

How hobbling the Environmental Protection Agency would threaten Indiana’s health, families, jobs and economy

Support from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is essential to protecting Indiana’s air, water and land. From reducing water pollution to ensure cleaner drinking water to cleaning up toxic waste sites, EPA grants provided the state with more than \$380 million in funding from 2012 to 2016. Unfortunately, the Trump Administration and many Members of Congress are working to hollow out the EPA and cut its budget to its lowest level since the 1970s, posing threats to millions of Indianans who depend on the agency to protect their health and business climate.

Summary

The Trump Administration’s road map: Eliminating and slashing EPA programs that protect Indiana’s environment

Programs, Grants, and Initiatives	Purpose	Trump Budget	2012-2016 Grants
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative	Fights runoff pollution	Eliminate	\$12.0 million
Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program (Section 319)	Fights runoff pollution from roads, parking lots and excessive fertilizer	Eliminate	\$18.2 million
Performance Partnership Grants	Helps states with their priority issues	Cut 45%	\$55.5 million
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	Protects water and soil from tanks leaking chemicals	Cut 66%	\$12.3 million
Pesticide Enforcement Grants	Helps states monitor and enforce compliance with federal pesticide restrictions	Cut 37%	\$3.5 million
Brownfield	Supports cleanup and redevelopment of polluted sites	Cut 30%	\$22.3 million
Superfund Site-Specific Grants	Supports toxic and radioactive waste cleanup of most polluted sites	Cut 30%	\$3.4 million

More than 6.6 million Indianans depend on a safe and healthy environment to live a good life. Over the last five years, Indiana has received more than \$380 million in grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to protect the state’s environment and economy. Millions more have gone to support state and local environmental and public health efforts, including assistance in the form of science and technology, legal expertise and enforcement.

But the Trump Administration and many Members of Congress are working to cut the EPA’s budget by 30 percent. These historic cuts would reverse decades of progress in cleaning up the toxins that foul drinking water, air and soil, posing grave threats to health and safety. They would strip the EPA of decades of scientific and technical expertise that Indiana has turned to time and again to support state and local efforts to cleanup and prevent of toxic pollution, as well as the legal support to go after polluters.

For every family, and especially their vulnerable children and seniors, these cuts will move Indiana’s environment backward to a dirtier and more dangerous era: More poisons in the soil and toxic substances in the water, and more of the cancers that follow. More asthma attacks and smog, and more “Code Red” bad-air days where kids and seniors should stay indoors. More mercury, arsenic, lead and other toxic substances that have no place in anyone’s lungs or drinking water. More pesticides in food, water, and the environment. More unaddressed waste sites that threaten community health and sap economic development. And fewer investigations to make polluters pay for the costs of cleaning up their waste.

For Indiana’s African-American population, these cuts would do extra damage, in part because minorities are more likely to live near hazardous waste sites. Tribal communities would have a harder time cleaning up hazardous waste sites. The Trump Administration is even trying to shut down a modest program, EPA’s Office of Environmental Justice, which has enjoyed bipartisan support for its efforts to ensure that everyone gets equal protection from environmental and health hazards.

As the Congress moves towards adopting a new budget this fall, cuts have already been proposed by both the Administration and by Appropriations Committee members in Congress. Many important spending decisions will be made behind closed doors as members horse-trade and make deals with an Administration that is eager to jettison pollution prevention and cleanup programs. Why is it so important to understand which anti-pollution programs are being targeted for deep cuts or outright elimination? So that Indianans can weigh in with their Members of Congress to ensure that EPA funding is fully preserved.

The Threat to Indiana’s Land

The Trump Administration’s proposed EPA budget would endanger programs that both protect Indianans from the health and safety risks of contaminated soil and help clean up pollution so that properties can be returned to productive economic use. The positive effects of clean soil multiply through the environment, since contaminated soil can also pollute groundwater.

The enemy underground: leaking underground storage tank grants *Program at Risk: Leaking underground storage tank grants and trust fund*

Across the country, thousands of underground storage tanks and accompanying pipes—many of them made from older corroded steel—hold and carry a variety of fuels and chemicals.¹ When tanks are at risk of leaking harmful chemicals such as oil, gas, benzene and toluene into soil and ground water, drinking water is fouled, backyards and businesses become dangerous, community health is jeopardized, and economic development is crippled.

Indiana has a backlog of more than 1,500 underground storage tanks.² EPA has supported essential Indiana programs to monitor these tanks, detect leaks of petroleum products, address the causes of leaks, repair damage to soil or groundwater, hold the parties responsible for cleanup costs, and contribute funds for cleanup if the responsible party can’t be found or is no longer in business. Leaking underground storage tanks (or LUSTs) received \$12.3 million in EPA grant funding in Indiana from 2012 to 2016.

EPA Funding to Indiana FY12-FY16	
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$12.3 Million

The Trump Administration’s proposed budget would curtail leaking tank assistance to states. Indiana receives federal LUST grants from two sources. The first—prevention and detection grants, which totaled \$4 million over the last five years—would be eliminated entirely. The second—a trust fund paid for by a one-cent federal fuel tax which provided \$8.3 million for monitoring and cleanup assistance, would be cut in half.

Fewer clean-ups and economic development at polluted properties

Program at Risk: Brownfield grants

Brownfield sites are properties where contamination prevents economic development and threatens public health and safety. Research has shown that residential property values near restored brownfield sites increased between 5 and 15 percent and can increase property values in a 1.24-mile radius of that site. A study analyzing data near 48 brownfield sites shows an estimated \$29 million to \$97 million in additional tax revenue was generated for local governments in a single year after cleanup. This is two to seven times more than the \$12.4 million EPA contributed to those brownfield sites.³

EPA Funding to Indiana FY12-FY16	
Brownfield Grants	\$22.3 Million

Before cleanup and redevelopment can happen safely and be permitted to go forward, brownfield sites must be assessed and tested for soil contamination. The risk of hazardous substances, petroleum or asbestos being released when disturbing soil at the site or dismantling properties. To carry out this assessment work, EPA funds pay for expert tests of soil, ground water, sediment, surface water and vapors. EPA grants also help pay for the actual cleanup.

The Trump Administration’s proposed budget would cut brownfield restoration programs by 30 percent.

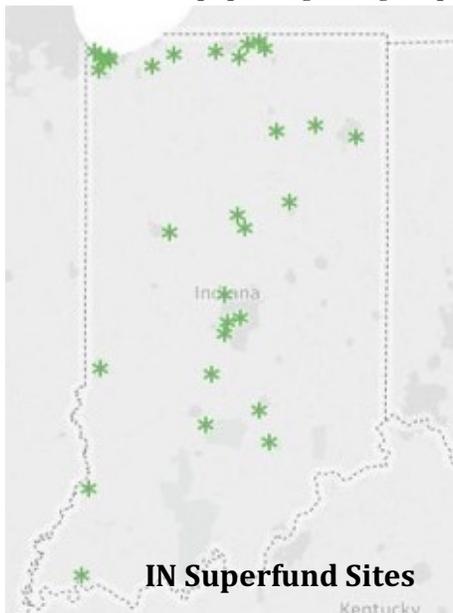
These cuts could hamper cleanups at more than 220 Brownfield sites in Indiana.⁴ From 2012 to 2016, Indiana received \$22.3 million in EPA grants that have helped Indiana counties and communities clean up polluted properties to protect people’s lives and spark job-creating economic redevelopment.

Fewer cleanups of toxic chemicals, less accountability for polluters

Program at Risk: Superfund program, including emergency response and enforcement funds

EPA provides grants to states and local communities to deal with Superfund sites. Indiana had 39 hazardous waste sites on the EPA Superfund National Priorities List in mid-2017,⁵ and the state received \$3.4 million in Superfund grants from 2012 to 2016. EPA’s expertise is vital in assessing the chemical contents of waste sites and the risks they present, designing and putting measures in place to protect health and safety, and holding polluters accountable.

The Trump Administration’s budget would slash funding designed to deal with these hazardous sites. Hazardous substance cleanup spending through Superfund would be cut by 30



percent, including an 18 percent cut to emergency response funds, which help clean up the most urgent threats. And the Administration’s cuts would shift more cleanup costs from polluters to taxpayers, by instituting 37 percent cuts in enforcement funds that help efforts to track down polluters and make them pay to clean up sites for which they are responsible.

EPA Funding to Indiana FY12-FY16	
Superfund Grants	\$3.4 Million

By cleaning up vast amounts of toxic waste, the EPA’s Superfund program has reduced severe threats to Indianans’ health and returned contaminated properties to job-creating productivity (or restored them as vital natural habitats). Without Superfund cleanups, cancer-causing industrial toxins like lead, mercury, arsenic, and dioxin are left to render entire locations dangerous or uninhabitable and leak into water and soil.

The Threat to Indiana's Air

More code red days

Program at Risk: Clean Air Act grants

The Trump Administration budget would cut nearly one-third from programs that help states, local and tribal communities monitor air quality.

For decades, the Clean Air Act and EPA grants have helped states and communities make historic progress in reducing air pollution, with EPA grants covering almost 30 percent of state and local monitoring costs. Cleaner air means more productive workers, fewer Code Red days when parents must keep kids indoors, *and* fewer attacks for the more than 408,000 adults and 92,000 children in Indiana diagnosed with asthma.⁶

EPA Funding to Indiana FY12-FY16	
Clean Air Act Grants	\$21.6 Million

Indiana received \$21.6 million in these grants from 2012 to 2016. Two of Indiana's metro areas—Indianapolis/Carmel/Muncie and Maysville, in conjunction with Cincinnati, OH and Wilmington, KY—are ranked among the top 20 most polluted cities for year-round particle pollution.

The Threat to Indiana's water

Indiana has more than 35,000 miles of rivers and streams, 100,000 acres of publicly owned lakes and reservoirs, and 50 miles of Great Lakes shoreline. These surface water resources play a crucial role in industry, agriculture, and energy production in the state. About two-thirds of Indiana's population depends on ground water for drinking and household uses.⁷ But proposed Trump Administration budgets cuts would decimate funding for programs that protect rivers, lakes, streams and groundwater across the state.

More dangerous runoff in the water

Program at Risk: Nonpoint source pollution & water pollution control grants

Polluted runoff, sometimes called "nonpoint source pollution," is the number one source of water pollution in the United States today.⁸ In contrast to "point-source" pollution, which can be traced to a single location such as a factory waste pipe, "nonpoint source" pollution seeps off broad areas such as parking lots and roads, construction sites, agricultural lands, etc. Storm water can threaten water supplies with animal waste laden with harmful pathogens, leaky sewers, industrial waste, pesticides, abandoned mines, and oil and gas dribbling on to roadways.

EPA Funding to Indiana FY12-FY16	
Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants	\$18.2 Million

The Trump Administration's proposed budget would eliminate an EPA program that provided more than \$18.2 million to Indiana from 2012 to 2016 to control pollutants carried by rainfall runoff into its drinking water, rivers and lakes.

Program at Risk: The Great Lakes Restoration Initiative

Lake Michigan is one of Indiana's most valuable natural resources. The state's shoreline supports a shipping industry that contributes \$14 billion annually in economic activity and more than 100,000 jobs and a recreational boating industry that contributes more than \$2 billion annually to Indiana's economy.⁹

EPA Funding to Indiana FY12-FY16	
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative	\$12.0 Million

The Trump Administration's proposed budget would entirely eliminate the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, which has provided hundreds of millions of dollars to Great Lakes states since 2010 to address threats to the lakes such as toxic areas of concern, harmful invasive species such as Asian Carp, and degraded wildlife habitats.

Since 2012, Indiana has received \$12 million in EPA funding grants for Great Lakes projects. This money has helped create projects that reduce flooding and prevent storm water from washing contaminants into Lake Michigan and improve public health and water quality.

Other Challenges

Tainted food and water

Program at Risk: Pesticide Enforcement Grants

EPA grant programs help states monitor and enforce compliance with federal pesticide restrictions, which prevent use of these chemicals in ways that can endanger human health and safety, particularly in vulnerable children. Indiana received \$3.5 million in pesticide enforcement grants from 2012 to 2016, and the Trump administration’s proposed budget would cut these grants by 37 percent.

EPA Funding to Indiana FY12-FY16	
Pesticide Enforcement Grants	\$3.5 Million

Less flexibility to pursue emerging problems

Program at Risk: Performance partnership grants

The Trump administration has proposed a massive 44 percent reduction in EPA Performance Partnership Grants, which allow Indiana to apply EPA grant money toward its most pressing air, water and land issues.’ These grants allow states to use EPA awards with greater flexibility for addressing priority environmental problems or program needs, streamline paperwork and accounting procedures to reduce administrative costs, and try cross-program initiatives and approaches that were difficult to fund under traditional category grants. Indiana received \$44.9 million in Performance Partnership Grants from 2012 to 2016.¹⁰

EPA Funding to Indiana FY12-FY16	
Performance Partnership Grants	\$44.9 Million

Indiana EPA Grants, FY2012-2016

(with information on purpose of grants of \$500,000 or more)

Recipient	Grants	Purpose
Indiana Finance Authority	\$242,449,727	Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds Capitalization Grants for State Revolving Fund Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Corrective Action Program Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund State and Tribal Response Program Grants
Indiana Department of Environmental Management	\$104,812,608	Beach Monitoring and Notification Program Development Grants Beach Monitoring and Notification Program Implementation Grants Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant Program and Related Assistance Great Lakes Program Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Corrective Action Program Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program

		<p>Multipurpose Grants to States and Tribes National Clean Diesel Emissions Reduction Program Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants Performance Partnership Grants Pollution Prevention Grants Program Regional Wetlands Program Development Grants Source Reduction Assistance State Clean Diesel Grant Program State Clean Diesel Grant Program (B) State Underground Storage Tanks Program Superfund State and Indian Tribe Core Program Cooperative Agreements Superfund State, Political Subdivision, and Indian Tribe Site-Specific Cooperative Agreements Surveys, Studies, Research, Investigations, Demonstrations, and Special Purpose Activities Relating to the Clean Air Act Toxic Substances Compliance Monitoring Cooperative Agreements Underground Storage Tank Prevention, Detection and Compliance Program Water Pollution Control State, Interstate, and Tribal Program Support Water Protection Grants to the States Water Quality Management Planning WPC State and Interstate Program Support</p>
Trustees of Indiana University	\$5,791,291	<p>Great Lakes Program P3 Award: National Student Design Competition for Sustainability Science To Achieve Results (STAR) Research Program</p>
Purdue University	\$3,628,216	<p>Compliance Assistance Support for Services to the Regulated Community and Other Assistance Providers Consolidated Pesticide Compliance Monitoring Consolidated Pesticide Enforcement Cooperative Agreements Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant Program and Related Assistance P3 Award: National Student Design Competition for Sustainability Regional Agricultural IPM Grants Research, Development, Monitoring, Public Education, Training, Demonstrations, and Studies Science To Achieve Results (STAR) Research Program</p>
City of Indianapolis-DMD	\$2,900,000	<p>Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements Brownfields Training, Research, and Technical Assistance Grants and Cooperative Agreements</p>
Indiana State Department of Health	\$1,926,456	<p>State Indoor Radon Grants State Lead Program Grants Surveys, Studies, Research, Investigations, Demonstrations, and Special Purpose Activities Relating to the Clean Air Act TSCA Title IV State Lead Grants Certification of Lead-Based Paint Professionals</p>
City of Kokomo	\$1,800,000	<p>Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements</p>
Northwest Indiana Regional Development Authority	\$1,751,743	<p>Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements Great Lakes Program</p>

Conservation Technology Information Center	\$1,377,512	Great Lakes Program Surveys, Studies, Investigations, Demonstrations, and Training Grants and Cooperative Agreements - Section 104(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act
Clinton County	\$885,000	Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements Congressionally Mandated Projects
Indiana Department of Natural Resources	\$850,000	Great Lakes Program State Underground Water Source Protection
Purdue University Sponsored Program Services	\$723,139	Consolidated Pesticide Enforcement Cooperative Agreements Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant Program and Related Assistance
City of Logansport	\$686,500	Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements
Multiple Recipients	\$671,000	
City of Gary	\$600,000	Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) Program Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training Cooperative Agreements Great Lakes Program
City of Plymouth	\$600,000	Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements
City of South Bend	\$600,000	Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements
City of Union City	\$600,000	Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements
University of Notre Dame	\$599,930	Great Lakes Program
City of Muncie- Muncie Redevelopment Commission	\$591,600	Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements
Economic Development Coalition of SW IN	\$580,000	Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements
River Hills Economic Development District & Regional Planning	\$550,000	Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements
County of Henry Board of Commissioners	\$500,000	Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements
Kankakee- Iroquois Regional Planning Commission	\$500,000	Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements

		Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements
Southern IN Development Commission	\$500,000	
City of Columbus Department of Community Development	\$400,000	
City of Jeffersonville	\$400,000	
City of Lawrence	\$400,000	
City of Lebanon	\$400,000	
City of Noblesville	\$400,000	
Indiana 15 Regional Planning Commission	\$400,000	
Madison County Council of Governments	\$400,000	
Purdue University Main Campus	\$371,163	
City of Rushville City Clerk Treasurer's Office	\$364,000	
Indiana Office of the Commissioner of Agriculture	\$363,138	
Delta Institute	\$355,370	
City of Clinton	\$350,000	
City of Huntington	\$350,000	
City of Lake Station	\$350,000	
Southeast Neighborhood Development Inc.	\$300,000	
Hammond Marina	\$250,000	
City of Michigan City Indiana	\$224,823	
Marian University	\$216,000	
City of Bloomington	\$200,000	
City of East Chicago	\$175,000	
University of Louisville	\$110,000	

Alliance for the Great Lakes	\$100,000
Indiana University, All Campuses	\$90,982
Valparaiso University	\$90,980
City of Indianapolis-Public Works	\$60,000
Northwest Indiana Regional Planning Commission	\$60,000
Marshall Soil and Water Conservation District	\$49,000
Hoosier Environmental Council Inc.	\$24,989
Midwest Pesticides Action Center NFP	\$23,424
City of Goshen	\$4,424
Wadesville-Blairsville Regional Sewer District	\$1,540

Notes

Unless otherwise indicated, all data in this report are current as of July 2017 and figures for government spending and grants are drawn from www.usaspending.gov, and from official federal government budget documents. Additional information is drawn from state budget sources.

¹ <https://www.epa.gov/ust/learn-about-underground-storage-tanks-usts>

² <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-11/documents/ca-16-34.pdf>

³ <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-brownfields-funding-announced-roseville-newark-norwalk-painesville-piqua-port>

⁴ <https://www.epa.gov/cleanups/cleanups-my-community>

⁵ <https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/srchsites.cfm>

⁶ <http://www.lung.org/assets/documents/healthy-air/state-of-the-air/state-of-the-air-2017.pdf>

⁷ <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-02/documents/ws-ourwater-indiana-state-fact-sheet.pdf>

⁸ http://www.iisgcp.org/catalog/downloads_09/id_256.pdf

⁹ <http://www.glc.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/GLC-Indiana-GLRI-Fact-Sheet-2017-Final-20170309.pdf>

¹⁰ *ibid*