TWO YEAR ANNIVERSARY REPORT
BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW

2023

UNITED STATES • ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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Administrator's Message

Today marks exactly two years since President Biden signed the historic Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), a once-in-a-generation investment in the future of our country. This unprecedented law is creating millions of jobs, modernizing our nation's infrastructure, combatting climate change, and building equitable and resilient communities across the country. Since President Biden signed the law, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been working quickly to mobilize billions of dollars in resources to help fulfill our mission of protecting public health and the environment, while prioritizing communities who unjustly bear the burdens of environmental harm and pollution.

I'm incredibly proud of the strides our team at EPA has made to implement these historic investments in America. Since the first day of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, over 300 water infrastructure projects have broken ground to deliver cleaner drinking water to and manage wastewater in communities across the country, and there are more to come. Additionally, we've expedited our work to tackle legacy pollution by obligating funds at 152 Superfund sites on the National Priorities List, including 48 out of 49 that had been previously backlogged. We've begun assessment and cleanup work at 227 Brownfield sites. Approximately 2,400 brand-new clean school buses are beginning to hit the road in communities nationwide. And we've funded 84 community and tribal projects focused on environmental justice to expand recycling infrastructure and pollution prevention practices across America.

Over the past year, I've been on the ground visiting communities across the country and I've seen firsthand how these investments are delivering the resources and relief that so many have been waiting for, for so long. For example, I toured a construction site in a Grand Rapids, Michigan neighborhood where a lead service line that connects the city's water supply to household plumbing is being replaced. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law is supporting similar projects nationwide, to identify and remove lead service lines and ensure safe lead-free water.

In Alma, Kansas, I met with students, school officials, and community leaders in the Wabaunsee School District, where the state received its first electric school buses under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. I heard from residents how rural communities like Wabaunsee can partner with electric utilities to support school bus electrification. In Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, I joined White House Senior Advisor and Infrastructure Coordinator Mitch Landrieu and members of the community, where the local school district is set to receive 15 new electric buses under the law. All across America, more students, teachers, and staff are breathing easier this school year as we get cleaner school buses on the road.

At EPA, all of our work centers around equity and environmental justice. As part of this effort, our agency has launched a robust network of technical assistance centers in every EPA region across many programs. These centers are designed to help ensure federal resources are

equitably distributed and meet the unique on-the-ground environmental justice challenges faced by communities across the country.

I'd like to thank the exemplary staff here at EPA. Because of the dedicated career staff and the next generation of EPA employees, we have made tremendous progress in implementing the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. I'm honored to work alongside our talented team in fulfilling our mission. You can learn more and track our progress by visiting our website at epa.gov/infrastructure.

There's still much more work to be done in the fight for a cleaner and healthier future for all, but with unprecedented resources and investments from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and the Inflation Reduction Act, we are moving further and faster than ever before to ensure that all people have clean air to breathe, clean water to drink, and the opportunity to live a healthy life.

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

Introduction

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) provides generational investments in rebuilding America's infrastructure. With these historic investments, EPA is funding projects that improve people's health and safety, strengthen our infrastructure to make it more resilient to climate change, expand economic markets for American products, and increase the number of good-paying jobs in communities across the country. EPA's BIL investments focus on our communities, especially the most vulnerable and underserved that have disproportionately borne the burden of pollution and environmental harms. This report tells the story of our progress over the last two years in such communities. It tells the story of resources allocated, projects implemented, and groundbreaking investments made in our communities. By engaging and listening to these communities over the past year, many of EPA's projects are scaling and expanding aggressively to meet the complexities of each community's unique needs.

EPA is using the BIL funds to make unprecedented investments in our nation's water infrastructure and natural water resources. Communities are restoring and protecting our rivers, lakes, and treasured regional waters (such as the Great Lakes and Chesapeake Bay). Water systems are replacing lead service lines and drinking water distribution sources to reduce the negative impacts of lead on childhood development, and addressing emerging contaminants such as "*forever*" per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water supplies. Communities are implementing stormwater infrastructure projects that are helping to prevent devastating floods in communities nationwide and reducing contaminated runoff into surface waters. Other water infrastructure projects are easing the impacts of severe droughts by increasing the uses of recycled water. All these investments are designed to improve community health and local resilience to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather while supporting community priorities.

The Clean School Bus program, funded entirely by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, is a catalyst in electrifying our school transportation system. Approximately 2,400 brand-new clean school buses have been funded and are beginning to hit the road in communities nationwide, leading to reductions in diesel

exhaust that will improve children's health while reductions in greenhouse gas emissions will directly combat climate change.

Additionally, EPA is investing billions of the BIL dollars to clean up contaminated sites that expose communities to a mixture of environmental pollutants that cause cancers and other illnesses. Many of these projects were identified for cleanup years or decades ago but were not 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 is using the BIL resources to clean up legacy polluted areas for expansion, redevelopment, or reuse, which can improve the local economy and create good paying jobs.

Through the Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling (SWIFR) program, EPA is using the BIL funding to modernize the American recycling and solid waste management systems, providing resources to expand infrastructure through material recovery facilities, curbside waste collection services, recycling, and composting programs, especially in communities that historically have not received such investments. The Recycling Education and Outreach (REO) grant program also complements this effort with resources for recycling education. EPA is also investing in developing battery collection best practices and determining voluntary labeling guidelines, which will help ensure safe end of lifelong management of batteries.

EPA's Pollution Prevention program is yet another example of strong investments where the Agency is using $100 million in the BIL resources to help reduce or eliminate pollutants from entering waste streams or being released into the environment altogether prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal. Less pollution means fewer hazards posed to public health and the environment. The BIL investment effectively triples the annual funding available to states, Tribes, and other eligible entities to help them learn about and adopt source reduction practices.

This annual report is a follow-up to the one issued by the EPA last year to mark progress under the first year of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. It captures EPA's progress to date and puts a spotlight on investments to help inform our stakeholders, including Congress, intergovernmental partners, elected officials, press, and the public of how the BIL funds are being invested to benefit human health and the environment. This second annual report highlights and puts a spotlight on the people and places that are directly benefitting from the BIL investments.

Please visit the BIL website at epa.gov/infrastructure to follow all our progress and learn more about how EPA leverages this historic funding to invest in communities and protect human health and the environment.

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Implementation Priorities

Tribal Investments

EPA is committed to supporting Tribal nations and their communities that have endured deeply rooted public health and environmental challenges. Many of these communities have never received or benefited from adequate federal infrastructure funding. The BIL represents a historic opportunity to correct this disparity. As such, this report highlights examples of investments made directly through the BIL to support Tribal communities across the country. For instance, EPA's State Revolving Funds are funding improvements to drinking water and clean water systems, investments in brownfields sites on Tribal land are removing hazardous substances such as asbestos so that those sites can be utilized by the community, and EPA's recycling investments are helping to modernize

Administrator Regan visits Ilisagvik, the only Tribal college in all of Alaska. The college honors Inupiaq cultural heritage. It also offers an innovative workforce training program to help students learn how to analyze contaminated sites in Alaska and across the country.

local waste management systems and build a circular economy. Earlier this year in March 2023, EPA issued an update on accomplishments and funding investments in Tribal Nations and their Communities. This report can be found here.

Environmental Justice

EPA is placing environmental justice and equity at the center of our mission and is embedding these principles throughout the nation's environmental protection enterprise. By doing so, EPA is furthering 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, including rural communities, communities of color, and low-income communities. Centering our work on justice is especially important in an era when EPA must simultaneously break the cycle of historic environmental injustices while maximizing protections for these same communities that are too often hit first and worst from the impacts of a changing climate.

To advance environmental justice, EPA continues to implement President Biden's Justice40 Initiative through the BIL resources. The Justice40 Initiative aims to ensure that at least 40 percent of the benefits of certain Federal investments must flow to disadvantaged communities. EPA's goal is to not only meet but exceed in delivering at least 40 percent of the overall benefits of relevant Federal investments to disadvantaged communities.

Some environmental justice successes from the second year of the BIL implementation efforts include:

- To date, EPA has awarded over $11 billion in clean water investments from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law under the State Revolving Funds, with at least 49% of this funding to go to disadvantaged communities.

- This year, over 76 percent (more than $785 million) of Superfund funding went to communities with potential environmental justice concerns.

- The Clean School Bus Program remains focused on priority areas under the 2023 CSB Rebate and Grant programs with a focus on serving low-income, rural, and / or Tribal students across the country.

- EPA has funded more than $100 million in projects to expand recycling infrastructure and pollution prevention practices across America with a particular focus on environmental justice.

Climate Adaptation and Resilience

EPA has served as a leader in helping communities build resiliency as we prepare for, and adapt to, the impacts of climate change. The Agency is able to do more on this issue thanks to the historic resources from the BIL. For example, EPA's programs are actively working to update plans and strategies to integrate climate change impacts into the core fabric of our programmatic work. EPA is proactively engaging with organizations representing overburdened and underserved communities, which are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. These adaptation commitments are part of a whole-of-government approach to avoid the most catastrophic impacts of climate change. EPA remains committed to modernizing our 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 remains focused on expanding the reach of our investments and funding to a diverse set of communities nationwide. EPA has worked hard to make it easier to navigate, access, and deploy funding to ensure that EPA resources are available to all, including those that have been historically underserved. For instance, the Environmental Justice Thriving Communities Technical Assistance Centers (TCTACs) and the EPA's new Promoting Readiness and Enhancing Proficiency to Advance Reporting and Data (PREPARED) are a few recent examples of how the Agency is working to help communities better navigate Federal funding opportunities. Additionally, EPA's Water Technical Assistance (WaterTA) is designed to provide approximately $500 million to help close the wastewater access gap, remove lead pipes, and work closely with communities in states, Tribes, and Territories to address pressing water infrastructure needs.

Earlier this year, in partnership with the Department of Energy, EPA opened 16 TCTACs to provide technical assistance to small, minority-owned businesses, not-for-profits, and nongovernmental organizations to remove barriers and to improve accessibility for communities with environmental justice concerns.[1] These TCTACS are designed to help communities and partners compete for Federal dollars, and successfully manage grants and implement projects. Additionally, three of the 16 TCTACs are dedicated specifically to assisting Tribes, with the goal of strengthening EPA's partnership with Tribal Nations to deliver much-needed infrastructure investments to Tribal communities. These TCTACs serve as one example of ways that EPA is providing critical support to the BIL grantees, particularly those that are receiving assistance for the first time.

EPA's WaterTA serves as an additional example whereby the Agency is proactively working to support communities that would otherwise struggle to secure technical assistance and funding. The Village of Akron, Michigan has rusty water pipes that produce brown water that stains clothes and forces many residents to purchase bottled water. As part of EPA's WaterTA efforts, this community is now working together with providers and experts to identify infrastructure solutions and utilize funding mechanisms

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1 DOE is providing $3 million in the BIL appropriations for TCTACs.

that that will allow the community to make investments to address the underlying issues and deliver clean water to residents.

Lastly, EPA has also initiated a new cooperative agreement over the last year for technical assistance providers with program evaluation expertise that is designed to help support and enhance the data, reporting, and evidence-building capacity of EPA grant recipients that represent small, underserved, or Tribal communities. This initiative will provide technical assistance to help enhance the ability of EPA grant recipients to generate the data and information necessary to evaluate program outcomes and maximize impact for communities.

Evidence and Evaluation

The Agency's ability to protect human health and the environment depends on its use of high-quality evidence to support the development and implementation of its policies, decisions, guidance, and regulations. EPA programs collect data about their implementation and outcomes to monitor their effectiveness (i.e., the extent to which targets are achieved), efficiency (i.e., the extent to which activities are delivered on schedule and within budget), and equity (i.e., the extent to which all people regardless of background have fair access to program benefits).

In line with the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Evidence Act), EPA promotes a culture of using evidence to support continuous improvement and decision-making. As part of this effort, the BIL programs have undertaken a series of evidence-building projects over the past year that address four priority areas:

- Identifying the locations of program investments, to assess the extent to which funds are being distributed to disadvantaged and underserved communities.

- Examining how well programs are being implemented in relation to target schedules and milestones, including the development of deliverables such as products (e.g., reports), services (e.g., technical assistance), and events (e.g., community meetings).

- Documenting program outcomes. The BIL programs seek to deliver outcomes across various important dimensions: environmental (e.g., number of Brownfields sites assessed or cleaned up); community-level health indicators (e.g., child asthma rates); behavior change (e.g., individual or organizational recycling behaviors); social and economic benefits (e.g., access to green spaces, job creation); climate change mitigation (e.g., diesel emissions reduction); and climate change adaptation (e.g., flood risk reduction).

- Identifying key groups and their environmental priorities. This data enables programs to ensure that they are engaging with the communities and groups most impacted by the program. This work helps programs harness valuable insights and experiences around local priorities and creates a shared vision for identifying and solving problems; such collaborations increase the likelihood of program success, particularly in communities with environmental justice concerns that have historically not received a fair share of investments and benefits.

Each BIL program has developed an evidence-building strategy to systematically collect data that addresses one or more of these four priority areas. Over time, this growing evidence base will be used to improve the programs' effectiveness, efficiency, and equity, thus helping to ensure that the historic BIL investments have a positive and measurable impact in communities across the country.

Build America, Buy America Act

Two years ago, in November 2021, Congress passed the Build America, Buy America Act (BABA), along with the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. Since then, EPA has continued to make strong progress in implementing BABA requirements as part of our commitment to bolstering America's industrial base, protecting national security, and supporting high-paying jobs. The Agency is well-positioned to continue its progress with market research and engagement with industry because of its extensive experience implementing domestic sourcing for water infrastructure projects as part of existing American Iron and Steel requirements. To give recipients time to adapt to BABA requirements, EPA has issued five adjustment period or program waivers: four general applicability waivers (Pacific Island, Minor Components, de minimis, and Small Projects), and an electric vehicle chargers product waiver. These waivers reduce the administrative burden for recipients and American manufacturers. Such narrow waivers serve as a critical role so that the Agency can focus on engaging industry in expanding domestic manufacturing opportunities while supporting EPA infrastructure projects and overall mission.

EPA financial assistance agreements comply with the Federal Buy America Build America Act (BABA), which requires our partners that receive the BIL funding for infrastructure projects to use iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials that are made in America. This program is designed to open new American supply chain markets and stimulate the economy and job growth right here at home.
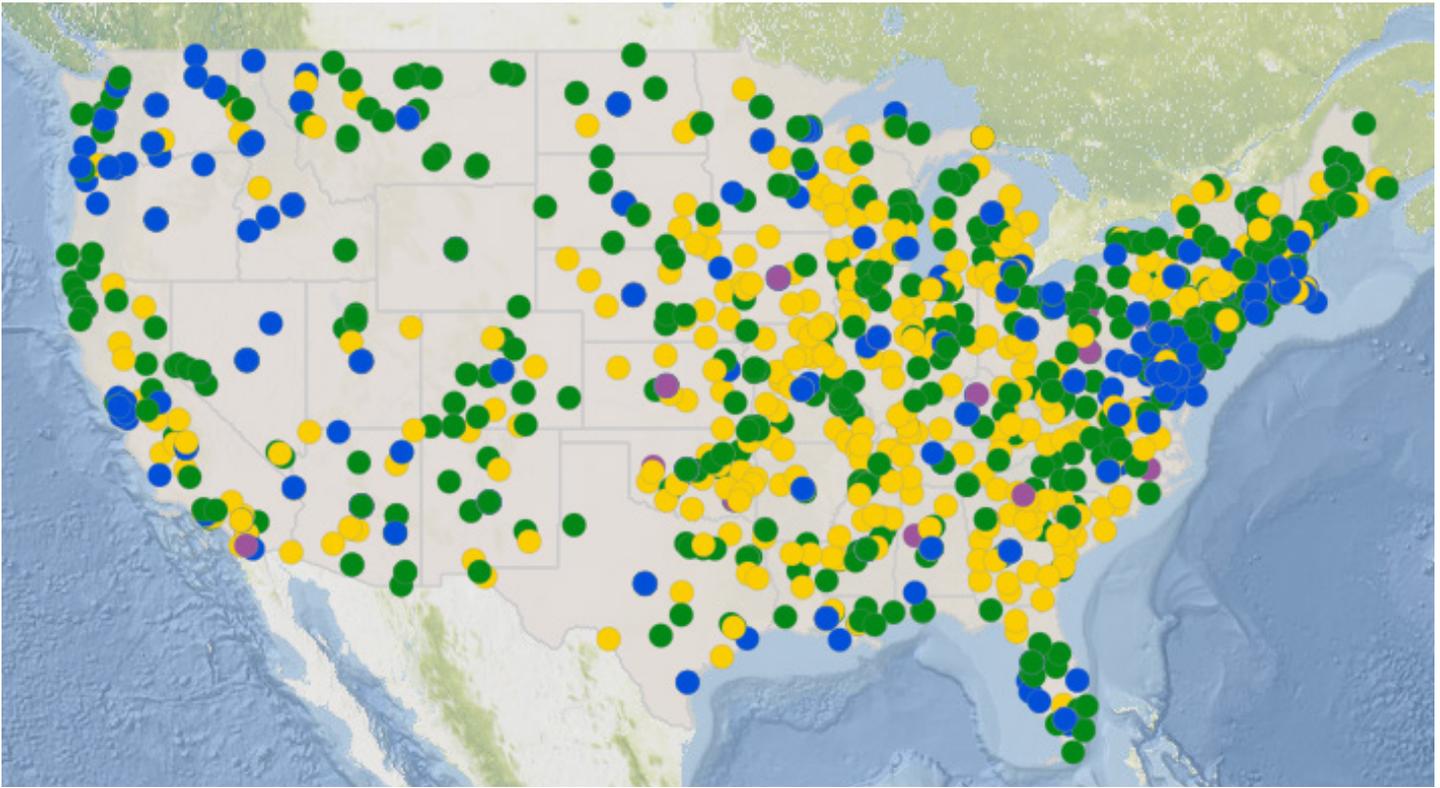
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Investments Map and Resources

In order to highlight investments made by EPA under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, EPA launched an interactive map earlier this year. With this map, you can discover the historic investments made in the health, equity, and resilience of American communities through the BIL funding over the past two years.

The data and visual representations illustrated in this map represent current progress and impact of the work conducted by EPA, with the expectation that this information will be updated as projects grow in number and scope throughout the country. With unprecedented funding to support our national infrastructure, EPA is working hard to improve people's health and safety, help create good-paying jobs, and increase climate resilience throughout the country.

EPA will continue to update this BIL Investments Map as implementation efforts continue over the coming years.

In addition, more information about the BIL Funding Resources and EPA investments can be found here:

- EPA Funding Announcements from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and the Inflation Reduction Act. This page includes an overview of current and upcoming funding opportunities from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and the Inflation Reduction Act. We encourage you to check this page frequently as updates are posted regularly.

- White House Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Guidebook. Please refer to this guidebook for complete program descriptions, funding amounts, period of availability, eligible recipients, eligible uses, and more.

- White House Technical Assistance Guide. Please consult this guide to further navigate, access, and explore investment resources, technical assistance, and program opportunities.

Financial Summary

The BIL provides EPA with over $60 billion for a wide range of programs over five fiscal years from FY 2022 through 2026.

For each fiscal year, this includes:

- $14.1 billion in FY 2022

- $11.2 billion in FY 2023

- $11.6 billion in FY 2024

- $12.0 billion in FY 2025

- $12.0 billion in FY 2026

Of this total $60 billion investment from the BIL:

- More than $50 billion are for clean water and drinking water projects along with other water protection programs, the single largest Federal investment in clean water ever made.

- More than $5 billion are for cleaning longstanding pollution at Superfund and Brownfields sites to restore the economic vitality of communities that have been exposed to pollution for far too long.

- $5 billion are for Clean School Buses in school districts across the county.

- $375 million are for improving waste management and recycling systems managed under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) for building a circular economy that enables resources to maintain their highest value for as long as possible.

- $100 million are for the Pollution Prevention Program to increase access to safer and more sustainable products and services.

EPA received $25.3 billion in the BIL appropriations in Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023 and will receive the remaining $35.6 billion in three annual increments in Fiscal Years 2024, 2025, and 2026. The table below outlines that EPA has obligated $16.2 billion (64%) of the $25.3 billion made available to the Agency thus far.

EPA remains focused on its fiduciary responsibilities in managing these resources effectively and efficiently and will continue to work closely with the Office of Inspector General (OIG) to mitigate risks for waste, fraud, and abuse.

The BIL FY 2022 and 2023 Appropriations & Obligations

(Dollars in Millions. Data as of November 9, 2023)

The BIL Major Category [1]	FY 2022 & 2023 BIL Appropriations [2]	Obligations / Funds Awarded (As of November 9, 2023)	% Obligated
OW State Revolving Funds	$16,065	$11,293	70%
OW Contaminant and UIC Grants	$2,040	$884	43%
OW Geographic and Related Water Programs	$770	$475	62%
Superfund	$3,483	$2,115	61%
Brownfields	$597	$525	88%
Recycling and RCRA Grants	$164	$35	22%
Clean School Bus Program	$1,990	$889	45%
Pollution Prevention Grants	$40	$18	44%
Inspector General	$114	$23	20%
Totals	**$25,262**	**$16,256**	**64%**

[1]   A table showing detailed spending by EPA the BIL line item is in the appendix, including financial statistics for each SRF, geographic and other program line items.
[2]   Total Appropriated = Amount appropriated for Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023 less IG funds that are shown as a separate line item.

Trappers Lake White River National Forest Colorado. (Courtesy of EPA staff)

Water Infrastructure Investments

Water infrastructure and wastewater infrastructure is critical to protecting public health and the environment. However, much of the water infrastructure in America has aged beyond its useful life. EPA is therefore investing $50 billion to improve our nation's water and wastewater infrastructure system through the BIL — the single largest investment in water resources and infrastructure that the Federal government has ever made.

All communities deserve access to safe, clean, and reliable water. Yet too many communities across America—rural, urban, suburban, small, and large—face challenges in providing safe drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater services to their residents. An estimated 2.2 million people in America lack basic drinking water and indoor plumbing in their homes. Many more fear infrastructure failure from severe climate events or lack of water due to droughts.

Through the BIL, EPA is addressing the most pressing water quality concerns facing our country, including lead in drinking water, per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination, and the sanitation crisis facing many small, rural, and underserved communities. To address these challenges, the BIL is providing $10 billion through FY 2026 to address emerging contaminants like PFAS that pose multiple human health risks, such as certain cancers.

Over the last two years, EPA has provided over $11 billion through the BIL to states, territories, Tribes, and local communities to support water infrastructure. Every state and Puerto Rico has received State Revolving Fund (SRF) the BIL capitalization grants, a Federal-state partnership that provides communities with low-cost financing for a wide range of water infrastructure projects from sewage systems to drinking

water. Through upgrades, relocation projects, and investments in green infrastructure, EPA will use the BIL funding 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 driven by climate change. Approximately 350 drinking water SRF projects have been funded thus far, with 212 already starting implementation. Additionally, more than 155 clean water SRF projects have also been funded thus far, with 123 already starting implementation.

Nearly half of the State Revolving Fund is intentionally structured — through grants and principal forgiveness programs — to provide a pathway for underserved communities that might otherwise not be able to access traditional loans to address their water infrastructure needs. For example, in February 2023, EPA announced upwards of $2.4 billion for communities to spend on upgrading essential water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure across the nation. Nearly half of this funding was made available as grants or principal forgiveness loans.

With the help of the BIL, President Biden has pledged 100 percent replacement of lead drinking water service lines across the country. EPA's most recent Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment projected a national total of 9.2 million lead service lines in the United States. Lead is particularly hazardous to the health of children and infants as it is a known developmental neurotoxin that interferes with brain development; i.e., there is no safe level of lead exposure for children. The BIL funding for the SRF program includes a historic $15 billion investment over five

EPA Assistant Administrator for Water Radhika Fox announces a $76 million loan to Monterey One Water at an event near Marina, California. The project will expand existing water reuse capacity from 5 million gallons per day to 7.6 million gallons per day while ensuring residents and businesses in the surrounding areas have a climate resilient water supply.

years specifically for the replacement of lead drinking water service lines and associated activities such as identification and inventory of the lead lines. To help communities access this funding, in January the White House and EPA launched the Lead Service Line Replacement Accelerators initiative. As part of this WaterTA pilot program, EPA is providing hands-on support to guide communities in four participating states (Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin) through the process of lead service line removals, from start to finish. This includes support in developing lead service line replacement plans, conducting inventories to identify lead pipes, increasing community outreach and education efforts, and supporting applications for the BIL funding. As a result, more communities are now able to access Federal funds to secure a lead-free future.

Similarly, in April, the Agency announced more than $6.5 billion to clean up drinking water supplies in states, territories, and Tribal communities. Of these funds, nearly $3 billion are being used specifically to identify lead service lines and replace them with safe alternatives.

To maintain focus on this as a top priority, Administrator Regan has traveled the country and visited communities that are taking action to remove lead from their water systems. In July, he visited Grand

Rapids, Michigan, to tour an active residential lead service line replacement project and to discuss how the BIL funding is delivering environmental and economic benefits to communities across the country. Over the last two years, EPA has supported similar communities with $3.5 billion in the BIL resources specifically for lead line replacement. In total, 30 lead service line projects have already been funded, replacing about 30,000 lead service lines.

Relatedly, the BIL resources are having a direct impact on tribal communities as well. For example, EPA and Health and Human Service's Indian Health Service partnered to contribute nearly $23 million in order to build a new water treatment plant to ensure clean and safe drinking water for the 3,800 strong community of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation. Similarly, the drinking water system on the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation had previously struggled with disinfection by-products compliance for roughly 10 years. Following EPA's in-depth investigation in 2022, the Agency partnered with the Indian Health Service using the BIL resources to install proper 3-phase power and aeration equipment. Construction is projected to be completed by the end of November 2023 to address these challenges.

As referenced previously, EPA is investing heavily in Water Technical Assistance (WaterTA) efforts, helping communities assess their water needs, identify potential infrastructure solutions, and develop funding applications. In 2023, EPA committed to investing $500 million to support more than 1,500 communities across the nation through WaterTA. The Agency continues to launch new targeted technical assistance initiatives on issues from lead pipes to wastewater access. EPA and its partners are also taking a proactive and community centered approach, with a particular focus on underserved communities, to make it easier for them to access resources while also building relationships and supporting community engagement efforts. For example, White Hall, Alabama, in Lowndes County received $450,000 to plan and develop wastewater solutions for residents who regularly deal with raw sewage in their homes and yards. White Hall received these funds through EPA's Wastewater Access Gap Initiative, one of many EPA WaterTA programs. Communities interested in receiving WaterTA and similar services can apply online via epa.gov/waterTA.

Expected Results Year 3: Looking ahead to year three of the BIL implementation, EPA expects states and territories to continue applying for and receiving the FY 2023 and FY 2024 BIL SRF capitalization grants. EPA also expects construction to continue on the hundreds of projects funded in years one and two and will continue planning for thousands more to be underway.

Lake Superior Michigan. (Courtesy of EPA staff)

Restoring and Protecting Treasured Waters

The BIL delivers nearly $2 billion to EPA over 5 years (FY 2022-26) to expand and accelerate the impacts of important place-based 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 these resources, and their benefits, are shared equitably.

In 2023 each of the 40 EPA Geographic and Estuary Programs submitted equity strategies that help guide each program's work to ensure that disadvantaged, underserved, and Tribal communities are represented and benefit equitably from the BIL resources. Many of these programs are creating possibilities for communities to perform planning, outreach, and other capacity-building projects to address their climate change and environmental justice needs. For example, the Southeast New England Programs Opportunity to Advance Resilience Fund aims to improve and support the climate resilience of disadvantaged communities with the design and implementation of projects that address the anticipated effects of climate change and the historic, long-term impacts of environmental and social injustices. Over the last two years, $438 million in the BIL resources have been provided to support these efforts. The BIL funding is helping protect waters throughout the country by aiding three EPA programs that focus on the protection of aquatic resources: the National Estuary Program, Geographic Programs, and Gulf Hypoxia Program.

National Estuary Program (NEP): The 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. Over the first two years of the BIL implementation, the NEP program has leveraged the BIL funds to enable projects in all 28 local NEPs.

In April 2023, EPA announced the award of $1.8 million to invest in equity, clean water, and resilience to help restore Maryland Coastal Bays. Among other efforts, this funding will support the restoration of 1,800 feet of nature-based and enhanced shoreline buffer habitat to help protect the infrastructure of Assateague Island National Seashore and the University of Maryland Eastern Shore.

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 generally includes ecosystem and habitat restoration, water quality improvement and water quality monitoring, nutrient reduction monitoring, climate resilience, environmental education and outreach, and local capacity building.

A few select examples of the 2023 BIL investments in EPA Geographic Programs are referenced below:

Chesapeake Bay Program: EPA is investing $1.175 million of the BIL resources in a financial incentive program for property-owners in Delaware. This funding creates two programs to assist private property owners to install stormwater management practices and restore riparian buffers to enhance water quality in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. The Delaware Community Conservation Assistance Program will provide financial assistance to homeowners to install stormwater management practices on their property that will reduce harmful runoff into the bay and is specifically designed for landowners on non-agricultural properties. Eligible homeowners can receive up to 75 percent cost reimbursement for the installation of rain gardens, conservation landscaping, tree planting, and other green infrastructure practices. The Forest Buffer Incentive Program provides tree plantings free of charge with an additional one-time incentive program. Riparian forest buffers are an important practice for restoring the Chesapeake Bay given their ability to improve water quality and provide habitat along the thousands of miles of rivers and streams in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

Kiptopeke State Park Virginia on the Chesapeake Bay. (Courtesy of EPA staff)

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI): EPA is investing $1 billion from the BIL resources to restore environmentally degraded sites within the Great Lakes area, including locations in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Everyone should have the opportunity to enjoy America's natural wonders free from pollution. Restoring the Great Lakes, in collaboration with local and state partners, is a crucial step towards making this goal a reality. Additionally, EPA is working to leverage these investments to ensure that vulnerable communities and ecosystems in these regions build their adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change.

In May 2023, the Agency announced the availability of $30 million from the BIL for restoration projects that advance environmental justice in underserved and overburdened communities across the Great Lakes. EPA published a request for applications for the newly created Great Lakes Environmental Justice Grant Program that will fund implementation of environmental protection and restoration projects that will further the goals of the GLRI in communities with environmental justice concerns.

Other successes under the GLRI program include the now completed Spirit Lake remediation project— one of the first BIL-funded GLRI projects. EPA managed the $165 million cleanup under the Great Lakes Legacy Act. Over $52 million in the BIL funds were used to complete this cleanup. Approximately 1.3 million cubic yards of impacted material was removed and / or remediated as a part of this project. In

addition, 14 acres of new open water was created in Spirit Lake and significant recreational improvements were made. Completion of this project represents a historic milestone in restoration of the St. Louis River Area of Concern.

Puget Sound Program: The Ohop Creek Valley is the third largest salmon-bearing tributary to the Nisqually River. The Nisqually Tribe has been conducting floodplain restoration efforts for over two decades. In partnership with the Northwest Indian Fisheries commission and multiple state and Federal agencies, including EPA, the Tribe is leveraging the BIL funding to protect vital salmon populations from the fatal impact of 6PPD-quinone, a chemical from tires that contaminants streams through stormwater runoff. As part of their efforts, the Tribe has installed a biofiltration structure that routes stormwater runoff from a regional highway before discharging into Valley wetlands.

Gulf Hypoxia Program: The Gulf Hypoxia program is an EPA collaborative effort with states and Tribes 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 delivered to a waterbody can lead to both overgrowth of algae and eutrophication. 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 Taskforce 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 goals of the Taskforce. 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 will receive $5.4 million of Gulf Hypoxia funds they applied for in FY 2023. 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)[2] and more. The 12 Task Force states submitted workplans to EPA during FY 2022, and all state grants have been awarded in FY 2023. 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.

Expected Results Year 3: Looking ahead to year three of the BIL place-based implementation, EPA expects to see water quality improvement, habitat restoration, toxics remediation, climate resilience, and other projects moving forward throughout the year, and many other educational, research, and planning efforts start to accelerate. In many cases, programs have executed multi-year grants and developed long-term plans in the first two years of the BIL implementation, allowing them to quickly distribute FY 2024 funding allotments and put those funds to work on the ground. Programs with new annual competitive funding opportunities will be available to support work in 2024 and beyond. Programs will also work to implement the equity strategies they developed in 2022-2023 to ensure that the benefits of the BIL funds accrue to historically disadvantaged communities.

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2 Several federal environmental laws authorize EPA to treat eligible federally recognized Indian Tribes in a similar manner as a state (TAS) for implementing and managing certain environmental programs. The Clean Air Act (CAA), Clean Water Act (CWA), and Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) expressly provide the authority for Indian Tribes to play essentially the same role in Indian country that states do within state lands. More information can be found here.

EPA provided a $1.58 million rebate, funded by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, to the Pellston Public Schools District to buy four electric school buses. The buses came online in January 2023.

Clean School Bus Program

School buses in the United States drive more than 4 billion miles each year, providing the safest transportation to and from school for more than 25 million American children every day. While new buses meet EPA's higher emission standards, most school buses on the road emit pollutants, including nitrogen oxides (NOx) and particulate matter (PM), in diesel exhaust. These pollutants contribute to poor air quality and negatively impact human health, especially for children, who have a faster breathing rate than adults and whose lungs are not yet fully developed. Bus drivers and other school staff are also exposed to diesel exhaust inside and near school buses. EPA's Clean School Bus (CSB) Program funds the replacement of school buses emitting higher levels of pollutants with new buses that emit zero or much lower levels of pollutants (i.e., zero-emission (ZE) or clean school buses). 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 buses drive every day. The reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from these bus replacements also help address the outsized role of the transportation sector in fueling the climate crisis. ZE or clean school buses can also cost less to maintain or fuel than the older buses they are replacing, which can free up other needed resources for schools.

The BIL provides $5 billion for the replacement of existing school buses with clean school buses and ZE 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 ZE 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. In the first year of the BIL, EPA launched and began administering the 2022 CSB Rebate Program and awarded approximately $900 million in 2022 CSB rebates. In the second year of the BIL, the program launched the 2023 CSB Grant Program, under which EPA anticipates awarding at least $400 million, and launched the 2023 CSB Rebate Program, where EPA anticipates awarding at least $500 million to our school systems. The CSB Program

efforts have already funded approximately 2,400 clean school buses that will soon be on the road in over 280 communities across the country.

For both the CSB rebate and grant programs, EPA continued to provide support to applicants and rebate selectees through webinars on topics such as fleet planning and utility engagement. EPA also advanced its partnership with the Joint Office of Energy and Transportation (Joint Office) and the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) to offer technical assistance to school districts, including information and tools to successfully plan for and deploy their awarded clean school buses and the corresponding infrastructure. The Joint Office and NREL served as the CSB Program's technical assistance leads by developing resources and providing customer service in response to stakeholder needs. Given the technical expertise from both these organizations and their long-standing relationships with researchers and industry leaders, they remain well positioned to issue CSB Program technical assistance. The Joint Office continued providing technical assistance via their helpline (cleanschoolbusTA@nrel.gov) that responds to any technical clean school bus deployment or maintenance question that CSB Program applicants and selectees may have.

To be responsive to stakeholder needs and questions surrounding utility engagement and collaboration, EPA also announced a pledge in February 2023 in partnership with two national electric sector organizations: the Edison Electric Institute, the association that represents all United States investor-owned electric companies, and the Beneficial Electrification League, a non-profit organization that works closely with rural electric cooperatives and public power utility providers on electrification initiatives. The pledge encourages electric companies to rise to the challenge and take actions in states across the country by working with school districts on school bus deployment and by sharing best practices to help all communities benefit from successful deployment.

EPA will continue supporting applicants, selectees, and grantees through stakeholder outreach and partnership with the Joint Office on technical assistance. A complete list of upcoming and past webinars, information on contacting the Joint Office, as well as numerous other technical resources are available on the CSB Program website.

With the BIL investments, EPA is making electric school buses the American standard. Sentinel Public Schools in Oklahoma provide a good case study of the deployment efforts thus far. The school district applied to the CSB Rebates Program under the rural prioritization criterion for the opportunity to reduce the school district's pollution and carbon footprint. As a result, the school district received $1,580,000 in rebate funds to replace four of the 14 diesel buses in its fleet with electric school buses and install four Direct Current Fast Chargers (DCFCs). Sentinel Public Schools started using the new buses in the beginning of the 2023-2024 school year.

In February 2023, EPA Administrator Regan visited Wabaunsee Unified School District (USD) 329 in Alma, Kansas to celebrate the delivery of the state's first all-electric school buses. Administrator Regan, joined by students, school officials, and community leaders, highlighted how initiatives like the CSB Program are delivering environmental and economic benefits for communities like Wabaunsee.

Expected Results Year 3: EPA expects to continue working with applicants, selectees, and grantees across the CSB funding opportunities (i.e., 2022 Rebate Program, 2023 Grant Program, 2023 Rebate Program). For instance, EPA will continue to support selectees in the 2022 Rebate Program as they work to close out their projects; EPA launched the Close Out Form for 2022 Rebate selectees in September 2023 and expects most selectees will meet the October, 2024 deadline to submit the form.

In parallel, EPA will also complete reviews of the 2023 Grant applications, with a plan to notify grantees by early 2024. During Year 3, EPA will work with grantees to begin their projects and support them as they prepare for new bus deployment.

Finally, for the 2023 Rebate Program, EPA anticipates reviewing applications in early 2024 and announcing rebate selectees by April 2024. All selectees will be posted to the Awarded Clean School Bus Program Rebates webpage.[3] Selectees will then proceed with submitting order documentation for new buses and other eligible program costs (e.g., charging infrastructure, workforce development). EPA will then work with selectees as they plan for their new bus deployments and submit order documentation by October 2024.

Administrator Regan with other officials at a Clean School Bus event in Nanticoke, PA.

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3 The number of buses funded under the 2023 Rebate Program will depend on the applicant pool and other pertinent factors; in the 2022 CSB Rebate Program, EPA has awarded approximately $900 Million in rebates and expects to fund approximately 2,400 buses.

Superfund

The historic funding boost from the 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. In addition, the BIL reinstated and modified Superfund chemical excise taxes from July 1, 2022, through December 31, 2031. The Department of Treasury collected approximately $160 million last year that EPA has started to use for work, as authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (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 (NPL). Over the last two years, EPA has used $2 billion in the BIL funding to clean up these sites.

EPA and municipal leaders celebrate the opening of a new 4.4MW solar energy facility Industriplex Superfund site in Massachusetts. The facility will provide power to 33 percent of the city of Somerville's municipal buildings.

No community should have contamination where people live, learn, work, and play. Yet, more than one in four Black and Hispanic Americans live within three miles of a Superfund site. In almost every year since 2000, EPA's Superfund funding had been insufficient to support the initiation of all Superfund site construction projects to begin cleanup work. The first wave of the BIL funding last year finally allowed EPA to approve the initiation of work at all 49 Superfund NPL sites with backlogged remedial construction projects in 24 states and territories. As of October 1, 2023, EPA has started projects at 48 of the 49 sites.

In February 2023, EPA announced the second wave of approximately $1 billion in the BIL funding for remedial construction projects at 22 additional Superfund NPL sites and to expedite ongoing cleanup work at over 100 other NPL sites across the country. Approximately 60 percent of the 22 Superfund sites receiving funding for new cleanup projects in FY 2023 are in historically underserved communities. So far the BIL funds have been used to support response work at more than 150 Superfund NPL sites. For instance, EPA completed remedial construction work at the Wilcox Oil Superfund site in Creek County, Oklahoma, in September 2023. The BIL funding supported the excavation and off-site disposal of the site's remaining contaminated soils and backfilling and re-vegetation of previously excavated areas. The Jacobs Smelter Superfund site in and around Stockton, Utah, was originally placed on the NPL in 2000. In early 2022, the site received $12 million in the BIL funds to remove approximately 70,000 tons of lead and arsenic contaminated surface and subsurface soils at the site. Construction began in August 2022 and is scheduled for completion later next year.

Additionally, in February 2023, EPA announced $5 million in funding for the cleanup at the [Southern Solvents, Inc.](#) site in North Tampa, Florida. The funds will be used to remove and treat tetrachloroethylene (also known as PCE or PERC) and trichloroethylene contamination in the soil and groundwater onsite.

In May 2023, EPA announced the beginning of field work activities to clean contaminated sediment from a 3.25-mile section of the [Little Scioto River](#) in Marion County, Ohio. EPA anticipates completing the entire cleanup project in 2028.

The BIL investments at these sites and others across the country are restoring the health and economic vitatlity of communities that have been exposed to legacy pollution for far too long. For example, 76% of Superfund funding went to communities with potential environmental justice concerns this year. EPA also awarded funding to 70 previously unfunded Superfund projects, clearing a longstanding backlog of projects to clean up contaminated sites and advance environmental justice.

Expected Results Year 3: In FY 2024, EPA will continue to fund ongoing construction projects. NPL sites with new construction projects ready to be started in FY 2024 will be announced January 2024. EPA expects all the BIL funds available for site work to be allocated by the end of FY 2024 and will transition construction work to other sources of funding, including the Superfund excise taxes, in FY 2025.

Brownfields

EPA estimates that there are more than 450,000 brownfields in the United States. A brownfield is a property, 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.

The BIL invests $1.5 billion through EPA's Brownfields Program and funds over 350 recipients and program beneficiaries to support planning, construction, and operation of a variety of public infrastructure projects. This investment in EPA's Brownfields Program is designed to transform countless lives and spur life-changing revitalization in communities large and small; all with the same desire to keep their neighborhoods healthy, sustainable, and reflective of the people who call it home. With EPA's funding and direct technical assistance, overburdened communities can begin to address the economic, social, and environmental challenges caused by brownfields and reposition these properties for investment and revitalization. Over the first two years, EPA

EPA Region 7 presents $3M check to City of Kansas City, Missouri, for Brownfields funding

has awarded approximately $410 million in Brownfields Assessment, Cleanup, Revolving Loan Fund, Job Training, and Technical Assistance Grants, and $114 million in state and Tribal response program grants. As of October 1, 2023, 167 brownfield properties have been assessed and 36 sites have been made ready for anticipated use with the BIL resources.

For example, in May 2023, EPA selected eight communities in Kentucky to receive grants totaling nearly $6 million in competitive EPA Brownfields funding through the Multipurpose, Assessment, Revolving Loan Fund, and Cleanup (MARC) Grant programs. Thanks to the historic boost from the BIL, nearly $215 million will support communities in need around the country. This marks the largest funding ever awarded in the history of EPA's Brownfields MARC Grant programs.

In June 2023, EPA recognized two Florida-based organizations that received $1 million in Brownfields Job Training funds. Under the FY 2023 Brownfields Job Training Grant Competition, the Corporation to Develop Communities (CDC) of Tampa, Inc., and the Sustainable Workplace Alliance each received $500,000. Through this grant, the CDC of Tampa plans to train 200 students and place at least 180 in environmental jobs in the Tampa area, while the Sustainable Workplace Alliance plans to train 120 students and place at least 76 in environmental jobs in the Kissimmee, Florida, area.

Similarly, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians received a $1 million Brownfields Cleanup Grant funded by the BIL. These funds will be used to clean up the main hospital located on 14 acres of the 600-acre

San Haven complex. The Tribe will use the EPA funds to clean up the abandoned main hospital complex at the San Haven Complex which is contaminated with asbestos, lead, and polychlorinated biphenyls, which affect building materials, soil, and water. After the buildings have been cleaned up, demolished, and properly recycled and disposed, the Tribe plans to redevelop the site for new housing and an RV park and campground for tourists.

Expected Results Year 3: EPA anticipates investing approximately $215 million of the BIL funds for Brownfields Assessment, Revolving Loan Fund, Cleanup Grant, and Job Training Grants, and nearly $60 million in state and Tribal response program grants. This funding will lead to approximately 1,500 brownfield sites assessed, 200 sites cleaned up, 660 sites made ready for anticipated use, and over 3,200 individuals trained over the grant project periods.

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. Over the last two years, EPA has created both new grant programs and announced over $105 million in new awards to build a circular economy and support recycling infrastructure.

Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling: Resources provided through the BIL are designed to transform recycling and solid waste management by helping communities modernize local waste management systems and build a circular economy. Mismanaged waste can compound social and economic conditions in historically underserved and overburdened communities. The BIL provides EPA with additional authority and resources to support local waste management infrastructure and recycling programs. Some communities that lack waste management infrastructure do not have curbside waste collection services, recycling, or composting programs. This increases the burden on landfills, decreases their capacity, and increases greenhouse gas emissions. Food waste is the single most common material sent to landfills in the United States, comprising 24 percent of all material. More importantly, methane from landfills creates 8 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions from the anaerobic decomposition of food waste. Preventing food waste increases food security, promotes resource and energy conservation, and helps mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling (SWIFR) grant program provides grants to implement the National Recycling Strategy to improve post-consumer materials management and infrastructure; support improvements to local post-consumer materials management and recycling programs; and assist local waste management authorities in making improvements to local waste management systems. The SWIFR grant program is divided into several funding opportunities: states and territories, communities, and Tribes and InterTribal Consortia.

In September 2023, EPA announced selections for over $105 million to support recycling infrastructure across the country. This announcement included approximately $32 million that were awarded non-competitively to all 56 states, territories, and the District of Columbia, as well as approximately $73 million that EPA intends to award to 25 communities, ranging from big cities to small rural communities. This announcement marked one of the Agency's most significant investments in support of the National Recycling Strategy, with approximately 81 percent of funding going to disadvantaged communities, far surpassing the Justice40 Initiative goal of 40 percent.

Examples of these 25 community investments include Bozeman, Montana, where the city will use its $1.6 million grant award to build residential collection infrastructure to provide composting services for up to 7,000 households, encouraging and increasing collection of organics and food waste while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. New Orleans, Louisiana, will use its grant of just under $4 million to expand its current residential curbside recycling program to all eligible households. This expansion will ensure universal and equitable access to curbside recycling, provide new recycling access to about 73,000 households and replace 10,000 legacy recycling carts. New Orleans will also develop a 10-year solid waste master plan that evaluates regional recycling processing infrastructure and capacity, explores opportunities for organics diversion including food waste, and explores infrastructure and policy needs to address waste diversion in multifamily and commercial operations. These project components will help the city meet its Climate Action Plan goal of a 25 percent waste diversion rate by 2030.

Recycling Infrastructure Grants for Communities – 25 Total Selections
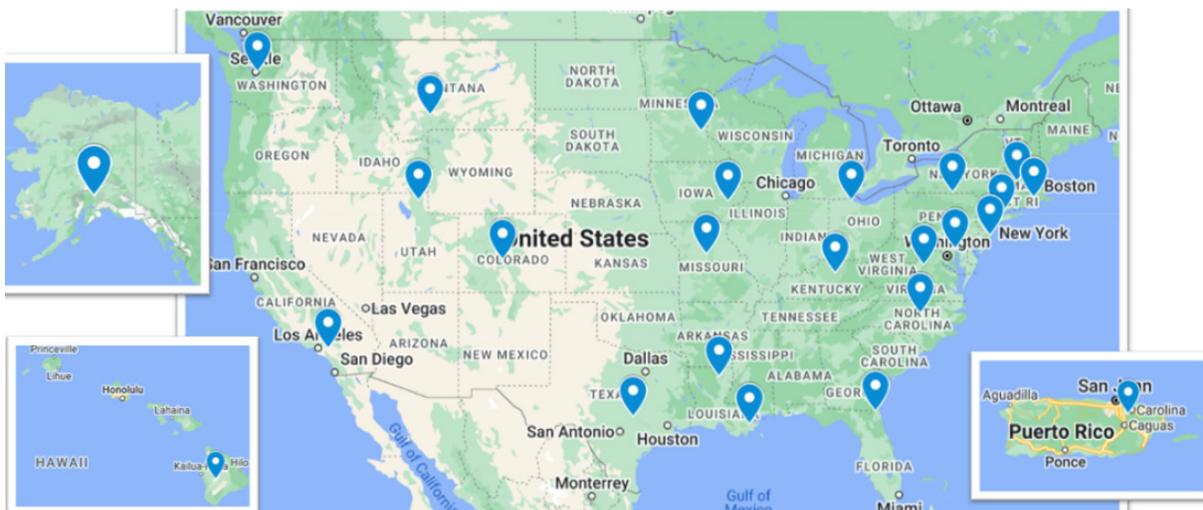
Recycling Education and Outreach Grant Program: To reduce the impacts of materials and strengthen the nation's recycling system, EPA has undertaken significant efforts to advance the circular economy in the United States. The BIL authorized $75 million for the program and projects funded through this grant program are designed to inform the public about residential or community recycling or composting programs, provide information about the materials that are accepted as part of residential or community recycling or composting programs, and increase collection rates. EPA has also developed a Model Recycling Program Toolkit to help states, territories, local governments, Tribes, nonprofit organizations, companies, and public-private partnerships in effectively designing and implementing programs related to recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion, reuse, repair, and waste reduction.

Batteries: The BIL makes historic investments in batteries to increase battery collection and recycling efforts nationwide and to 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 can also 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. The BIL provided $6 billion in total funding, mostly to the Department of Energy, to support domestic battery production, collection, and recycling, and calls on EPA and DOE to play complementary roles. Specifically, the BIL provided EPA with $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 labelling program for batteries and outreach materials for industry and the public

Expected Results Year 3: EPA anticipates announcing selections for the Recycling Education and Outreach (REO) Grant Program and the Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling (SWIFR) grants for Tribes and intertribal consortia in November 2023. EPA will begin providing technical assistance to grantees to implement their grants in Year 3. The program will also prepare to announce and release additional funding opportunities.

For batteries, EPA will build on existing efforts to safely manage batteries at their end of life, as well as collaborate with DOE on these issues as the Agency continues to implement the new work directed by the BIL. EPA plans to release reports on battery collection best practices, as well as battery labeling guidelines. EPA will also continue efforts to develop the battery labeling guidelines and establish best practices in consultation with states, Tribes, local governments and other interested parties. As such, EPA will work on a series of engagement activities in Year 3 that will inform the development of the labeling guidelines and best practices for collection.

Pollution Prevention

The expanded Pollution Prevention (P2) Grant Program under the BIL is advancing EPA priorities on mitigating climate change and targeting communities with environmental justice concerns. P2 projects help reduce or eliminate pollutants from entering waste streams or being released into the environment prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal. Less pollution means fewer hazards posed to public health and the environment. 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. P2 also promotes the reduction of water, energy, and other raw materials use, which also translates into savings for businesses and release of less greenhouse gas emissions.

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. Over the first two years of the BIL, P2 grant program has awarded $18 million to 32 states and other eligible entities.

In October 2023, EPA announced the selection of 24 recipients across the country who will collectively receive nearly $16 million in P2 grants that support two grant programs for states and state-sponsored colleges that will provide businesses with technical assistance to develop and adopt practices that prevent pollution at the source in local communities. The Environmental Justice in Communities grant program is designed to provide pollution prevention technical assistance to businesses to improve human health and the environment in disadvantaged communities. The Environmental Justice Through Safer and More Sustainable Products grant program is designed to 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. Individual grant awards range from $100,000 to $800,000 for state and city-level projects, or up to $1.2 million for multi-state projects over the funding period.

The grant selections for these two programs cover a diverse set of projects that will tackle pollution prevention at the community level. For example, two proposed projects involve working with food service providers in disadvantaged communities in Chicago and central Illinois, including restaurants, churches and soup kitchens, to increase the use of safer, more sustainable, and PFAS-free foodware. Projects in California and Minnesota will assist immigrant-owned businesses in using safer products, including EPA Safer Choice-certified products. 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, offering practical solutions to reducing hazardous substances released to local aquifers.

Expected Results Year 3: EPA anticipates investing an additional $13 million of the BIL funds for pollution prevention grants with a focus on National Emphasis Areas and expects to continue to increase the diversity of the applicants that support technical assistance to businesses. EPA also plans to continue supporting applicants and grantees through stakeholder outreach.
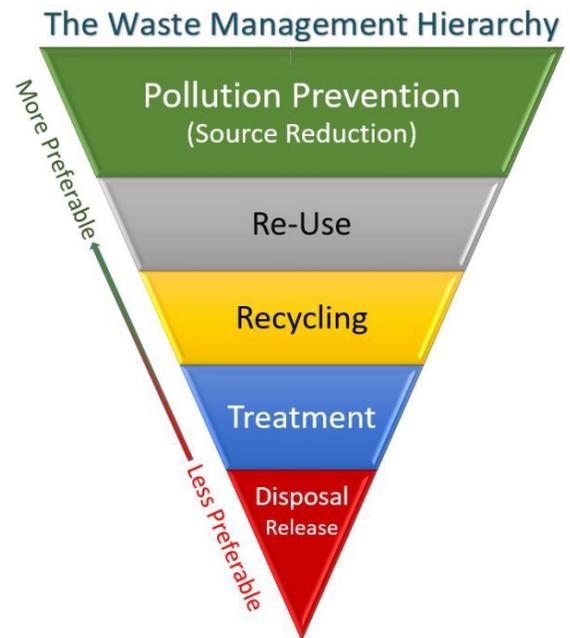
Appendix

EPA BIL Programs by National Program & Funding Category Data as of November 9, 2023

BIL Funding Allocations: The following table includes EPA's Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funding allocations over the past two years. For more information, visit our BIL website, epa.gov/infrastructure.

The BIL Line Item	Total BIL Appropriation Amount [1]	FY 2022 & 2023 BIL Appropriations [2]	Obligations (Funds Awarded) as of November 9, 2023
Office of Water (OW)	**$50,193,089,000**	**$18,874,129,000**	**$12,651,504,025**
OW State Revolving Funds	**$43,244,009,000**	**$16,064,647,000**	**$11,292,502,606**
Clean Water State Revolving Loan Funds	$11,672,004,500	$4,089,635,578	$3,359,911,429
Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Funds	$11,672,004,500	$4,089,636,423	$3,018,893,828
Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Funds - Lead Service Line Replacement	$14,925,000,000	$5,970,000,000	$3,573,691,838
Clean Water State Revolving Loan Funds - Emerging Contaminants	$995,000,000	$279,315,000	$174,017,418
Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Funds - Emerging Contaminants	$3,980,000,000	$1,636,060,000	$1,165,988,093
OW Contaminant & UIC Grants	**$5,024,750,000**	**$2,039,750,000**	**$883,982,824**
Addressing Emerging Contaminant Grants	$4,975,000,000	$1,990,000,000	$883,252,447
UIC Grants	$49,750,000	$49,750,000	$730,377
Geographic and Related Water Programs	**$1,924,330,000**	**$769,732,000**	**$475,018,595**
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative	$995,000,000	$398,000,000	$193,184,685
Chesapeake Bay	$236,810,000	$94,724,000	$65,205,724
San Francisco Bay	$23,880,000	$9,552,000	$5,676,426
Puget Sound	$88,555,000	$35,422,000	$31,802,460
Long Island Sound	$105,470,000	$42,188,000	$41,376,663
Gulf of Mexico	$52,735,000	$21,094,000	$133,379
South Florida	$15,920,000	$6,368,000	$3,301,098
Lake Champlain	$39,800,000	$15,920,000	$15,376,846
Lake Pontchartrain	$52,735,000	$21,094,000	$10,607,202
Southern New England Estuaries	$14,925,000	$5,970,000	$5,156,145
Columbia River Basin	$78,605,000	$31,442,000	$27,351,535

The BIL Line Item	Total BIL Appropriation Amount [1]	FY 2022 & 2023 BIL Appropriations [2]	Obligations (Funds Awarded) as of November 9, 2023
Pacific Northwest	$3,980,000	$1,592,000	$1,457,260
National Estuary Program Grants	$131,340,000	$52,536,000	$48,630,970
Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan	$59,700,000	$23,880,000	$21,928,808
Drinking Water Programs - Class VI Wells	$24,875,000	$9,950,000	$3,829,394
Office of Land and Emergency Management (OLEM)	**$5,348,125,000**	**$4,243,675,000**	**$2,675,230,197**
Superfund	**$3,482,500,000**	**$3,482,500,000**	**$2,114,731,193**
Superfund Remedial	$3,482,500,000	$3,482,500,000	$2,114,731,193
Brownfields	**$1,492,500,000**	**$597,000,000**	**$525,109,388**
Brownfields Projects	$1,194,000,000	$477,600,000	$410,143,700
Brownfields Categorical Grants	$298,500,000	$119,400,000	$114,965,688
Recycling and RCRA Grants	**$373,125,000**	**$164,175,000**	**$35,389,616**
Battery Recycling Best Practices	$9,950,000	$9,950,000	$359,714
Voluntary Battery Labeling Guidelines	$14,925,000	$14,925,000	$1,966,575
Solid Waste Infrastructure Financing - Save Our Seas Act Grants	$273,625,000	$109,450,000	$32,374,113
Recycling Grants	$74,625,000	$29,850,000	$689,214
Office of Air and Radiation (OAR)	**$4,975,000,000**	**$1,990,000,000**	**$888,722,775**
Clean School Bus Program	$4,975,000,000	$1,990,000,000	$888,722,775
Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention (OCSPP)	**$99,500,000**	**$39,800,000**	**$17,548,473**
Pollution Prevention Grants	$99,500,000	$39,800,000	$17,548,473
Inspector General	**$269,286,000**	**$113,996,000**	**$23,067,891**
Inspector General	$269,286,000	$113,996,000	$23,067,891
Grand Total	**$60,885,000,000**	**$25,261,600,000**	**$16,256,073,361**

(1)   Total Appropriated = Amount appropriated less Inspector General funds transferred by the BIL statute to the Inspector General. The total IG funds are shown as a separate line item.

(2)   FY 2022 and FY 2023 Appropriated = Total appropriated to EPA in FYs 2022 and 2023. The remaining funds are being made available in FYs 2024, 2025 and 2026.

epa.gov/infrastructure