DIRTY FACTS:
HOW EPA BUDGET CUTS IMPACT VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES
This document summarizes the potential impacts of the proposed EPA budget cuts on vulnerable communities in critical states.

Low income and/or communities of color are disproportionately affected by environmental hazards and pollution. Vulnerable communities are less likely to have the resources to deal with environmental disasters. The 2018 proposed budget would cut funding that aims to provide clean air, water, and soil, making it harder for these communities to have a healthy place to work, live, and play.

WE ACT for Environmental Justice (WE ACT) coordinates the Environmental Justice Leadership Forum on Climate Change, a national coalition of 40+ environmental justice organizations working together to advance climate justice and impact policy to ensure the protection and promotion of communities of color and low-income communities throughout the U.S.

The following document is a review of the potential impacts the proposed EPA budget will have on some of the EJ Forum members’ states and communities.

Produced by:
ENVIROMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITY LEADERS EXPRESS DISDAIN OF BUDGET CUTS

“We predicted that many of the accomplishments made by the Environmental Justice movement over the last few decades would be undone, but we will continue working towards just policies and decisions. Environmental justice communities are determined to build a more equitable future.”

Peggy Shepard, Executive Director and Co-Founder WE ACT for Environmental Justice

“You have to have funding. There is no way in getting around that. You have to have the funding to implement new policies, you have to have the funding to enforce existing policies. That means that instead of zeroing out the office of EJ, you have to put more money in environmental justice, not less.”

Dr. Nicky Sheats, Founder New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance

“Now is not the time to reduce the scientific capacity, or the clean up capacity, or the regulatory capacity. Now is not the time. In the middle of an emergency, you don’t get rid of your ability to respond effectively and help people. I think we need to see the EPA as part of the chain.”

William Copeland, Climate Justice Director East Michigan Environmental Action Council
## FISCAL YEAR 2018
### BUDGET COMPARISONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programs of Concern for EJ Communities</th>
<th>FY 2017</th>
<th>White House Budget FY 2018</th>
<th>House Budget FY 2018</th>
<th>Senate Budget FY 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Science and Technology</td>
<td>$706,473,000</td>
<td>$450,812,000 (-36% from FY17)</td>
<td>$602,238,000 (-15% from FY17)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental Programs &amp; Management</td>
<td>$2,597,999,000</td>
<td>$1,717,484,000 (-34% from FY17)</td>
<td>$2,363,840,000 (-9% from FY17)</td>
<td>Not available at time of release</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund</td>
<td>$3,178,000</td>
<td>$0 (-100% from FY17)</td>
<td>$3,674,000 (+16% from FY17)</td>
<td>Not available at time of release</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office of Inspector General</td>
<td>$41,489,000</td>
<td>$37,475,000 (-10% from FY17)</td>
<td>$40,000,000 (-4% from FY17)</td>
<td>Not available at time of release</td>
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<td>Buildings and Facilities</td>
<td>$34,467,000</td>
<td>$39,553,000 (+15% from FY17)</td>
<td>$39,553,000 (+15% from FY17)</td>
<td>Not available at time of release</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hazardous Substance Superfund</td>
<td>$1,088,769,000</td>
<td>$762,063,000 (-30% from FY17)</td>
<td>$1,116,374,000 (+3% from FY17)</td>
<td>Not available at time of release</td>
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<td>Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program</td>
<td>$91,941,000</td>
<td>$47,429,000 (-48% from FY17)</td>
<td>$91,874,000 (-0% from FY17)</td>
<td>Not available at time of release</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inland Oil Spill Programs</td>
<td>$18,209,000</td>
<td>$15,717,000 (-14% from FY17)</td>
<td>$18,047,000 (-1% from FY17)</td>
<td>Not available at time of release</td>
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<td>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</td>
<td>$3,527,161,000</td>
<td>$2,933,467,000 (-17% from FY17)</td>
<td>$3,288,161,000 (-7% from FY17)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program</td>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000 (+100% from FY17)</td>
<td>$30,000,000 (+200% from FY17)</td>
<td>Not available at time of release</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)’s mission is to protect human health and the environment. Historically, people of color have been and continue to be unequally overburdened by environmental hazards and pollution. The proposed budget for the EPA will make it more difficult for communities of color and low income communities to achieve environmental equity. New York, of EPA Region 2, has a population of 19,745,289 with 30% non-white residents and 15% living in poverty. In New York, there are five grassroots organizations that participate in the Environmental Justice Leadership Forum (EJLF), and work to advance climate justice and policies that promote environmental justice. EJF members include Environmental Justice Action Group of New York, whose Congressional District 26 will receive a $2.4M decrease under Trump’s budget, Arbor Hill Environmental Justice, of Congressional District 21, receiving a $3.4M decrease, North Shore Waterfront Conservancy of Staten Island, Inc. of Congressional District 11 receiving a $6.9M decrease in budget, South Bronx United of Congressional District 15 receiving a $707.7K decrease, and WE ACT for Environmental Justice of Congressional District 13, whose impacts are unknown.

**What does New York have at stake?**

**ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**

- In 1992, the U.S. EPA’s Office of Environmental Equity was established and later changed to the Office of Environmental Justice to address the inequities in environmental health and decision making opportunities.
- The proposed budget by the Trump Administration would eliminate the Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ) from the U.S. EPA, meaning there will be no conscious coordination of environmental justice protection in all policies and activities. These efforts would likely be transferred to the Office of Policy. Under the House budget, the program would receive a 15% reduction at $5.728 million.
- The Office of Environmental Justice has developed EJSCREEN, a mapping tool that provides demographic and environmental measures, training and workshops on integrating environmental justice into the work of internal and external stakeholders, and created the framework that includes environmental justice concerns into science and policy research at the EPA.
- EJ 2020, which is EPA’s strategy for addressing environmental justice concerns until 2020, would likely be removed under the proposed budget by the Trump administration.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES**

- There are 788 hazardous waste sites in New York, which includes both Superfund and brownfield sites.
- While people of color make up only 37% of the U.S. population, 44% of people of color live within one mile and 46% live within three miles of Superfund sites. Residents surrounding Superfund sites are more likely to be low income people of color, which means they often have fewer resources to address the issues impacting their community.
- Communities of color and low income communities are more likely to receive EPA Brownfield grants due to historical factors such as “housing discrimination, residential segregation, and community disinvestment.” Census Block Groups receiving EPA Brownfield funding identified as 20% in poverty and 38% minority, compared to 12% in poverty and 31% people of color from Census Block Groups nationwide.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would decrease Superfund program funding by 43%. Under the House budget, it would receive a 2% increase.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would reduce Brownfield program funding by 37%, Brownfield Projects State Assistance Grants by 14%, and a Brownfield Categorical Grant funding decrease of 30%. Under the House budget, the Brownfield grant receives $10 million more in funding than 2017 levels.
**DIRTY FACTS: State of New York**

**AIR QUALITY**

- Low-income children of color and elderly people breathe in higher amounts of air pollution, causing respiratory issues, irritation, heart issues, and even premature death.
- New York has an environmental injustice score of 6.6, which is determined by taking the population-weighted average of nitrogen dioxide, a gas harmful to human health, between low income people of color and high income whites. Other states, such as North and South Dakota, have a score of -0.4 and -0.2, respectively. Larger positive differences indicate higher injustice.
- New York received an environmental inequality score of 0.13, out of the 1 to 0 range, which was determined by measuring how evenly nitrogen dioxide is concentrated across the United States. The higher the value, the higher the inequality.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would decrease funding for Science and Technology Clean Air Programs by 26%, Indoor Air and Radiation Programs by 44%, Air and Energy Research by 66%, Clean Air Environmental Programs by 47%, Indoor Air and Radiation Environmental Programs by 91%, and State and Local Air Quality Management Categorical grants by 30%. The House budget would cut Clean Air programs by 17% at $227.1 million.
- Targeted Airshed State grants, which help to reduce air pollution in the top five most polluted nonattainment areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter, will be eliminated under the proposed budget of the Trump administration. Under the House budget, Targeted Airshed Grants receive $10 million more in funding.

**WATER QUALITY**

- Low income communities and communities of color are less likely to have access to clean water.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would increase the Drinking Water Science and Technology Program by 4%. The proposed budget under the Trump administration would increase the Clean Water and Drinking Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for New York by .002%. Drinking Water.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would decrease funding of Safe and Sustainable Water Resources Research by 36%, the Wetlands program by 14%, Drinking Water Program under Environmental Programs and Management by 19%, Surface Water Protection by 83%, Public Water System Supervision by 30%, and Wetlands Program Development Categorical Grant by 30%.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would eliminate Water Quality Research and Support Grants, the National Estuary Program, Beach/Fish Programs, Marine Pollution Programs, Nonpoint Source Categorical Grant, and Beaches Protection Categorical Grant.
- The proposed House budget would keep drinking water and wastewater infrastructure at the same levels of 2017.
- The Chesapeake Bay and Lake Champlain programs will be eliminated from the Trump administration’s proposed budget. Under the House budget, the Chesapeake Bay program will be cut by 18% from 2017 levels and the Lake Champlain program will be restored to 2017 levels by reductions in the Science and Technology budget.
- The Great Lakes Restoration program will be eliminated under the Trump administration’s proposed budget. Mercury, dioxin and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are the most common contaminants found in the Great Lakes, which increases the risk of cancer and slows developmental growth. The St. Lawrence River, Eighteen Mile Creek, and Niagara River are remaining areas of concern in this region. Tribal communities are at the highest risk of exposure to contaminants. Under the House budget, The Great Lakes Restoration program will receive 2017 level funding.
LEAD

- Lead is a toxic metal that can cause cardiovascular problems in adults and behavioral and learning problems in children. Lead can be found in fossil fuels and products in the home.
- In 2015, 6,023 New York children age 6 or younger were found to be living with blood lead levels over 5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL), higher than what CDC recommends. (Note: Many states under-report and under-test)
- Children of color are more likely to be exposed to high levels of lead, particularly those living in inadequate housing built before 1946.
- The proposed budget by the Trump administration would eliminate the Categorical Grant for Lead, Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program, and Lead Infrastructure State, making it harder to address health disparities.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would increase funding for the Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction by 11%.

TRIBAL GRANTS

- Tribes receive complimentary funding from EPA to aid in implementation of priorities in environmental and public health.
- Tribal grants are combined with state grants in Fiscal Year 2018 budget proposals, which make it difficult to distinguish how much funding is at risk for tribal communities. Targeted airshed and tribal grants will be eliminated under the proposed budget of the Trump administration. Under the House budget, Targeted Airshed Grants receive $10 million more in funding.
- Lead infrastructure assistance grants and Brownfield projects will be removed under the proposed budget of the Trump administration.
- Tribal resources for the clean water revolving fund and drinking water revolving fund stay at their 2017 levels.
DIRTY FACTS: State of Ohio

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)’s mission is to protect human health and the environment. Historically, people of color have been and continue to be unequally overburdened by environmental hazards and pollution. The proposed budget for the EPA will make it more difficult for communities of color and low income communities to achieve environmental equity. Ohio, of EPA Region 5, has a population of 11,614,373 with 18% non-white residents and 15% living in poverty.

What does Ohio have at stake?

**ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**

- In 1992, the U.S. EPA’s Office of Environmental Equity was established and later changed to the Office of Environmental Justice to address the inequities in environmental health and decision making opportunities.
- The proposed budget by the Trump Administration would eliminate the Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ) from the U.S. EPA, meaning there will be no conscious coordination of environmental justice protection in all policies and activities. These efforts would likely be transferred to the Office of Policy. Under the House budget, the program would receive a 15% reduction at $5.728 million.
- The Office of Environmental Justice has developed EJSCREEN, a mapping tool that provides demographic and environmental measures, training and workshops on integrating environmental justice into the work of internal and external stakeholders, and created the framework that includes environmental justice concerns into science and policy research at the EPA.
- EJ 2020, which is EPA’s strategy for addressing environmental justice concerns until 2020, would likely be removed under the proposed budget by the Trump administration.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES**

- There are 1,045 hazardous waste sites in Ohio, which includes both Superfund and brownfield sites.
- While people of color make up only 37% of the U.S. population, 43% of people of color live within one mile and 45% live within three miles of Superfund sites. Residents surrounding Superfund sites are more likely to be low income people of color, which means they often have fewer resources to address the issues impacting their community.
- Communities of color and low income communities are more likely to receive EPA Brownfield grants due to historical factors such as “housing discrimination, residential segregation, and community disinvestment.” Census Block Groups receiving EPA Brownfield funding identified as 20% in poverty and 38% people of color, compared to 12% in poverty and 31% people of color from Census Block Groups nationwide.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would decrease Superfund program funding by 43%. Under the House budget, it would receive a 2% increase.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would reduce Brownfield program funding by 37%, Brownfield Projects State Assistance Grants by 14%, and a Brownfield Categorical Grant funding decrease of 30%. Under the House budget, the Brownfield grant receives $10 million more in funding than 2017 levels.
Low-income children of color and elderly people breathe in higher amounts of air pollution, causing respiratory issues, irritation, heart issues, and even death.

Ohio has an environmental injustice score of 4.2, which is determined by taking the population-weighted average of nitrogen dioxide, a gas harmful to human health, between low income people of color and high income whites. Other states, such as North and South Dakota, have a score of -0.4 and -0.2, respectively. Larger positive differences indicate higher injustice.

Ohio received an environmental inequality score of 0.04, out of the 1 to 0 range, which was determined by measuring how evenly nitrogen dioxide is concentrated across the United States. The higher the value, the higher the inequality.

The proposed budget under the Trump administration would decrease funding for Science and Technology Clean Air Programs by 26%, Indoor Air and Radiation Programs by 44%, Air and Energy Research by 67%, Clean Air Environmental Programs by 47%, Indoor Air and Radiation Environmental Programs by 92%, and State and Local Air Quality Management Categorical grants by 30%. The House budget would cut Clean Air programs by 17% at $227.1 million.

Targeted Airshed State grants, which help to reduce air pollution in the top five most polluted nonattainment areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter, will be eliminated under the proposed budget of the Trump administration. Under the House budget, Targeted Airshed Grants receive $10 million more in funding.

Low income communities and communities of color are less likely to have access to clean water.

The proposed budget under the Trump administration would increase the Drinking Water Science and Technology Program by 4%. The proposed budget under the Trump administration would increase the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for Ohio by .002%.

The proposed budget under the Trump administration would decrease funding of Safe and Sustainable Water Resources Research by 36%, the Wetlands program by 14%, Drinking Water Program under Environmental Programs and Management by 19%, Surface Water Protection by 83%, Public Water System Supervision by 30%, and Wetlands Program Development Categorical Grant by 30%.

The proposed budget under the House would keep drinking water and wastewater infrastructure at the same levels as those in 2017.

The proposed budget under the Trump administration would eliminate Water Quality Research and Support Grants, the National Estuary Program, Beach/Fish Programs, Marine Pollution Programs, Nonpoint Source Categorical Grant, and Beaches Protection Categorical Grant.

The Great Lakes Restoration program will be eliminated under the Trump administration’s proposed budget. Mercury, dioxin and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are the most common contaminants found in the Great Lakes, which increases the risk of cancer and slowing developmental growth. Black River, Cuyahoga River, and the Maumee River are remaining areas of concern in Ohio. Tribal communities are at the highest risk of contaminant exposure. There are also harmful algal blooms that affect drinking water, human health, and beach access from the Maumee River Watershed. Under the House budget, the Great Lakes Restoration program will receive 2017 level funding.
LEAD

- Lead is a toxic metal that can cause cardiovascular problems in adults and behavioral and learning problems in children. Lead can be found in fossil fuels and products in the home.
- In 2015, 7,615 Ohio children age 6 or younger were found to be living with blood lead levels over 5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL), higher than what CDC recommends. (Note: Many states under-report and under-test)
- Children of color are more likely to be exposed to high levels of lead, particularly those living in inadequate housing built before 1946.
- The proposed budget by the Trump Administration would eliminate the Categorical Grant for Lead, Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program, and Lead Infrastructure State Assistance Grants, making it harder to address health disparities.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would increase funding for the Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction by 11%.

TRIBAL GRANTS

- Tribes receive complimentary funding from EPA to aid in implementation of priorities in environmental and public health.
- Tribal grants are combined with state grants in Fiscal Year 2018 budget proposals, which make it difficult to distinguish how much funding is at risk for tribal communities. Targeted airshed and tribal grants will be eliminated under the proposed budget of the Trump administration. Under the House budget, Targeted Airshed Grants receive $10 million more in funding.
- Lead infrastructure assistance grants and Brownfield projects will be removed under the proposed budget of the Trump administration.
- Tribal resources for the clean water revolving fund and drinking water revolving fund stay at their 2017 levels.
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)’s mission is to protect human health and the environment. Historically, people of color have been and continue to be unequally overburdened by environmental hazards and pollution. The proposed budget for the EPA will make it more difficult for communities of color and low income communities to achieve environmental equity. Michigan, in EPA Region 5, has a population of 9,928,300, with 20% non-white residents and 15% living in poverty. In Michigan, there are three member organizations that participate in the Environmental Justice Leadership Forum (EJLF) to work on advancing climate justice and policies that promote environmental justice. This includes The Green Door Initiative, East Michigan Environmental Action Council (EMEAC) and Detroiters Working for Environmental Justice (DWEJ). All three of these organizations are located in Congressional Districts 13 and 14, which will receive a $1.6k and 1.9M decrease respectively, under the Trump administration's budget.

What does Michigan have at stake?

**ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**

- In 1992, the U.S. EPA’s Office of Environmental Equity was established and later changed to the Office of Environmental Justice to address the inequities in environmental health and decision making opportunities.

- The proposed budget by the Trump Administration would eliminate the Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ) from the U.S. EPA, meaning there will be no conscious coordination of environmental justice protection in all policies and activities. These efforts would likely be transferred to the Office of Policy. Under the House budget, the program would receive a 15% reduction at $5.728 million.

- The Office of Environmental Justice has developed EJSCREEN, a mapping tool that provides demographic and environmental measures, training and workshops on integrating environmental justice into the work of internal and external stakeholders, and created the framework that includes environmental justice concerns into science and policy research at the EPA.

- EJ 2020, which is EPA’s strategy for addressing environmental justice concerns until 2020, would likely be removed under the proposed budget by the Trump administration.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES**

- There are 2,619 hazardous waste sites in Michigan, which includes both Superfund and brownfield sites.

- While people of color make up only 37% of the U.S. population, 44% of people of color live within one mile and 46% live within three miles of Superfund sites. Residents surrounding Superfund sites are more likely to be low income people of color, which means they often have fewer resources to address the issues impacting their community.

- Communities of color and low income communities are more likely to receive EPA Brownfield grants due to historical factors such as “housing discrimination, residential segregation, and community disinvestment.” Census Block Groups receiving EPA Brownfield funding identified as 20% in poverty and 38% people of color, compared to 12% in poverty and 31% people of color from Census Block Groups nationwide.

- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would decrease Superfund program funding by 43%. Under the House budget, it would receive a 2% increase.

- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would reduce Brownfield program funding by 37%, Brownfield Projects State Assistance Grants by 14%, and a Brownfield Categorical Grant funding decrease of 30. Under the House budget, the Brownfield grant receives $10 million more in funding than 2017 levels.
Low-income children of color and elderly people breathe in higher amounts of air pollution, causing respiratory issues, irritation, heart issues, and even death.

Michigan has an environmental injustice score of 5.4, which is determined by taking the population-weighted average of nitrogen dioxide, a gas harmful to human health, between low income people of color and high income whites. Other states, such as North and South Dakota, have a score of -0.4 and -0.2, respectively. Larger positive differences indicate higher injustice.

Michigan received an environmental inequality score of 0.12, out of the 1 to 0 range, which was determined by measuring how evenly nitrogen dioxide is concentrated across the United States. The higher the value, the higher the inequality.

The proposed budget under the Trump administration would decrease funding for Science and Technology Clean Air Programs by 26%, Indoor Air and Radiation Programs by 44%, Air and Energy Research by 67%, Clean Air Environmental Programs by 47%, Indoor Air and Radiation Environmental Programs by 92%, and State and Local Air Quality Management Categorical grants by 30%. The House budget would cut Clean Air programs by 17% at $227.1 million.

Targeted Airshed State grants, which help to reduce air pollution in the top five most polluted nonattainment areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter, will be eliminated under the proposed budget of the Trump administration. Under the House budget, Targeted Airshed Grants receive $10 million more in funding.

Low income communities and communities of color are less likely to have access to clean water.

The proposed budget under the Trump administration would increase the Drinking Water Science and Technology Program by 4%. The proposed budget under the Trump administration would increase the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for Michigan by .002%.

The proposed budget under the Trump administration would decrease funding of Safe and Sustainable Water Resources Research by 36%, the Wetlands program by 14%, Drinking Water Program under Environmental Programs and Management by 19%, Surface Water Protection by 83%, Public Water System Supervision by 30%, and Wetlands Program Development Categorical Grant by 30%.

The proposed budget under the House would keep drinking water and wastewater infrastructure at the same levels as those in 2017.

The proposed budget under the Trump administration would eliminate Water Quality Research and Support Grants, the National Estuary Program, Beach/Fish Programs, Marine Pollution Programs, Nonpoint Source Categorical Grant, and Beaches Protection Categorical Grant.

The Great Lakes Restoration Program will be eliminated under the Trump administration’s proposed budget. Mercury, dioxin and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are the most common contaminants found in the Great Lakes, which increases the risk of cancer and slowing developmental growth. Saginaw River and Bay, Kalamazoo River, Detroit River, and Rouge River are remaining areas of concern. Tribal communities are at the highest risk of contaminant exposure. In Michigan, there are also harmful algal blooms that affect drinking water, human health, and beach access from the Saginaw River Watershed. Under the House budget, the Great Lakes Restoration program will receive 2017 level funding.
LEAD

- Lead is a toxic metal that can cause cardiovascular problems in adults and behavioral and learning problems in children. Lead can be found in fossil fuels and products in the home.
- In 2015, 4,623 Michigan children age 6 or younger were found to be living with blood lead levels over 5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL), higher than what CDC recommends. (Note: Many states under-report and under-test)
- Children of color are more likely to be exposed to high levels of lead, particularly those living in inadequate housing built before 1946.
- The proposed budget by the Trump Administration would eliminate the Categorical Grant for Lead, Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program, and Lead Infrastructure State Grants, making it harder to address health disparities.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would increase funding for the Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction by 11%.

TRIBAL GRANTS

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What does Minnesota have at stake?

**ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**

- In 1992, the U.S. EPA’s Office of Environmental Equity was established and later changed to the Office of Environmental Justice to address the inequities in environmental health and decision making opportunities.
- The proposed budget by the Trump Administration would eliminate the Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ) from the U.S. EPA, meaning there will be no conscious coordination of environmental justice protection in all policies and activities. These efforts would likely be transferred to the Office of Policy. Under the House budget, the program would receive a 15% reduction at $5.728 million.
- The Office of Environmental Justice has developed EJSCREEN, a mapping tool that provides demographic and environmental measures, training and workshops on integrating environmental justice into the work of internal and external stakeholders, and created the framework that includes environmental justice concerns into science and policy research at the EPA.
- EJ 2020, which is EPA’s strategy for addressing environmental justice concerns until 2020, would likely be removed under the proposed budget by the Trump administration.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES**

- There are 751 hazardous waste sites in Minnesota, which includes both Superfund and brownfield sites.
- While people of color make up only 37% of the U.S. population, 44% of people of color live within one mile and 46% live within three miles of Superfund sites. Residents surrounding Superfund sites are more likely to be low income people of color, which means they often have fewer resources to address the issues impacting their community.
- Communities of color and low income communities are more likely to receive EPA Brownfield grants due to historical factors such as “housing discrimination, residential segregation, and community disinvestment.” Census Block Groups receiving EPA Brownfield funding identified as 20% in poverty and 38% people of color, compared to 12% in poverty and 31% people of color from Census Block Groups nationwide.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would decrease Superfund program funding by 43%. Under the House budget, it would receive a 2% increase.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would reduce Brownfield program funding by 37%, Brownfield Projects State Assistance Grants by 14%, and a Brownfield Categorical Grant funding decrease of 30%. Under the House budget, the Brownfield grant receives $10 million more in funding than 2017 levels.
DIRTY FACTS: State of Minnesota

AIR QUALITY

- Low-income children of color and elderly people breathe in higher amounts of air pollution, causing respiratory issues, irritation, heart issues, and even death.
- Minnesota has an environmental injustice score of 3.6, which is determined by taking the population-weighted average of nitrogen dioxide, a gas harmful to human health, between low income people of color and high income whites. Other states, such as North and South Dakota, have a score of -0.4 and -0.2, respectively. Larger positive differences indicate higher injustice.
- Minnesota received an environmental inequality score of 0.09, out of the 1 to 0 range, which was determined by measuring how evenly nitrogen dioxide is concentrated across the United States. The higher the value, the higher the inequality.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would decrease funding for Science and Technology Clean Air Programs by 26%, Indoor Air and Radiation Programs by 44%, Air and Energy Research by 67%, Clean Air Environmental Programs by 47%, Indoor Air and Radiation Environmental Programs by 92%, and State and Local Air Quality Management Categorical grants by 30%. The House budget would cut Clean Air programs by 17% at $227.1 million.
- Targeted Airshed State grants, which help reduce air pollution in the top five most polluted nonattainment areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter, will be eliminated under the proposed budget of the Trump administration. Under the House budget, Targeted Airshed Grants receive $10 million more in funding.

WATER QUALITY

- Low income communities and communities of color are less likely to have access to clean water.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would increase the Drinking Water Science and Technology Program by 4%. The proposed budget under the Trump administration would increase the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for Minnesota by .002%.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would decrease funding of Safe and Sustainable Water Resources Research by 36%, the Wetlands program by 14%, Drinking Water Program under Environmental Programs and Management by 19%, Surface Water Protection by 83%, Public Water System Supervision by 30%, and Wetlands Program Development Categorical Grant by 30%.
- The proposed budget under the House would keep drinking water and wastewater infrastructure at the same levels as those in 2017.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would eliminate Water Quality Research and Support Grants, the National Estuary Program, Beach/Fish Programs, Marine Pollution Programs, Nonpoint Source Categorical Grant, and Beaches Protection Categorical Grant.
- Great Lakes Restoration Program will be eliminated under the Trump administration’s proposed budget. Mercury, dioxin and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are the most common contaminants found in the Great Lakes, which increases the risk of cancer and slowing developmental growth. The St. Louis River is a remaining area of concern. Tribal communities are at the highest risk of contaminant exposure. Under the House budget, the Great Lakes Restoration program will receive 2017 level funding.
**DIRTY FACTS:** State of Minnesota

### LEAD

- Lead is a **toxic metal** that can cause cardiovascular problems in adults and behavioral and learning problems in children. Lead can be found in fossil fuels and products in the home.
- In 2015, 1,671 Minnesota children age 6 or younger were found to be living with blood lead levels over 5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL), higher than what CDC recommends. (Note: Many states under-report and under-test)
- Children of color are more likely to be **exposed** to high levels of lead, particularly those living in inadequate housing built before 1946.
- The proposed budget by the Trump Administration would **eliminate** the Categorical Grant for Lead, Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program, and Lead Infrastructure State Grants, making it harder to address health disparities.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would **increase** funding for the Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction by 11%.

### TRIBAL GRANTS

- Tribes receive complimentary funding from EPA to aid in implementation of priorities in environmental and public health.
- Tribal grants are combined with state grants in Fiscal Year 2018 budget proposals, which make it difficult to distinguish how much funding is at risk for tribal communities. Targeted airshed and tribal grants will be **eliminated** under the proposed budget of the Trump administration. Under the House budget, Targeted Airshed Grants receive $10 million **more** in funding.
- Lead infrastructure assistance grants and Brownfield projects will be **removed** under the proposed budget of the Trump administration.
- Tribal resources for the clean water revolving fund and drinking water revolving fund stay at their 2017 **levels**.
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)’s mission is to protect human health and the environment. Historically, people of color have been and continue to be unequally overburdened by environmental hazards and pollution. The proposed budget for the EPA will make it more difficult for communities of color and low income communities to achieve environmental equity. New Mexico, of EPA Region 6, has a population of 2,081,015 with 17% non-white residents and 20% living in poverty. In New Mexico, there is one member organization that participates in the Environmental Justice Leadership Forum (EJLF) to work on advancing climate justice and policies that promote environmental justice. Los Jardines Institute, of Congressional District 1 will receive a $5.4 decrease under Trump’s budget.

What does New Mexico have at stake?

**Environmental Justice**

- In 1992, the U.S. EPA’s Office of Environmental Equity was established and later changed to the Office of Environmental Justice to address the inequities in environmental health and decision making opportunities.
- The proposed budget by the Trump Administration would eliminate the Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ) from the U.S. EPA, meaning there will be no conscious coordination of environmental justice protection in all policies and activities. These efforts would likely be transferred to the Office of Policy. Under the House budget, the program would receive a 15% reduction at $5.728 million.
- The Office of Environmental Justice has developed EJSCREEN, a mapping tool that provides demographic and environmental measures, training and workshops on integrating environmental justice into the work of internal and external stakeholders, and created the framework that includes environmental justice concerns into science and policy research at the EPA.
- EJ 2020, which is EPA’s strategy for addressing environmental justice concerns until 2020, would likely be removed under the proposed budget by the Trump administration.

**Hazardous Waste Sites**

- There are 146 hazardous waste sites in New Mexico, which includes both Superfund and brownfield sites.
- While people of color make up only 37% of the U.S. population, 44% of people of color live within one mile and 46% live within three miles of Superfund sites. Residents surrounding Superfund sites are more likely to be low income people of color, which means they often have fewer resources to address the issues impacting their community.
- Communities of color and low income communities are more likely to receive EPA Brownfield grants due to historical factors such as “housing discrimination, residential segregation, and community disinvestment.” Census Block Groups receiving EPA Brownfield funding identified as 20% in poverty and 38% people of color, compared to 12% in poverty and 31% people of color from Census Block Groups nationwide.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would decrease Superfund program funding by 43%. Under the House budget, it would receive a 2% increase.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would reduce Brownfield program funding by 37%, Brownfield Projects State Assistance Grants by 14%, and a Brownfield Categorical Grant funding decrease of 30%. Under the House budget, the Brownfield grant receives $10 million more in funding than 2017 levels.
Low-income children of color and elderly people breathe in higher amounts of air pollution, causing respiratory issues, irritation, heart issues, and even death.

New Mexico has an environmental injustice score of -0.6, which is determined by taking the population-weighted average of nitrogen dioxide, a gas harmful to human health, between low income people of color and high income whites. Other states, such as North and South Dakota, have a score of -0.4 and -0.2, respectively. Larger positive differences indicate higher injustice.

New Mexico received an environmental inequality score of 0.02, out of the 1 to 0 range, which was determined by measuring how evenly nitrogen dioxide is concentrated across the United States. The higher the value, the higher the inequality.

The proposed budget under the Trump administration would decrease funding for Science and Technology Clean Air Programs by 26%, Indoor Air and Radiation Programs by 44%, Air and Energy Research by 67%, Clean Air Environmental Programs by 47%, Indoor Air and Radiation Environmental Programs by 92%, and State and Local Air Quality Management Categorical grants by 30%. The House budget would cut Clean Air programs by 17% at $227.1 million.

Targeted Airshed State grants, which help to reduce air pollution in the top five most polluted nonattainment areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter, will be eliminated under the proposed budget of the Trump administration. Under the House budget, Targeted Airshed Grants receive $10 million more in funding.

Low income communities and communities of color are less likely to have access to clean water.

The proposed budget under the Trump administration would increase the Drinking Water Science and Technology Program by 4%. The proposed budget under the Trump administration would increase the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for New Mexico by .002%.

The proposed budget under the Trump administration would decrease funding of Safe and Sustainable Water Resources Research by 36%, the Wetlands program by 14%, Drinking Water Program under Environmental Programs and Management by 19%, Surface Water Protection by 83%, Public Water System Supervision by 30%, and Wetlands Program Development Categorical Grant by 30%.

The proposed budget under the House would keep drinking water and wastewater infrastructure at the same levels of 2017.

The proposed budget under the Trump administration would eliminate Water Quality Research and Support Grants, the National Estuary Program, Beach/Fish Programs, Marine Pollution Programs, Nonpoint Source Categorical Grant, and Beaches Protection Categorical Grant.
**LEAD**

- Lead is a toxic metal that can cause cardiovascular problems in adults and behavioral and learning problems in children. Lead can be found in fossil fuels and products in the home.
- In 2015, 25 New Mexico children age 6 or younger were found to be living with blood lead levels over or equal to 10 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL), higher than what CDC recommends. (Note: Many states under-report and under-test)
- Children of color are more likely to be exposed to high levels of lead, particularly those living in inadequate housing built before 1946.
- The proposed budget by the Trump Administration would eliminate the Categorical Grant for Lead, Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program, and Lead Infrastructure State Grants, making it harder to address health disparities.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would increase funding for the Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction by 11%.

**TRIBAL GRANTS**

- Tribes receive complimentary funding from EPA to aid in implementation of priorities in environmental and public health.
- Tribal grants are combined with state grants in Fiscal Year 2018 budget proposals, which make it difficult to distinguish how much funding is at risk for tribal communities. Targeted airshed and tribal grants will be eliminated under the proposed budget of the Trump administration. Under the House budget, Targeted Airshed Grants receive $10 million more in funding.
- Lead infrastructure assistance grants and Brownfield projects will be removed under the proposed budget of the Trump administration.
- Tribal resources for the clean water revolving fund and drinking water revolving fund stay at their 2017 levels.
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)’s mission is to protect human health and the environment. Historically, people of color have been and continue to be unequally overburdened by environmental hazards and pollution. The proposed budget for the EPA will make it more difficult for communities of color and low income communities to achieve environmental equity. Pennsylvania, of EPA Region 3, has a population of 12,784,227 with 18% non-white residents and 13% living in poverty. In Pennsylvania, there is one member organization that participates in the Environmental Justice Leadership Forum (EJLF) to work on advancing climate justice and policies that promote environmental justice. Energy Justice Network is located in Congressional District 1, which will receive a $1.3M decrease under Trump’s budget.

What does Pennsylvania have at stake?

**ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**

- In 1992, the U.S. EPA’s Office of Environmental Equity was established and later changed to the Office of Environmental Justice to address the inequities in environmental health and decision making opportunities.
- The proposed budget by the Trump Administration would eliminate the Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ) from the U.S. EPA, meaning there will be no conscious coordination of environmental justice protection in all policies and activities. These efforts would likely be transferred to the Office of Policy. Under the House budget, the program would receive a 15% reduction at $5.728 million.
- The Office of Environmental Justice has developed EJSCREEN, a mapping tool that provides demographic and environmental measures, training and workshops on integrating environmental justice into the work of internal and external stakeholders, and created the framework that includes environmental justice concerns into science and policy research at the EPA.
- EJ 2020, which is EPA’s strategy for addressing environmental justice concerns until 2020, would likely be removed under the proposed budget by the Trump administration.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES**

- There are 1,033 hazardous waste sites in Pennsylvania, which includes both Superfund and brownfield sites.
- While people of color make up only 37% of the U.S. population, 44% of people of color live within one mile and 46% live within three miles of Superfund sites. Residents surrounding Superfund sites are more likely to be low income people of color, which means they often have fewer resources to address the issues impacting their community.
- Communities of color and low income communities are more likely to receive EPA Brownfield grants due to historical factors such as “housing discrimination, residential segregation, and community disinvestment.” Census Block Groups receiving EPA Brownfield funding identified as 20% in poverty and 38% people of color, compared to 12% in poverty and 31% people of color from Census Block Groups nationwide.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would decrease Superfund program funding by 43%. Under the House budget, it would receive a 2% increase.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would reduce Brownfield program funding by 37%, Brownfield Projects State Assistance Grants by 14%, and a Brownfield Categorical Grant funding decrease of 30%. Under the House budget, the Brownfield grant receives $10 million more in funding than 2017 levels.
**DIRTY FACTS: State of Pennsylvania**

### AIR QUALITY

- Low-income children of color and elderly people breathe in higher amounts of **air pollution**, causing respiratory issues, irritation, heart issues, and even death.
- Pennsylvania has an environmental injustice **score** of 7.2, which is determined by taking the population-weighted average of **nitrogen dioxide**, a gas harmful to human health, between low income people of color and high income whites. Other states, such as North and South Dakota, have a score of -0.4 and -0.2, respectively. Larger positive differences indicate higher injustice.
- Pennsylvania received an environmental inequality **score** of 0.06, out of the 1 to 0 range, which was determined by measuring how evenly nitrogen Dioxide is concentrated across the United States. The higher the value, the higher the inequality.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would **decrease** funding for Science and Technology Clean Air Programs by 26%, Indoor Air and Radiation Programs by 44%, Air and Energy Research by 67%, Clean Air Environmental Programs by 47%, Indoor Air and Radiation Environmental Programs by 92%, and State and Local Air Quality Management Categorical grants by 30%. The House budget would **cut** Clean Air programs by 17% at $227.1 million.
- Targeted Airshed State grants, which help to reduce air pollution in the top five most polluted nonattainment areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter, will be **eliminated** under the proposed budget of the Trump administration. Under the House budget, Targeted Airshed Grants receive $10 million **more** in funding.

### WATER QUALITY

- Low income communities and communities of color are less likely to have **access** to clean water.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would **increase** the Drinking Water Science and Technology Program by 4%. The proposed budget under the Trump administration would increase the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for Pennsylvania by .002%.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would **decrease** funding of Safe and Sustainable Water Resources Research by 36%, the Wetlands program by 14%, Drinking Water Program under Environmental Programs and Management by 19%, Surface Water Protection by 83%, Public Water System Supervision by 30%, and Wetlands Program Development Categorical Grant by 30%.
- The proposed budget under the House would keep drinking water and wastewater infrastructure at the same **levels** as those in 2017.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would **eliminate** Water Quality Research and Support Grants, the National Estuary Program, Beach/Fish Programs, Marine Pollution Programs, Nonpoint Source Categorical Grant, and Beaches Protection Categorical Grant.
- Great Lakes Restoration Program would be **eliminated** under the Trump administration’s proposed budget. Mercury, dioxin and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are the most common contaminants found in the Great Lakes, which increases the risk of cancer and slowing developmental growth. Tribal communities are at the highest risk of contaminant exposure. Presque Isle Bay was remediated, restored and delisted through this **initiative**. Under the House budget, the Great Lakes Restoration program will **receive** 2017 level funding.
- The Chesapeake Bay program would be **eliminated** under the Trump administration’s proposed budget. Under the House budget, the Chesapeake Bay program is cut by 18% from 2017.
LEAD

- Lead is a toxic metal that can cause cardiovascular problems in adults and behavioral and learning problems in children. Lead can be found in fossil fuels and products in the home.
- In 2015, 1,766 Pennsylvania children age 6 or younger were found to be living with blood lead levels over 5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL), higher than what CDC recommends. (Note: Many states under-report and under-test)
- Children of color are more likely to be exposed to high levels of lead, particularly those living in inadequate housing built before 1946.
- The proposed budget by the Trump Administration would eliminate the Categorical Grant for Lead, Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program, and Lead Infrastructure State Grants, making it harder to address health disparities.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would increase funding for the Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction by 11%.

TRIBAL GRANTS

- Tribes receive complimentary funding from EPA to aid in implementation of priorities in environmental and public health.
- Tribal grants are combined with state grants in Fiscal Year 2018 budget proposals, which make it difficult to distinguish how much funding is at risk for tribal communities. Targeted airshed and tribal grants will be eliminated under the proposed budget of the Trump administration. Under the House budget, Targeted Airshed Grants receive $10 million more in funding.
- Lead infrastructure assistance grants and Brownfield projects will be removed under the proposed budget of the Trump administration.
- Tribal resources for the clean water revolving fund and drinking water revolving fund stay at their 2017 levels.
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)’s mission is to protect human health and the environment. Historically, people of color have been and continue to be unequally overburdened by environmental hazards and pollution. The proposed budget for the EPA will make it more difficult for communities of color and low income communities to achieve environmental equity. Tennessee, EPA Region 4, has a population of 6,651,194 with 21% non-white residents and 16% living in poverty.

What does Tennessee have at stake?

**ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**
- In 1992, the U.S. EPA’s Office of Environmental Equity was established and later changed to the Office of Environmental Justice to address the inequities in environmental health and decision making opportunities.
- The proposed budget by the Trump Administration would eliminate the Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ) from the U.S. EPA, meaning there will be no conscious coordination of environmental justice protection in all policies and activities. These efforts would likely be transferred to the Office of Policy. Under the House budget, the program would receive a 15% reduction at $5.728 million.
- The Office of Environmental Justice has developed EJSCREEN, a mapping tool that provides demographic and environmental measures, training and workshops on integrating environmental justice into the work of internal and external stakeholders, and created the framework that includes environmental justice concerns into science and policy research at the EPA.
- EJ 2020, which is EPA’s strategy for addressing environmental justice concerns until 2020, would likely be removed under the proposed budget by the Trump administration.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES**
- There are 220 hazardous waste sites in Tennessee, which includes both Superfund and brownfield sites.
- While people of color make up only 37% of the U.S. population, 44% of people of color live within one mile and 46% live within three miles of Superfund sites. Residents surrounding Superfund sites are more likely to be low income people of color, which means they often have fewer resources to address the issues impacting their community.
- Communities of color and low income communities are more likely to receive EPA Brownfield grants due to historical factors such as “housing discrimination, residential segregation, and community disinvestment.” Census Block Groups receiving EPA Brownfield funding identified as 20% in poverty and 38% people of color, compared to 12% in poverty and 31% people of color from Census Block Groups nationwide.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would decrease Superfund program funding by 43%. Under the House budget, it would receive a 2% increase.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would reduce Brownfield program funding by 37%, Brownfield Projects State Assistance Grants by 14%, and a Brownfield Categorical Grant funding decrease of 30%. Under the House budget, the Brownfield grant receives $10 million more in funding than 2017 levels.
DIRTY FACTS: State of Tennessee

AIR QUALITY

- Low-income children of color and elderly people breathe in higher amounts of air pollution, causing respiratory issues, irritation, heart issues, and even death.
- Tennessee has an environmental injustice score of 3.1, which is determined by taking the population-weighted average of nitrogen dioxide, a gas harmful to human health, between low income people of color and high income whites. Other states, such as North and South Dakota, have a score of -0.4 and -0.2, respectively. Larger positive differences indicate higher injustice.
- Tennessee received an environmental inequality score of 0.08, out of the 1 to 0 range, which was determined by measuring how evenly nitrogen dioxide is concentrated across the United States. The higher the value, the higher the inequality.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would decrease funding for Science and Technology Clean Air Programs by 26%, Indoor Air and Radiation Programs by 44%, Air and Energy Research by 67%, Clean Air Environmental Programs by 47%, Indoor Air and Radiation Environmental Programs by 92%, and State and Local Air Quality Management Categorical grants by 30%. The House budget would cut Clean Air programs by 17% at $227.1 million.
- Targeted Airshed State grants, which help to reduce air pollution in the top five most polluted nonattainment areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter, will be eliminated under the proposed budget of the Trump administration. Under the House budget, Targeted Airshed Grants receive $10 million more in funding.

WATER QUALITY

- Low income communities and communities of color are less likely to have access to clean water.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would increase the Drinking Water Science and Technology Program by 4%. The proposed budget under the Trump administration would increase the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for Tennessee by .002%.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would decrease funding of Safe and Sustainable Water Resources Research by 36%, the Wetlands program by 14%, Drinking Water Program under Environmental Programs and Management by 19%, Surface Water Protection by 83%, Public Water System Supervision by 30%, and Wetlands Program Development Categorical Grant by 30%.
- The proposed budget under the House would keep drinking water and wastewater infrastructure at the same levels of 2017.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would eliminate Water Quality Research and Support Grants, the National Estuary Program, Beach/Fish Programs, Marine Pollution Programs, Nonpoint Source Categorical Grant, and Beaches Protection Categorical Grant.
LEAD

- Lead is a toxic metal that can cause cardiovascular problems in adults and behavioral and learning problems in children. Lead can be found in fossil fuels and products in the home.
- In 2015, 1,220 Tennessee children age 6 or younger were found to be living with blood lead levels over 5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL), higher than what CDC recommends. (Note: Many states under-report and under-test)
- Children of color are more likely to be exposed to high levels of lead, particularly those living in inadequate housing built before 1946.
- The proposed budget by the Trump Administration would eliminate the Categorical Grant for Lead, Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program, and Lead Infrastructure State Grants, making it harder to address health disparities.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would increase funding for the Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction by 11%.

TRIBAL GRANTS

- Tribes receive complimentary funding from EPA to aid in implementation of priorities in environmental and public health.
- Tribal grants are combined with state grants in Fiscal Year 2018 budget proposals, which make it difficult to distinguish how much funding is at risk for tribal communities. Targeted airshed and tribal grants will be eliminated under the proposed budget of the Trump administration. Under the House budget, Targeted Airshed Grants receive $10 million more in funding.
- Lead infrastructure assistance grants and Brownfield projects will be removed under the proposed budget of the Trump administration.
- Tribal resources for the clean water revolving fund and drinking water revolving fund stay at their 2017 levels.
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)’s mission is to protect human health and the environment. Historically, people of color have been and continue to be unequally overburdened by environmental hazards and pollution. The proposed budget for the EPA will make it more difficult for communities of color and low income communities to achieve environmental equity. Alaska, of EPA Region 10, has a population of 741,894 with 34% non-white residents and 10% living in poverty. In Alaska, there are two member organizations that participate in the Environmental Justice Leadership Forum (EJLF) to work on advancing climate justice and policies that promote environmental justice. Alaska Community Action on Toxics and Arctic Village will have their At Large Congressional District received a $64.3M decrease under Trump’s budget.

What does Alaska have at stake?

**ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**
- In 1992, the U.S. EPA’s Office of Environmental Equity was established and later changed to the Office of Environmental Justice to address the inequities in environmental health and decision making opportunities.
- The proposed budget by the Trump Administration would eliminate the Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ) from the U.S. EPA, meaning there will be no conscious coordination of environmental justice protection in all policies and activities. These efforts would likely be transferred to the Office of Policy. Under the House budget, the program would receive a 15% reduction at $5.728 million.
- The Office of Environmental Justice has developed EJSCREEN, a mapping tool that provides demographic and environmental measures, training and workshops on integrating environmental justice into the work of internal and external stakeholders, and created the framework that includes environmental justice concerns into science and policy research at the EPA.
- EJ 2020, which is EPA’s strategy for addressing environmental justice concerns until 2020, would likely be removed under the proposed budget by the Trump administration.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES**
- There are 146 hazardous waste sites in Alaska, which includes both Superfund and brownfield sites.
- While people of color make up only 37% of the U.S. population, 44% of people of color live within one mile and 46% live within three miles of Superfund sites. Residents surrounding Superfund sites are more likely to be low income people of color, which means they often have fewer resources to address the issues impacting their community.
- Communities of color and low income communities are more likely to receive EPA Brownfield grants due to historical factors such as “housing discrimination, residential segregation, and community disinvestment.” Census Block Groups receiving EPA Brownfield funding identified as 20% in poverty and 38% people of color, compared to 12% in poverty and 31% people of color from Census Block Groups nationwide.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would decrease Superfund program funding by 43%. Under the House budget, it would receive a 2% increase.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would reduce Brownfield program funding by 37%, Brownfield Projects State Assistance Grants by 14%, and a Brownfield Categorical Grant funding decrease of 30%. Under the House budget, the Brownfield grant receives $10 million more in funding than 2017 levels.
AIR QUALITY

• Low income children of color and elderly people breathe in higher amounts of air pollution, causing respiratory issues, irritation, heart issues, and even death.
• The proposed budget under the Trump administration would decrease funding for Science and Technology Clean Air Programs by 26%, Indoor Air and Radiation Programs by 44%, Air and Energy Research by 67%, Clean Air Environmental Programs by 47%, Indoor Air and Radiation Environmental Programs by 92%, and State and Local Air Quality Management Categorical grants by 30%. The House budget would cut Clean Air programs by 17% at $227.1 million.
• Targeted Airshed State grants, which help to reduce air pollution in the top five most polluted nonattainment areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter, will be eliminated under the proposed budget of the Trump administration. Under the House budget, Targeted Airshed Grants receive $10 million more in funding.

WATER QUALITY

• Low income communities and communities of color are less likely to have access to clean water.
• The proposed budget under the Trump administration would increase the Drinking Water Science and Technology Program by 4%. The proposed budget under the Trump administration would increase the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for Alaska by .002%.
• The proposed budget under the Trump administration would decrease funding of Safe and Sustainable Water Resources Research by 36%, the Wetlands program by 14%, Drinking Water Program under Environmental Programs and Management by 19%, Surface Water Protection by 83%, Public Water System Supervision by 30%, and Wetlands Program Development Categorical Grant by 30%.
• The proposed budget under the House would keep drinking water and wastewater infrastructure at the same levels as those in 2017.
• The proposed budget under the Trump administration would eliminate Water Quality Research and Support Grants, the National Estuary Program, Beach/Fish Programs, Marine Pollution Programs, Nonpoint Source Categorical Grant, and Beaches Protection Categorical Grant.
Dirty Facts: State of Alaska

Lead

- Lead is a toxic metal that can cause cardiovascular problems in adults and behavioral and learning problems in children. Lead can be found in fossil fuels and products in the home.
- Nationwide, about 500,000 children from ages 1-5 are living with blood lead levels over 5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL), higher than what CDC recommends. (Note: Many states under-report and under-test)
- Children of color are more likely to be exposed to high levels of lead, particularly those living in inadequate housing built before 1946.
- The proposed budget by the Trump Administration would eliminate the Categorical Grant for Lead, Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program, and Lead Infrastructure State Grants, making it harder to address health disparities.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would increase funding for the Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction by 11%.

Tribal Grants

- Tribes receive complimentary funding from EPA to aid in implementation of priorities in environmental and public health.
- Tribal grants are combined with state grants in Fiscal Year 2018 budget proposals, which make it difficult to distinguish how much funding is at risk for tribal communities. Targeted airshed and tribal grants will be eliminated under the proposed budget of the Trump administration. Under the House budget, Targeted Airshed Grants receive $10 million more in funding.
- Lead infrastructure assistance grants and Brownfield projects will be removed under the proposed budget of the Trump administration.
- Tribal resources for the clean water revolving fund and drinking water revolving fund stay at their 2017 levels.
- The Alaska Native Villages Infrastructure Assistance Program, which aids wastewater and drinking water infrastructure projects in Alaska Native and rural villages, will be eliminated under the budget proposed by the Trump administration. Under the House budget, half of 2017 level funding is granted with $10 million.
Dirty Facts: State of Illinois

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)’s mission is to protect human health and the environment. Historically, people of color have been and continue to be unequally overburdened by environmental hazards and pollution. The proposed budget for the EPA will make it more difficult for communities of color and low income communities to achieve environmental equity. Illinois, of EPA Region 5, has a population of 12,801,539 with 23% non-white residents and 13% living in poverty. In Illinois, there is one member organization that participates in the Environmental Justice Leadership Forum (EJLF) to work on advancing climate justice and policies that promote environmental justice. Little Village Environmental Justice Organization (LVEJO) is located in District 1 and 2 and will receive a decrease of $27.5K and $119.8K under Trump’s budget, respectively.

What does Illinois at stake?

**Environmental Justice**
- In 1992, the U.S. EPA’s Office of Environmental Equity was established and later changed to the Office of Environmental Justice to address the inequities in environmental health and decision making opportunities.
- The proposed budget by the Trump Administration would eliminate the Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ) from the U.S. EPA, meaning there will be no conscious coordination of environmental justice protection in all policies and activities. These efforts would likely be transferred to the Office of Policy. Under the House budget, the program would receive a 15% reduction at $5.728 million.
- The Office of Environmental Justice has developed EJSCREEN, a mapping tool that provides demographic and environmental measures, training and workshops on integrating environmental justice into the work of internal and external stakeholders, and created the framework that includes environmental justice concerns into science and policy research at the EPA.
- EJ 2020, which is EPA’s strategy for addressing environmental justice concerns until 2020, would likely be removed under the proposed budget by the Trump administration.

**Hazardous Waste Sites**
- There are 1,217 hazardous waste sites in Illinois, which includes both Superfund and brownfield sites.
- While people of color make up only 37% of the U.S. population, 44% of people of color live within one mile and 46% live within three miles of Superfund sites. Residents surrounding Superfund sites are more likely to be low income people of color, which means they often have fewer resources to address the issues impacting their community.
- Communities of color and low income communities are more likely to receive EPA Brownfield grants due to historical factors such as “housing discrimination, residential segregation, and community disinvestment.” Census Block Groups receiving EPA Brownfield funding identified as 20% in poverty and 38% people of color, compared to 12% in poverty and 31% people of color from Census Block Groups nationwide.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would decrease Superfund program funding by 43%. Under the House budget, it would receive a 2% increase.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would reduce Brownfield program funding by 37%, Brownfield Projects State Assistance Grants by 14%, and a Brownfield Categorical Grant funding decrease of 30%. Under the House budget, the Brownfield grant receives $10 million more in funding than 2017 levels.
AIR QUALITY

- Low income children of color and elderly people breathe in higher amounts of air pollution, causing respiratory issues, irritation, heart issues, and even death.
- Illinois has an environmental injustice score of 4.9, which is determined by taking the population-weighted average of nitrogen dioxide, a gas harmful to human health, between low income people of color and high income whites. Other states, such as North and South Dakota, have a score of -0.4 and -0.2, respectively. Larger positive differences indicate higher injustice.
- Illinois received an environmental inequality score of 0.07, out of the 1 to 0 range, which was determined by measuring how evenly nitrogen dioxide is concentrated across the United States. The higher the value, the higher the inequality.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would decrease funding for Science and Technology Clean Air Programs by 26%, Indoor Air and Radiation Programs by 44%, Air and Energy Research by 67%, Clean Air Environmental Programs by 47%, Indoor Air and Radiation Environmental Programs by 92% and State and Local Air Quality Management Categorical grants by 30%. The House budget would cut Clean Air programs by 17% at $227.1 million.
- Targeted Airshed State grants, which help to reduce air pollution in the top five most polluted nonattainment areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter, will be eliminated under the proposed budget of the Trump administration. Under the House budget, Targeted Airshed Grants receive $10 million more in funding.

WATER QUALITY

- Low income communities and communities of color are less likely to have access to clean water.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would increase the Drinking Water Science and Technology Program by 4%. The proposed budget under the Trump administration would increase the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for Illinois by .002%.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would decrease funding of Safe and Sustainable Water Resources Research by 36%, the Wetlands program by 14%, Drinking Water Program under Environmental Programs and Management by 19%, Surface Water Protection by 83%, Public Water System Supervision by 30%, and Wetlands Program Development Categorical Grant by 30%.
- The proposed budget under the House would keep drinking water and wastewater infrastructure at the same levels of 2017.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would eliminate Water Quality Research and Support Grants, the National Estuary Program, Beach/Fish Programs, Marine Pollution Programs, Nonpoint Source Categorical Grant, and Beaches Protection Categorical Grant.
- Great Lakes Restoration Program will be eliminated under the Trump administration’s proposed budget. Mercury, dioxin and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are the most common contaminants found in the Great Lakes, which increases the risk of cancer and slowing developmental growth. Tribal communities are at the highest risk of contaminant exposure. Waukegan Harbor was remediated and restored through this program. Under the House budget, the Great Lakes Restoration program will receive 2017 level funding.
LEAD

- Lead is a toxic metal that can cause cardiovascular problems in adults and behavioral and learning problems in children. Lead can be found in fossil fuels and products in the home.
- In 2015, 7,481 Illinois children age 6 or younger were found to be living with blood lead levels over 5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL), higher than what CDC recommends. (Note: Many states under-report and under-test)
- Children of color are more likely to be exposed to high levels of lead, particularly those living in inadequate housing built before 1946.
- The proposed budget by the Trump Administration would eliminate the Categorical Grant for Lead, Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program and Lead Infrastructure State Grants, making it harder to address health disparities.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would increase funding for the Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction by 11%.

TRIBAL GRANTS

- Tribes receive complimentary funding from EPA to aid in implementation of priorities in environmental and public health.
- Tribal grants are combined with state grants in Fiscal Year 2018 budget proposals, which make it difficult to distinguish how much funding is at risk for tribal communities. Targeted airshed and tribal grants will be eliminated under the proposed budget of the Trump administration. Under the House budget, Targeted Airshed Grants receive $10 million more in funding.
- Lead infrastructure assistance grants and Brownfield projects will be removed under the proposed budget of the Trump administration.
- Tribal resources for the clean water revolving fund and drinking water revolving fund stay at their 2017 levels.
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)’s mission is to protect human health and the environment. Historically, people of color have been and continue to be unequally overburdened by environmental hazards and pollution. The proposed budget for the EPA will make it more difficult for communities of color and low income communities to achieve environmental equity. New Jersey, of Region 2, has a population of 8,944,469 with 28% non-white residents and 10% living in poverty. In New Jersey, there are two member organizations that participate in the Environmental Justice Leadership Forum (EJLF) to work on advancing climate justice and policies that promote environmental justice. New Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance is located in Congressional District 1 will receive a $692.8K decrease under Trump’s budget and CATA Farmworkers Association in Congressional District 10 will receive a $920.5K decrease.

What does New Jersey have at stake?

**ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**

- In 1992, the U.S. EPA’s Office of Environmental Equity was established and later changed to the Office of Environmental Justice to address the inequities in environmental health and decision making opportunities.
- The proposed budget by the Trump Administration would eliminate the Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ) from the U.S. EPA, meaning there will be no conscious coordination of environmental justice protection in all policies and activities. These efforts would likely be transferred to the Office of Policy. Under the House budget, the program would receive a 15% reduction at $5.728 million.
- The Office of Environmental Justice has developed EJSCREEN, a mapping tool that provides demographic and environmental measures, training and workshops on integrating environmental justice into the work of internal and external stakeholders, and created the framework that includes environmental justice concerns into science and policy research at the EPA.
- EJ 2020, which is EPA’s strategy for addressing environmental justice concerns until 2020, would likely be removed under the proposed budget by the Trump administration.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES**

- There are 539 hazardous waste sites in New Jersey, which includes both Superfund and brownfield sites.
- While people of color make up only 37% of the U.S. population, 44% of people of color live within one mile and 46% live within three miles of Superfund sites. Residents surrounding Superfund sites are more likely to be low income people of color, which means they often have fewer resources to address the issues impacting their community.
- Communities of color and low income communities are more likely to receive EPA Brownfield grants due to historical factors such as “housing discrimination, residential segregation, and community disinvestment.” Census Block Groups receiving EPA Brownfield funding identified as 20% in poverty and 38% people of color, compared to 12% in poverty and 31% people of color from Census Block Groups nationwide.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would decrease Superfund program funding by 43%. Under the House budget, it would receive a 2% increase.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would reduce Brownfield program funding by 37%, Brownfield Projects State Assistance Grants by 14%, and a Brownfield Categorical Grant funding decrease of 30%. Under the House budget, the Brownfield grant receives $10 million more in funding than 2017 levels.
**DIRTY FACTS: State of New Jersey**

**AIR QUALITY**

- Low income children of color and elderly people breathe in higher amounts of air pollution, causing respiratory issues, irritation, heart issues, and even death.
- New Jersey has an environmental injustice score of 6.4, which is determined by taking the population-weighted average of nitrogen dioxide, a gas harmful to human health, between low income people of color and high income whites. Other states, such as North and South Dakota, have a score of -0.4 and -0.2, respectively. Larger positive differences indicate higher injustice.
- New Jersey received an environmental inequality score of 0.05, out of the 1 to 0 range, which was determined by measuring how evenly nitrogen dioxide is concentrated across the United States. The higher the value, the higher the inequality.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would decrease funding for Science and Technology Clean Air Programs by 26%, Indoor Air and Radiation Programs by 44%, Air and Energy Research by 67%, Clean Air Environmental Programs by 47%, Indoor Air and Radiation Environmental Programs by 92%, and State and Local Air Quality Management Categorical grants by 30%. The House budget would cut Clean Air programs by 17% at $227.1 million.
- Targeted Airshed State grants, which help to reduce air pollution in the top five most polluted nonattainment areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter, will be eliminated under the proposed budget of the Trump administration. Under the House budget, Targeted Airshed Grants receive $10 million more in funding.

**WATER QUALITY**

- Low income communities and communities of color are less likely to have access to clean water.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would increase the Drinking Water Science and Technology Program by 4%. The proposed budget under the Trump administration would increase the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for New Jersey by .002%.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would decrease funding of Safe and Sustainable Water Resources Research by 36%, the Wetlands program by 14%, Drinking Water Program under Environmental Programs and Management by 19%, Surface Water Protection by 83%, Public Water System Supervision by 30%, and Wetlands Program Development Categorical Grant by 30%.
- The proposed budget under the House would keep drinking water and wastewater infrastructure at the same levels of 2017.
- The proposed budget under the Trump administration would eliminate Water Quality Research and Support Grants, the National Estuary Program, Beach/Fish Programs, Marine Pollution Programs, Nonpoint Source Categorical Grant, and Beaches Protection Categorical Grant.
LEAD

- Lead is a toxic metal that can cause cardiovascular problems in adults and behavioral and learning problems in children. Lead can be found in fossil fuels and products in the home.
- In 2015, 5,484 New Jersey children age 6 or younger were found to be living with blood lead levels over 5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL), higher than what CDC recommends. (Note: Many states under-report and under-test)
- Children of color are more likely to be exposed to high levels of lead, particularly those living in inadequate housing built before 1946.
- The proposed budget by the Trump Administration would eliminate the Categorical Grant for Lead, Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program, and Lead Infrastructure State Grants, making it harder to address health disparities.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would increase funding for the Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction by 11%.

TRIBAL GRANTS

- Tribes receive complimentary funding from EPA to aid in implementation of priorities in environmental and public health.
- Tribal grants are combined with state grants in Fiscal Year 2018 budget proposals, which make it difficult to distinguish how much funding is at risk for tribal communities. Targeted airshed and tribal grants will be eliminated under the proposed budget of the Trump administration. Under the House budget, Targeted Airshed Grants receive $10 million more in funding.
- Lead infrastructure assistance grants and Brownfield projects will be removed under the proposed budget of the Trump administration.
- Tribal resources for the clean water revolving fund and drinking water revolving fund stay at their 2017 levels.
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)’s mission is to protect human health and the environment. Historically, people of color have been and continue to be unequally overburdened by environmental hazards and pollution. The proposed budget for the EPA will make it more difficult for communities of color and low income communities to achieve environmental equity. South Carolina, of EPA Region 4, has a population of 4,961,119 with 32% non-white residents and 15% living in poverty. In South Carolina, there are two member organizations that participate in the Environmental Justice Leadership Forum (EJLF) to work on advancing climate justice and policies that promote environmental justice. Under Trump’s budget, Kingdom Living Temple of Congressional District 7 will receive a $8.8K decrease and The Imani Group of Congressional District 2 will receive a $809.8M decrease.

What does South Carolina have at stake?

**ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**

- In 1992, the U.S. EPA’s Office of Environmental Equity was established and later changed to the Office of Environmental Justice to address the inequities in environmental health and decision making opportunities.
- The proposed budget by the Trump Administration would eliminate the Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ) from the U.S. EPA, meaning there will be no conscious coordination of environmental justice protection in all policies and activities. These efforts would likely be transferred to the Office of Policy. Under the House budget, the program would receive a 15% reduction at $5.728 million.
- The Office of Environmental Justice has developed EJSCREEN, a mapping tool that provides demographic and environmental measures, training and workshops on integrating environmental justice into the work of internal and external stakeholders, and created the framework that includes environmental justice concerns into science and policy research at the EPA.
- EJ 2020, which is EPA’s strategy for addressing environmental justice concerns until 2020, would likely be removed under the proposed budget by the Trump administration.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES**

- There are 346 hazardous waste sites in South Carolina, which includes both Superfund and brownfield sites.
- While people of color make up only 37% of the U.S. population, 44% of people of color live within one mile and 46% live within three miles of Superfund sites. Residents surrounding Superfund sites are more likely to be low income people of color, which means they often have fewer resources to address the issues impacting their community.
- Communities of color and low income communities are more likely to receive EPA Brownfield grants due to historical factors such as “housing discrimination, residential segregation, and community disinvestment.” Census Block Groups receiving EPA Brownfield funding identified as 20% in poverty and 38% people of color, compared to 12% in poverty and 31% people of color from Census Block Groups nationwide.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would decrease Superfund program funding by 43%. Under the House budget, it would receive a 2% increase.
- The proposed budget by Trump’s administration would reduce Brownfield program funding by 37%, Brownfield Projects State Assistance Grants by 14%, and a Brownfield Categorical Grant funding decrease of 30%. Under the House budget, the Brownfield grant receives $10 million more in funding than 2017 levels.
Low-income children of color and elderly people breathe in higher amounts of air pollution, causing respiratory issues, irritation, heart issues, and even death. South Carolina has an environmental injustice score of 0.5, which is determined by taking the population-weighted average of nitrogen dioxide, a gas harmful to human health, between low income people of color and high income whites. Other states, such as North and South Dakota, have a score of -0.4 and -0.2, respectively. Larger positive differences indicate higher injustice. South Carolina received an environmental inequality score of 0.08, out of the 1 to 0 range, which was determined by measuring how evenly nitrogen dioxide is concentrated across the United States. The higher the value, the higher the inequality. The proposed budget under the Trump administration would decrease funding for Science and Technology Clean Air Programs by 26%, Indoor Air and Radiation Programs by 44%, Air and Energy Research by 67%, Clean Air Environmental Programs by 47%, Indoor Air and Radiation Environmental Programs by 92%, and State and Local Air Quality Management Categorical grants by 30%. The House budget would cut Clean Air programs by 17% at $227.1 million. Targeted Airshed State grants, which help to reduce air pollution in the top five most polluted nonattainment areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter, will be eliminated under the proposed budget of the Trump administration. Under the House budget, Targeted Airshed Grants receive $10 million more in funding.

Low income communities and communities of color are less likely to have access to clean water. The proposed budget under the Trump administration would increase the Drinking Water Science and Technology Program by 4%. The proposed budget under the Trump administration would increase the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for South Carolina by .002%. The proposed budget under the Trump administration would decrease funding of Safe and Sustainable Water Resources Research by 36%, the Wetlands program by 14%, Drinking Water Program under Environmental Programs and Management by 19%, Surface Water Protection by 83%, Public Water System Supervision by 30%, and Wetlands Program Development Categorical Grant by 30%. The proposed budget under the House would keep drinking water and wastewater infrastructure at the same levels as those in 2017. The proposed budget under the Trump administration would eliminate Water Quality Research and Support Grants, the National Estuary Program, Beach/Fish Programs, Marine Pollution Programs, Nonpoint Source Categorical Grant, and Beaches Protection Categorical Grant.
DIRTY FACTS: State of South Carolina

**LEAD**

- Lead is a toxic metal that can cause cardiovascular problems in adults and behavioral and learning problems in children. Lead can be found in fossil fuels and products in the home.
- Nationwide, about 500,000 children from ages 1-5 are living with blood lead levels over 5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL), higher than what CDC recommends. (Note: Many states under-report and under-test)
- Children of color are more likely to be exposed to high levels of lead, particularly those living in inadequate housing built before 1946.
- The proposed budget by the Trump Administration would eliminate the Categorical Grant for Lead, Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program, and Lead Infrastructure State Grants, making it harder to address health disparities.
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**TRIBAL GRANTS**

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- Tribal grants are combined with state grants in Fiscal Year 2018 budget proposals, which make it difficult to distinguish how much funding is at risk for tribal communities. Targeted airshed and tribal grants will be eliminated under the proposed budget of the Trump administration. Under the House budget, Targeted Airshed Grants receive $10 million more in funding.
- Lead infrastructure assistance grants and Brownfield projects will be removed under the proposed budget of the Trump administration.
- Tribal resources for the clean water revolving fund and drinking water revolving fund stay at their 2017 levels.