary Program | 17. Sarasota Bay Estuary Program | 27. Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership |
| 9. Barnegat Bay Partnership | 18. Tampa Bay Estuary Program | 28. Puget Sound Partnership |
| | 19. Mobile Bay National Estuary Program | |

is accelerating work on Comprehensive Conservation Management Plans (CCMPs), which are structured frameworks for protecting and restoring estuary resources and meeting water quality needs. Additionally, NEPs have been at the forefront of addressing climate impacts and environmental justice concerns in their watersheds. The NEP is part of the Biden-Harris Administration’s Justice40 Initiative.

Next Year’s Expected Results: In FY 2025, EPA expects to award over \$26 million of BIL funding to the National Estuary Program to expand and accelerate the implementation of projects in each program’s CCMP, ensure that benefits reach disadvantaged communities, and build the adaptive capacity of ecosystems.

Geographic Programs

EPA administers 12 Geographic Programs. These are long-standing programs supporting work in critical watersheds that help protect local ecosystems and communities from climate change, habitat loss, and pollution. The work varies significantly by program and includes a range of efforts, including ecosystem and habitat restoration, water quality improvement and water quality monitoring, nutrient reduction monitoring, climate resilience, environmental education and outreach, and local capacity building. The BIL provided \$1.7 billion to support these Geographic Programs. A few examples of the 2024 BIL investments in EPA Geographic Programs include:



Map of EPA’s 12 Geographic Programs as of October 2023.

Chesapeake Bay Program: The Chesapeake Bay Program is a regional partnership of seven jurisdictions, including New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, as well as federal agencies, local governments, academic institutions, and nonprofit organizations directed toward restoring the Chesapeake Bay, the nation’s largest estuary. As a result of the BIL, EPA is investing almost \$238 million to enhance restoration efforts into this important watershed. This unprecedented funding can go straight into projects that will protect public health, improve water quality, and help restore lands, rivers and streams that impact the Chesapeake Bay – from farm fields to suburban neighborhoods to city streets. This funding will not only help farmers, local leaders, state agencies, and nonprofit groups making tremendous efforts towards the Bay restoration but also help local communities who need it most.

Example of work being done through the Chesapeake Bay Program:

In September, EPA announced \$23.8 million in Small Watershed grants to support Chesapeake Bay Watershed restoration efforts. \$11.6 million of the funding awarded is funded by the BIL and \$9.3 million via regular annual appropriations. This program is currently administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) through a grant from EPA’s Chesapeake Bay Program Office. The 56 grant awards will support water quality improvement, habitat restoration, and community stewardship efforts in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. In total, these grants will leverage \$12.8 million in matching contributions to generate a total conservation impact of \$36.6 million.

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI): BIL funding has been crucial to accelerating the clean-up of the most environmentally degraded sites throughout the Great Lakes Region, known as Areas of Concern (AOCs). Thanks to the BIL, historic cleanup efforts are in the works such as the Milwaukee Estuary Sediment Remediation project, the largest cleanup project under the GLRI, which will remediate nearly two million cubic yards of sediment and advance the environmental, community, and economic revitalization of the Milwaukee area. Thus far, the BIL has supported 43 projects across ten AOCs resulting in the remediation of 1.04 million cubic yards of contaminated sediment.

In 2024, EPA created five Great Lakes Environmental Justice Grant Programs with more than \$41 million of BIL funds. Each program will develop and oversee their own subgrant competition that will fund environmental restoration projects that advance the goals of the GLRI in underserved communities throughout the Great Lakes Basin. This investment will encourage even greater environmental, economic, health, and recreational benefits for Great Lakes communities. Collectively, these programs will restore habitat, capture millions of gallons of stormwater runoff, control invasive species, and implement outreach and education on Great Lakes restoration to community residents and youth.

Example of Columbia River Projects:

The Kootenai Tribe of Idaho will use \$1.9 million of the BIL funding through the Columbia River Basin Restoration Program to restore the Kootenai River at Ambush Rock site for traditional, Treaty, and cultural use by Tribal citizens. Past environmental injustice from industrial, governmental, and commercial decisions left the property at Ambush Rock littered with metal debris and surrounded by contaminated soils. This restoration will enable Tribal citizens to use Ambush Rock to exercise their Treaty rights and for traditional and cultural ceremonies without fear of toxic exposure. The revitalization of Ambush Rock will help heal the land and assist with environmental recovery, prevent more contamination from reaching the adjacent lands and river, reduce the human health risks associated with using this site, and mitigate past industrial pollution.



Next Year's Expected Results: In FY 2025, EPA expects to award up to \$343 million of BIL funding to Geographic Programs to help protect local ecosystems and communities from climate change, habitat loss, and pollution. The work will vary significantly by program but will generally include ecosystem and habitat restoration, water quality improvement and water quality monitoring, nutrient reduction, climate resilience, environmental education and outreach, and local capacity building.

Gulf Hypoxia Program: The Gulf Hypoxia Program is an EPA collaborative effort with states, Tribes, and other partners to improve water quality in the Mississippi River / Atchafalaya River Basin and the Gulf of Mexico, as well as to reduce the hypoxic zone in the northern Gulf. Hypoxia (meaning low oxygen levels) can have detrimental effects on the ecological and economic health of impacted watersheds and the communities that depend on them. Excess nutrients in a waterbody can lead to both overgrowth of algae and eutrophication (when the environment becomes enriched with nutrients, increasing the amount of plant and algae growth to estuaries and coastal waters). As dead algae decompose, oxygen is consumed in the process, resulting in low levels of oxygen in the water. These hypoxic areas are often called “dead zones” because they are unable to sustain normal populations of fish, shellfish, corals, and other marine and aquatic life. Thanks to the BIL, for the first time since the Gulf Hypoxia Task Force was formed, EPA is distributing significant dedicated resources through the Gulf Hypoxia Program to support states, Tribes, and other partners implement projects to achieve the restorative goals of the Task Force.

In addition to funding state programs that are collaborating with communities and farmers in the basin, EPA’s Gulf Hypoxia team made specific outreach efforts to ensure Tribal communities in the basin participate in this program. In FY 2024, 15 Tribes received \$5.4 million of Gulf Hypoxia funds. Planned projects range from implementing novel management practices on Tribal land to establishing EPA-approved water quality management programs via Treatment as a State (TAS) and more. The 12 Task Force states submitted first workplans to EPA during FY 2022; all state grants were awarded in FY 2023 and a second workplan will be awarded with funds in 2025. The state workplans include stakeholder outreach, conservation practice implementation and analysis, modeling and monitoring, wastewater treatment plant optimization, progress tracking, planning activities, and administrative support. Partners, or Sub-Basin Committees and a Land Grant University Consortium received \$1.8 million.



Mississippi River, St. Louis, Missouri. Courtesy of EPA Staff.

Next Year’s Expected Results: EPA expects to award almost \$18 million of the Gulf Hypoxia funds to improve water quality in the Gulf and throughout the Mississippi River / Atchafalaya River Basin. Thus far, more than half of the \$30 million awarded through the Gulf Hypoxia Program has funded projects that prioritize and engage disadvantaged communities via outreach, education, and incentives to improve water quality, increase economic opportunity, and protect communities downstream.



Administrator Regan visits a Brownfield site in Philadelphia, PA. (May 2024)

Investing in our Land

EPA has worked hard to clean up legacy pollution at Superfund and Brownfields sites, and to transform U.S. recycling and waste management. More than one in four Black and Hispanic Americans live within three miles of a Superfund site. No community deserves to have contamination near where they live, work, pray, and go to school. With this funding, communities living near many of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned releases of contamination will finally get the protections they deserve. Polluted sites in communities across America will be assessed, cleaned up, and made available for safe reuse, spurring job creation and economic opportunity in areas that need it most. Communities across the country are burdened by pollution impacts from poorly run waste management systems. This historic investment will transform recycling and solid waste management across the country while also creating jobs. This investment will additionally improve the nation's battery recycling programs while promoting the safe handling of used batteries.

Superfund

BIL invests \$3.5 billion in the Superfund Remedial Program to eliminate the backlog of unfunded construction projects and expedite cleanup of ongoing remedial projects, making it one of the largest investments in American history to address the legacy pollution that harms the public health of communities and neighborhoods. In addition, the BIL reinstated and modified Superfund chemical excise taxes from July 1, 2022, through December 31, 2031. EPA can use the Superfund taxes the fiscal year after the taxes are collected. The Department of Treasury collected approximately \$1.9 billion in 2022 and 2023 that EPA has started to use to implement the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act



EPA's decades-long work to remove PCB contaminated sediments from New Bedford Harbor, MA, is now on track to be completed by December 2025 thanks to the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

(CERCLA or Superfund). The Superfund Remedial Program addresses many of the worst contaminated areas in the country by investigating and implementing long-term cleanup remedies at sites on the National Priorities List. In almost every year since 2000, EPA’s Superfund funding was insufficient to support the initiation of all Superfund site construction projects to begin cleanup work. Funding from the BIL allowed EPA to subsequently approve the initiation of work at all 49 Superfund NPL sites with backlogged remedial construction projects in 24 states and territories in 2022. In the following two years, EPA has approved the initiation of work at 43 additional NPL sites. These BIL investments restore the health economic vitality of communities exposed to legacy pollution for far too long. Approximately 80% of Superfund BIL funding went to sites in communities with potential environmental concerns.



Carson River, Nevada – EPA uses BIL resources to continue to address legacy contamination caused by the historical processing of gold and silver ore with mercury at the Carson River Mercury Superfund Site. The mining process released an estimated 14 million pounds of mercury into the environment and resulted in arsenic and lead contamination in certain areas. Cleanup work at the site will continue and strengthen efforts to keep communities safe while helping preserve the area’s rich history.

Atlanta, Georgia – At the Westside Lead Superfund Site, EPA uses BIL funding to excavate and safely dispose of lead-contaminated soil at residential properties in downtown Atlanta, including places where vulnerable children live and play. Additionally, 20 local Atlanta area residents participated in and graduated from EPA’s Superfund Job Training Initiative or “SuperJTI.” Some of these graduates will fill available jobs with environmental contractors cleaning up contamination at the Westside Lead Superfund Site.



Next Year’s Expected Results: The Superfund Remedial Program allocated all available BIL funding in FY 2024 and transitioned construction work to other sources of funding, including the Superfund excise taxes, in FY 2025.

Brownfields

The BIL invests \$1.5 billion into EPA’s Brownfields Program and funds over 350 recipients and program beneficiaries to support assessment and remediation of contaminated lands in order to prepare sites for reuse. This investment in EPA’s Brownfields Program is designed to transform lives and spur life-changing revitalization in communities large and small—all with the same desire to keep neighborhoods healthy, sustainable, and reflective of the people who call it home.

EPA estimates that there are more than 450,000 brownfields in the United States. A brownfield is a property in which the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties increases local tax bases, facilitates job growth, utilizes existing infrastructure, takes development pressures off undeveloped, open land, and both improves and protects the environment. Approximately 160 million Americans live within three miles of a brownfield site.

As of December 2024, EPA has awarded over \$646 million in Brownfields Assessment, Cleanup, Revolving Loan Fund, Job Training, and Technical Assistance Grants, and \$167 million in state and Tribal Response Program grants as of September 10th, 2024. In addition 1,119 brownfield properties were assessed, and 272 sites made ready for anticipated use with the help of BIL investments.

In May 2024, EPA announced over \$300 million in EPA Brownfields funding through the Multipurpose, Assessment, and Cleanup (MAC) Grant Programs and supplemental funding for Revolving Loan Fund Grant recipients to help transform once-polluted, vacant, and abandoned properties into community assets, while helping to create good jobs and spur economic revitalization in overburdened communities.

Also in May 2024, EPA announced the availability of approximately \$14 million from the Investing in America Agenda for environmental job training grants under EPA’s Brownfields Job Training Program.

Next Year’s Expected Results: Next spring, EPA will announce selections for [\\$191 million in additional funding available to communities, states, and Tribes through the BIL](#). By 2026, \$1.5 billion of Brownfields infrastructure funding will be made available over a five-year period to assess, safely clean up and sustainably reuse contaminated properties.



Examples of Brownfields MAC grant projects:

Chippewa County, Michigan – the Bay Mills Indian Community (BMIC) long faced extensive soil and groundwater contamination from petroleum, asbestos, and lead paint. BMIC is working to convert a former brownfield site into a recreational waterfront destination, and redeveloping a site once contaminated with manufacturing solvents into a community center.

Dallas, Texas – In Joppa, a community in South Dallas founded by formerly enslaved people after the Civil War, Brownfields Grant funding is being used to address contamination at the once segregated, now shuttered Melissa Pierce School to prepare for reuse of the facility as a vibrant community center.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin – The Redevelopment Authority is effectively using BIL grants to remediate blighted brownfields for reuse as affordable housing. This year, the city will receive new loan funds to continue financing projects like the remediation of the long-underutilized Filer & Stowell factory site to prepare it for reuse as a 576-unit apartment complex at the north end of Bay View – a fourth of these apartments are set aside specifically for senior citizens.

Recycling and Waste Management

The BIL provides \$350 million for EPA to implement the Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling (SWIFR) Grant Program, authorized under the 2020 Save Our Seas 2.0 Act, and authorizes and funds a new Recycling Education and Outreach (REO) Grant Program. The BIL also provides \$10 million to develop and promote safe, economical best practices for collecting batteries to increase recycling and \$15 million for EPA to develop a voluntary labeling program for batteries. Together, these programs represent the Agency's largest investment in recycling infrastructure and education and outreach in more than 30 years.

In the three years following the passage of the BIL, EPA successfully created both new grant programs, launched collaborative efforts to develop the battery collection best practices and labeling guidelines, and announced over \$200 million in new grant awards to build a circular economy for materials and support recycling infrastructure nationwide. The SWIFR and REO Grant Programs support implementation of the [National Recycling Strategy](#) and the recently released [National Strategy for Reducing Food Loss and Waste and Recycling Organics](#).

Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling: BIL invests \$275 million through the SWIFR Grant Program to transform recycling and solid waste management by helping communities modernize local waste management systems and build a circular economy for materials, including as food waste and plastics. Food waste is the single most common material sent to landfills in the United States, comprising 24% of all material in landfills. An estimated 58% of the fugitive methane emissions (i.e., those released to the atmosphere) from municipal solid waste landfills are from landfilled food waste. Preventing food waste increases food security, promotes resource and energy conservation, and helps mitigate the climate crisis by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Plastic products also contribute to global greenhouse gas emissions, responsible for an estimated 3.4 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions in 2019.

The SWIFR Grant Program is divided into three funding opportunities: states and territories; communities; and Tribes and intertribal consortia. In September 2023, EPA announced \$32 million in SWIFR grants for all 56 eligible states, territories, and the District of Columbia. In November 2023, EPA announced an additional \$73 million in grants for 25 communities, with over 81% of that funding going to projects benefitting disadvantaged communities, in support of the Agency's Justice40 Initiative. Also in November 2023, EPA announced \$60.8 million in SWIFR grants for 59 Tribes and intertribal consortia. In 2024, funded SWIFR projects improved planning, data and measurement, and post-consumer materials management and infrastructure; support improvements to local post-consumer materials management and recycling programs; and assisted local waste management authorities in making improvements to local waste management systems.



Examples of selected projects for the SWIFR Grants for Tribes and Intertribal Consortia include:

Purchasing small, mobile recycling stations to be placed strategically on Tribal land for easy access by Tribal members and the Tribal Community.

Expanding food waste management and diversion for a Tribally owned and operated casino through the purchase and operation of a large food waste digester.

Updating a building for processing recyclables, including purchasing a baler for the building, roll-off bins, and a roll-off truck for collecting, organizing, and shipping waste materials for reuse and recycling.

Constructing a new waste transfer station and purchase of related supplies and equipment.

Planning for and constructing an energy-efficient cardboard processing facility.

Updating an Integrated Waste Management Plan.

Recycling Education and Outreach Grant Program: The BIL invests \$75 million through the REO Grant Program to inform the public about residential or community recycling or composting programs, provide information about the materials accepted as part of residential or community recycling or composting programs, and increase material collection rates. On November 15, 2023, America Recycles Day, EPA announced \$39 million in REO grants for 25 Tribes, nonprofit organizations, and local governments. By strengthening consumers' understanding about how to recycle correctly, this federal investment in consumer education and outreach is designed to help reduce contamination in the recycling stream, increase the value of recyclable materials, and keep valuable materials in productive use instead of in landfills. In 2023 and 2024, EPA also enhanced the [Model Recycling Program Toolkit](#) to help states, territories, local governments, Tribes, nonprofit organizations, companies, and public-private partnerships design and implement programs related to recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion, reuse, repair, and waste reduction.



Batteries: BIL provides EPA with \$10 million to develop and promote safe, economic best practices for collecting batteries to increase recycling and \$15 million for EPA to develop a voluntary labelling program for batteries and outreach materials for industry and the public. This investment in batteries will help increase collection and recycling efforts nationwide and reduce battery-related fires at waste management facilities. Currently, many consumers do not know where or how to recycle batteries. When discarded improperly, critical materials inside batteries are lost and cannot be recycled into new batteries. Batteries also can start fires throughout the municipal waste management system, from transportation and transfer facilities to materials recycling facilities, scrap yards, and landfills, causing air pollution issues and threatening the safety of workers and first responders. Establishing a common set of best practices will therefore make recycling batteries easier while keeping workers, nearby communities, and waste management and recycling facilities safe. In 2023 and 2024, EPA conducted public engagement activities and hosted 12 working sessions with outside organizations, as well as federal, state, Tribal, and local governments to begin developing the best practices and labeling guidelines.

Next Year's Expected Results: In September 2024, [EPA announced three new funding opportunities](#) including a \$39 million funding opportunity for REO to conduct a national food waste reduction campaign and \$68 million in two SWIFR funding opportunities, one for Tribes and Intertribal Consortia and one for communities. In addition, EPA anticipates providing technical assistance to grantees, beginning to showcase the results of the first round of 165 grants in support of the National Recycling Strategy and the National Strategy for Reducing Food Loss and Waste and Recycling Organics, and ensuring successful completion of the grant agreements. EPA also anticipates providing supplemental funding to states, eligible territories, and the District of Columbia. Lastly, EPA will continue holding working sessions to finalize the battery collection best practices and labeling guidelines, as well as to develop the framework for extended producer responsibility mandated by the BIL.

Protecting Our Communities

Both BIL and IRA provide the opportunity to help and support disadvantaged communities through billions of dollars in environmental and climate justice grants. Both these landmark pieces of legislation also provide resources for pollution prevention, enforcement technology, and improvements to EPA's permitting processes. All these investments support and protect communities across our country.

Environmental and Climate Justice Grants

The Environmental and Climate Justice Program (ECJ Program) provides funding to help disadvantaged communities address environmental and climate justice challenges through grants to eligible entities and technical assistance related to the grants. Congress appropriated \$2.8 billion for grants and \$200 million for technical assistance to implement this program with the IRA. The ECJ Program is comprised of several complementary and distinct grant competitions designed to support communities nationwide throughout the project lifecycle—from project planning to partnership development and complete to project implementation.



Administrator Regan visits a greenhouse in Igiugig, AK, as part of EPA's Journey to Justice tour.

Community Change Grants Program (CCG): In July, EPA announced more than \$325 million in funding for 21 selected applicants to help disadvantaged communities tackle environmental and climate justice challenges through projects that reduce pollution, increase community climate resilience, and build community capacity. Since November 2023, EPA has provided free technical assistance to hundreds of potential applicants through the Community Change Technical Assistance program and has also offered free project design and partnership development assistance to 61 disadvantaged and disaster-prone communities through the Community Change Equitable Resilience program. EPA accepted applications on a rolling basis for CCG through November 2024. In total, the program anticipates awarding nearly \$2 billion for place-based investments that deliver on the transformative potential of the IRA for communities most adversely and disproportionately impacted by climate change, legacy pollution, and historical disinvestments.

Thriving Communities Grantmakers (TCGM) Program: Last year, EPA announced \$600 million in awards to 11 Grantmakers to fund thousands of environmental justice projects nationwide. The Grantmakers will provide subgrants to community-based nonprofits and other eligible subrecipients for assessment, planning, and project development activities. Grantmakers will alleviate much of the burden that the federal grants process places on small, resource-constrained nonprofits supporting underserved communities and marginalized populations. The Agency expects to award funds for subaward distribution by early 2025 so that Grantmakers can begin competitions shortly after.

Government to Government (G2G) Grants: To date, EPA has selected 95 (65 of which are IRA) grantees that will receive a total of \$91.6 million (\$64.7 of which is IRA) to support government activities in partnership with community-based organizations that lead to measurable environmental or public health impacts in communities disproportionately burdened by environmental harms. The 95 G2G selections will address many environmental justice challenges, including indoor and outdoor air quality; exposure to toxic

pollution in homes; water quality; access to healthy food and affordable transportation; and emergency preparedness.

Collaborative Problem-Solving (CPS) Grants: To date, EPA selected 116 community-based nonprofit organizations to receive \$53.8 million. These grants of up to \$500,000 will help underserved and overburdened communities build collaborative partnerships with other stakeholders (e.g., local businesses and industry, local government, medical service providers, academia) to develop solutions to environmental or public health issues at the community-level. The program builds upon President Biden's Executive Orders 13985 and 14008, creating a designation of funds exclusively for small nonprofit organizations, defined as having five or fewer full-time employees, thus ensuring that grant resources reach organizations of lower capacity that historically struggle to receive federal funding.



Administrator Regan meets with solar construction workers in Chicago, IL, as part of an event with the Urban League.

Environmental Justice Climate Corps (EJ CC): In September, Administrator Regan announced that EPA is partnering with AmeriCorps to create an Environmental Justice Climate Corps. The program will support more than 250 AmeriCorps members nationwide, opening doors for people to serve in careers that benefit disadvantaged and other low-income communities. This historic initiative is the largest environmental partnership in AmeriCorps' history and EPA's first nationwide service effort. The Environmental Justice Climate Corps represents the Biden-Harris Administration's ongoing commitment to tackling the climate crisis and advancing environmental justice. It also reaffirms the Administration's commitment to creating pathways to middle class jobs and a step to implement the Biden-Harris Administration's Executive Order to Promote Good Jobs by supporting workforce development through the American Climate Corps. Environmental Justice Climate Corps members will be paid a living allowance and reimbursed for selected living expenses. In total, this allowance is equivalent to receiving more than \$25 per hour throughout their year of service. This program aims to recruit participants from communities disproportionately impacted by environmental justice challenges and seeks to recruit individuals with an interest in environmental justice careers.

Next Year's Expected Results: EPA will continue to award Community Change Grants throughout early 2025. The Thriving Community Grantmakers Program will solicit applications for and distribute hundreds of subawards in communities across the country. The G2G and CPS grantees will implement their programs to achieve tangible environmental and public health outcomes. Applications for the EJ CC will open in early 2025, with a goal for its first cohort to start later that year. EPA will continue to provide oversight and technical assistance to ensure award recipients are compliant with all relevant regulations and policies and are successfully and efficiently achieving the program goals.

Pollution Prevention

Pollution Prevention (P2), also known as source reduction, is any practice that reduces, eliminates, or prevents pollution at its source prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal of waste. P2 grants for state and Tribal programs help businesses obtain information about and adopt source reduction practices to protect the environment and save money. [It is often cheaper for businesses to prevent pollution from being created, than to clean it up afterwards](#) or pay for control, treatment, or disposal of commercial or hazardous waste.

The BIL provides \$100 million (\$20 million per year through 2026) to expand the current P2 Grant Program, which triples the annual funding available to states, Tribes, and other eligible entities to promote the use of source reduction techniques by businesses.

Examples of P2 Environmental Justice Grant projects:

Portland State University's Community Environmental Services unit and its Institute on Tribal Governance, and partners, will assist Native-owned and Native-serving businesses to reduce the use of chemicals, improve workplace environmental health, and increase the use of EPA preferred products, including products certified by the Safer Choice program.

Southern University Agricultural Research and Extension Center, a Historically Black University, will provide technical assistance to manufacturers in Baton Rouge and New Orleans including on-site water quality assessments and workshops, and offering practical solutions to reducing hazardous substances released to local aquifers.

In late 2022 and early 2023, EPA awarded the first year of BIL funding, with approximately \$14 million in grants made available at no cost share/match requirement. These grants were designed to extend the "traditional" P2 Grant Program structure, while putting additional emphases on projects with environmental justice outcomes.

In early 2024, EPA awarded the second year of the BIL funding for EJ communities. These grants will continue to provide P2 technical assistance to businesses to improve human health and the environment in disadvantaged communities and will assist businesses to increase the supply, demand, and use of safer and more sustainable products, such as those certified by [EPA's Safer Choice Program](#), or that conform to [EPA's Recommendations for Specifications, Standards and Ecolabels for Federal Purchasing](#). The grant selections include a diverse set of projects that will tackle pollution prevention at the community level.

In March 2024, EPA announced the additional availability of nearly \$24 million in grants to support states, U.S. territories, and Tribes in providing technical assistance to businesses to develop and adopt P2 practices. The funding was made available through two Notice of Funding Opportunities (NOFOs) for EPA's P2 Program, with approximately \$14 million in grants made available at no cost share/match requirement, thanks to funding made possible by the BIL. Over 40 applications for the BIL funding were received. [EPA announced the selection of 29 BIL grants](#) totaling over \$9.3 million earlier this year during Pollution Prevention week in October 2024.

Next Year's Expected Results: The P2 Program began receiving results from Year 1 grants in December 2024, including [the required case studies that will be publicly published](#). The year two EJ communities and products grants will have results in December 2025. Year 3 selections were announced in October 2024, the program expects that awards will be made in early 2025. The P2 Program is working on the next NOFO where the emphasis will be technical assistance grants with strong toxics focus.

Enforcement, Technology, and Public Information

EPA continues to work to hold polluters accountable and support state partners. The IRA invests \$25 million towards improving enforcement technology, including modernizing functionality in EPA's Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS); providing grants to states to modernize their systems to be able to link into EPA; and developing smart tools for field inspections. The improved enforcement technology can be used to target Agency efforts to enforce several of the nation's environmental laws including the Clean Water Act (CWA), Clean Air Act (CAA), and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The improved technology has enabled much swifter response from EPA inspectors in these targeted Hydrofluorocarbons and methane enforcement efforts.

From February to July 2024, Criminal Enforcement Special Agents at EPA provided training to over 500 Customs and Border Protection Officers at five Ports of Entry (POE) in California and 13 POE in Texas. The training was focused on the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act including HFC regulations and how to identify, intercept, and refer instances of smuggling to EPA for further investigation. The Agency also incorporated information into the training on illegal pesticides and vehicle engine smuggling. Additionally,

resources were invested to preserve state-of-the-art laboratory analytical capability at the National Enforcement Investigations Center, supporting civil and criminal enforcement of all environmental laws.

The effort to modernize ICIS was launched in May 2024 with the goal to replace the legacy ICIS system, which is at the end of its life, with a modern system that is simpler to use, easier to maintain, and allows for greater data sharing between users. The legacy ICIS system is used by EPA and its co-regulators to report inspection and enforcement activities. The system has three modules: Air Stationary Source, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), and Federal Enforcement and Compliance. In 2024, EPA made strides in baselining the existing legacy system to inform the design of the modernized system. EPA also worked to identify the business cases to be supported by the new system and collect the requirements for each referenced module. The Agency focused on communications and data architecture and integration as well. EPA is expected to continue documenting business needs and develop requirements through the Spring of 2025. Once the requirements are gathered, EPA will conduct an analysis of technical solutions to determine the best option for replacing the legacy ICIS system.

EPA's Smart Mobile Tools for Field Inspectors (Smart Tools) project aims to minimize or eliminate paper records and improve efficiency during field inspections. In FY 2024, EPA increased the capacity for inspectors by rolling out Smart Tools for Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and Toxic Substances Control Act Good Laboratory Practices. EPA also began development of new electronic tools for inspections in programs not covered by existing tools, for example the Lead Based Paint (TSCA) and CAA 112(r).

In addition, because of IRA funding, EPA's air enforcement program has been able to hire new staff and devote more inspection and enforcement resources to addresses excess emissions of methane from oil and gas production and landfills as well as from illegal imports of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). This is critically important work as methane and HFCs are potent greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change. Moreover, oil and gas production facilities and landfills emit other air pollutants that can impact public health. Funding from the IRA is helping EPA ensure that these facilities, many of which are in underserved and overburden communities, comply with the Clean Air Act.



HFC canisters detained at the LA/Long Beach Commercial Seaport Port of Entry. Courtesy of EPA Staff.



Administrator Regan visits Pittsburgh, PA, to highlight a CPRG Implementation grant selection for the state. (July 2024)

Permitting and Approvals

The IRA provided EPA with \$40 million to support efficient, accurate, and timely environmental reviews and permitting processes. EPA administers a complex set of programs that facilitate infrastructure projects and minimize their environmental impacts. EPA is obligated under the Clean Air Act to review and comment on other federal agencies' Environmental Impact Statements (EIS), and is responsible for multiple environmental permitting programs where the Agency either issues permits directly and/or oversees permitting by delegated authorities (e.g., Clean Water Act National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, Safe Drinking Water Act Underground Injection Control (UIC) permits, and Clean Air Act Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) air permits).

EPA continues to strengthen and support the implementation goals for implementation of the IRA funding through the following key efforts: (1) build capacity by hiring and training staff to increase the available resources for headquarters and regional offices; (2) automate and improve permitting to reduce end-to-end cycle time and foster transparency by allowing communities to easily search, track, and access permitting actions easily; and (3) obtain additional technical resources for EPA permitting programs and support offices for improvements to guidance documents, development of data management tools, and increased programmatic coordination to fulfill their respective permitting and environmental review responsibilities in a more efficient and timely manner.

Examples of results from these efforts include: support for the Direct Implementation (DI) Center of Excellence for EPA activities in Indian Country through surveying 38 different DI programs in the third quarter of FY 2024 on programmatic and resource needs for these programs; issuing four permits for Outer Continental Shelf air permits for Title 41 of Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST-41) offshore wind energy projects ahead of target dates; and, as committed to in EPA's FY 2022 to 2026 Strategic Plan, EPA is also on track to automating 100% of the identified permitting processes (13 processes total) by the end of FY 2026. On December 17, 2024, EPA launched the Office of Air and Radiation's Electronic Permitting System (EPS) which captures four processes, putting its current automated processes total at six. EPA expects to automate an additional three processes by the end of FY25, for a total of nine processes automated.

Appendix — EPA’s BIL and IRA Programs — Financial Status as of January 6, 2025

CATEGORY	PROGRAM FOCUS	PROGRAM NAME	Financial Status — Dollars in Millions (1)					% OBLIGATED
			BIL / IRA	TOTAL APPROPRIATION (2)	BUDGET AUTHORITY (3)	TOTAL AWARDED (OBLIGATED) (4)	REMAINING BALANCE (AUTHORITY - AWARDED) (5)	
Taking Climate Action								
	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF)		IRA					
		Solar for All Program		\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$0	100%
		National Clean Investment Fund		\$11,970	\$11,970	\$11,970	\$0	100%
		Clean Communities Investment Accelerator		\$8,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0	100%
		Administration		\$30	\$30	\$10	\$20	34%
	Climate Pollution Reduction Grants — Planning		IRA					
		CPRG — Planning Grants		\$250	\$250	\$250	\$0	100%
	Climate Pollution Reduction Grants — Implementation		IRA					
		CPRG — Implementation Grants		\$4,750	\$4,750	\$4,568	\$182	96%
	Methane Emissions Reduction Program		IRA					
		Financial and Technical Assistance		\$850	\$850	\$700	\$150	82%
		Marginal Wells		\$700	\$700	\$696	\$4	99%
	Low Embodied Carbon Labeling		IRA					
		Low Embodied Carbon Program		\$100	\$15	\$85	\$15	15%
	Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Corporate Reporting		IRA					
		GHG Corporate Reporting		\$5	\$5	\$1	\$4	20%
	Underground Injection Control Grants (UIC) Grants		BIL					
		UIC Grants		\$50	\$50	\$20	\$29	41%
	Environmental Product Declaration Assistance		IRA					
		Environmental Product Declaration Assistance		\$250	\$250	\$9	\$241	4%
Investing in our Air								
	School Air Quality (Funding to Address Air Pollution at Schools & Technical Assistance)		IRA					
		School Grants		\$38	\$38	\$35	\$2	95%
		Disadvantaged Communities		\$13	\$13	\$1	\$11	9%
	Clean School Bus		BIL					
		Clean School Bus Program		\$4,975	\$2,985	\$2,796	\$189	94%
	Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) Grants		IRA					
		DERA Grants		\$60	\$60	\$0	\$60	0%
	Other Air Grants and Programs		IRA					
		Fenceline Monitoring		\$118	\$118	\$79	\$38	67%
		Multipollutant Monitoring		\$50	\$50	\$46	\$4	93%
		Community AQ Sensors		\$3	\$3	\$2	\$1	72%
		Wood Heaters		\$15	\$15	\$12	\$3	78%
		Methane Monitoring		\$20	\$20	\$2	\$18	8%
		CAA Grants		\$25	\$25	\$24	\$1	97%
		Mobile Source Grants	\$5	\$5	\$0	\$5	0%	

CATEGORY	PROGRAM FOCUS	PROGRAM NAME	Financial Status — Dollars in Millions (1)					% OBLIGATED
			BIL / IRA	TOTAL APPROPRIATION (2)	BUDGET AUTHORITY (3)	TOTAL AWARDED (OBLIGATED) (4)	REMAINING BALANCE (AUTHORITY - AWARDED) (5)	
	Low Emissions Electricity Program		IRA					
		Consumer		\$17	\$17	\$9	\$8	50%
		Education, Technical Assistance, Partnership		\$17	\$17	\$5	\$12	28%
		Industry Related		\$17	\$17	\$9	\$8	51%
		State, Tribal, and Local Governments		\$17	\$17	\$15	\$2	88%
		Assessment		\$1	\$1	\$1	\$0	87%
		Ensure Reductions		\$18	\$18	\$8	\$10	42%
	Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) Program (Sec. 211, Fuel Testing, and Biofuels)		IRA					
		Test and Protocols Development		\$5	\$5	\$2	\$3	44%
		Industry Grants		\$10	\$10	\$10	\$0	98%
	Clean Ports Program		IRA					
		Competitive Rebates and Grants		\$2,250	\$2,250	\$1,843	\$407	82%
		Air Quality Non-attainment	\$750	\$750	\$737	\$13	98%	
	Clean Heavy-Duty Vehicles		IRA					
		Clean Heavy Duty Vehicles		\$600	\$600	\$219	\$381	37%
		Clean Heavy Duty Vehicles Non-attainment	\$400	\$400	\$148	\$252	37%	
	AIM Act (American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2020)		IRA					
		General		\$20	\$20	\$13	\$7	67%
		New Implementation and Compliance Tools		\$4	\$4	\$3	\$1	77%
		Competitive Reclaim and Destruct Tech		\$15	\$15	\$15	\$0	97%
Investing in our Water								
	Clean Water & Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)		BIL					
		Clean (Waste) Water SRF		\$11,672	\$6,484	\$5,931	\$553	91%
		Drinking Water SRF	\$11,672	\$6,484	\$5,553	\$931	86%	
	SRF Emerging Contaminants		BIL					
		Clean (Waste) Water SRF Contaminants		\$995	\$490	\$344	\$146	70%
		Drinking Water SRF Contaminants	\$3,980	\$2,446	\$2,079	\$367	85%	
	Drinking Water SRF to Remove Lead Pipes		BIL					
		Drinking Water SRF to Remove Lead Pipes	\$14,925	\$8,955	\$6,446	\$2,509	72%	
	Emerging Contaminant Grants		BIL					
		Addressing Emerging Contaminant Grants	\$4,975	\$2,985	\$1,950	\$1,035	65%	

CATEGORY	PROGRAM FOCUS	PROGRAM NAME	Financial Status — Dollars in Millions (1)					% OBLIGATED
			BIL / IRA	TOTAL APPROPRIATION (2)	BUDGET AUTHORITY (3)	TOTAL AWARDED (OBLIGATED) (4)	REMAINING BALANCE (AUTHORITY - AWARDED) (5)	
	Geographic and Related Programs							
		Great Lakes Restoration Initiative	BIL	\$995	\$597	\$241	\$356	40%
		Chesapeake Bay		\$237	\$142	\$140	\$2	99%
		San Francisco Bay		\$24	\$14	\$11	\$3	77%
		Puget Sound		\$89	\$53	\$50	\$3	95%
		Long Island Sound		\$105	\$63	\$59	\$4	94%
		Gulf of Mexico		\$53	\$32	\$0	\$31	1%
		South Florida		\$16	\$10	\$6	\$3	68%
		Lake Champlain		\$40	\$24	\$23	\$1	96%
		Lake Pontchartrain		\$53	\$32	\$31	\$0	98%
		Southern New England Estuaries		\$15	\$9	\$8	\$1	87%
		Columbia River Basin		\$79	\$47	\$47	\$0	99%
		Pacific Northwest		\$4	\$2	\$2	\$1	70%
		National Estuary Program Grants		\$131	\$79	\$76	\$3	97%
		NEP Gulf Hypoxia		\$60	\$36	\$29	\$7	80%
		DW Programs - Class VI Wells	\$25	\$15	\$11	\$4	72%	

Investing in our Land

	Recycling and Waste Management							
		Battery Recycling Best Practices	BIL	\$10	\$10	\$7	\$3	71%
		Voluntary Battery Labeling Guidelines		\$15	\$15	\$10	\$5	64%
		Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling (Save Our Seas Act Grants)		\$274	\$164	\$142	\$22	87%
		Recycling Grants		\$75	\$45	\$32	\$12	72%
	Brownfields							
		Brownfields Projects	BIL	\$1,194	\$716	\$695	\$21	97%
		Brownfields Categorical Grant		\$299	\$179	\$174	\$6	97%
	Superfund							
		Superfund Remedial Site Cleanups	BIL	\$3,483	\$3,483	\$3,332	\$151	96%

Protecting our Communities

	Pollution Prevention							
		Pollution Prevention Grants	BIL	\$100	\$60	\$39	\$21	65%
	Environmental and Climate Justice Grants							
		Financial Assistance Grants	IRA	\$2,800	\$2,800	\$1,826	\$974	65%
		Technical Assistance		\$200	\$200	\$111	\$89	55%
	Enforcement Technology and Public Information							
		Compliance Monitoring	IRA	\$18	\$18	\$14	\$4	75%
		ICIS (Integrated Compliance Information System) Communications		\$3	\$3	\$0	\$3	0%
		Update Inspections and Devices		\$4	\$4	\$1	\$3	24%
	EPA Efficiency (Permitting)							
		EPA Efficiency Permitting	IRA	\$40	\$40	\$18	\$22	44%
	Inspector General (6)							
		Inspector General	BIL	\$269	\$165	\$54	\$111	33%

				Financial Status — Dollars in Millions (1)				
				TOTAL APPROPRIATION (2)	BUDGET AUTHORITY (3)	TOTAL AWARDED (OBLIGATED) (4)	REMAINING BALANCE (AUTHORITY - AWARDED) (5)	% OBLIGATED
Grand Totals - BIL + IRA				\$102,341	\$78,325	\$68,778	\$9,548	88%
SubTotals by Statute:								
			BIL	\$60,885	\$36,869	\$30,338	\$6,531	82%
			IRA	\$41,456	\$41,456	\$38,439	\$3,017	93%
				\$102,341	\$78,325	\$68,778	\$9,548	88%
SubTotals by Category:								
			Climate Action	\$33,955	\$33,955	\$33,253	\$702	98%
			Air Investments	\$9,461	\$7,471	\$6,033	\$1,438	81%
			Water Investments	\$50,143	\$28,998	\$23,038	\$5,960	79%
			Land Investments	\$5,348	\$4,612	\$4,392	\$220	95%
			Protecting Communities	\$3,165	\$3,125	\$2,008	\$1,117	64%
			Inspector General	\$269	\$165	\$54	\$111	33%
				\$102,341	\$78,325	\$68,778	\$9,548	88%

- (1) This table shows EPA's BIL and IRA financial status, as of January 6, 2025, with dollars rounded in millions.
- (2) The Total Appropriation column shows the total funding that Congress included in both BIL and IRA.
- (3) The Budget Authority column shows the total funding that Congress appropriated to date for these programs. Note that Congress appropriated all IRA funds upfront, but BIL appropriations for FY 2025 appropriations were made available in October 2024 and FY 2026 funds will be made available in October 2025.
- (4) The Total Awarded column equals the total amounts EPA has obligated for all items, including contracts, grants, payroll, etc.
- (5) The Total Remaining Balance column shows how much funding in each line item remains to be awarded or obligated.
- (6) Congress appropriated funds for the Office of Inspector General in BIL, but not in IRA.



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