

# State of Risk: Pennsylvania

How Hobbling the Environmental Protection Agency Would Threaten Pennsylvanians' Health, Families, Jobs and Economy



Hollowing out  
the EPA would  
be a disaster for  
Pennsylvania.

# Introduction

---

Dear Reader:

Decisions are being made in Washington, DC that could move Pennsylvania's environment, public health and economy backward in the coming months and for years to come. The Trump Administration and many Members of Congress are working to weaken the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and cut its budget to its lowest level since the 1970s.

Hollowing out the EPA would be a disaster for Pennsylvania. Millions of Pennsylvanians could be at risk of exposure to dangerous or even toxic pollution in the air they breathe and the water they drink. Cleanup of toxic superfund sites and some of the nation's most polluted air could languish. Millions of dollars in hazardous waste cleanup costs could be shifted from polluters to taxpayers.

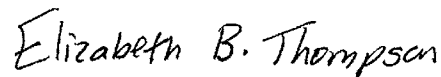
This report, *State of Risk: How Hobbaling the Environmental Protection Agency Would Threaten Pennsylvania's Health, Families, Jobs and Economy*, shows how shrinking the EPA and its programs could imperil a generation of environmental safeguards across the state. For more than 12 million residents who depend on a safe and healthy environment

to live a good life and support good jobs, undermining EPA's work would move Pennsylvania backward to a dirtier and more dangerous era.

The Environmental Defense Fund works to solve the most critical environmental problems facing the planet. We are guided by science and economics to find practical and lasting solutions to our most serious environmental problems. We work in concert with other organizations, business, government and communities to preserve natural systems.

I invite you to read the report and see how EPA budget cuts and eliminating environmental safeguards would harm the health of our children and families. I hope you'll join us in protecting our environment for our children and the generations who will follow us.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth B. Thompson, Vice President  
U.S. Climate and Political Affairs

---

## Acknowledgments

This is one in a series of Environmental Defense Fund reports cataloguing the impact of President Trump's proposed cuts to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency funding that protects public health and the environment in communities across America. The report was prepared and edited under the direction of Elgie Holstein, Senior Director for Strategic Planning at Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) and former Associate Director of the White House Office of Management and Budget. Special thanks to Ben Schneider, Senior Communications Manager, for coordinating the project and for overseeing the production and release of this series.

EDF thanks its many supporters and donors who made this project possible.

© 2017 Environmental Defense Fund

Please share this report with others and invite them to join you in supporting our work.

As a manufacturing giant that has relied on heavy industry, Pennsylvania faces special environmental challenges.

## State of risk: Pennsylvania

### How hobbling the Environmental Protection Agency would threaten Pennsylvanians' health, families, jobs and economy

More than 12 million Pennsylvanians depend on a safe and healthy environment to live a good life. They need clean water, air and soil to raise healthy children and create jobs, from the Delaware River to the Laurel Highlands to the shores of Lake Erie. Generations of families have hiked, camped, hunted in the state's forests, and fished in the state's rivers and lakes. And as a manufacturing giant that has relied on heavy industry, including the metals, oil and gas industries, Pennsylvania faces special environmental challenges.

Pennsylvania's environmental health depends on strong partnerships with the federal government. Over the last five years, Pennsylvania has received more than \$225 million in grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to protect the state's environment and economy. Additional EPA dollars have gone straight to local and regional projects. Millions more have been spent to ensure that states such as Pennsylvania have the benefit of the best environmental protection and cleanup science and technology, as well as the legal support to go after polluters.

But 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 Pennsylvanians who depend on the agency to protect their health and the state's tourism and business climate. These historic cuts would reverse decades of progress in cleaning up the toxic substances that foul our drinking water, air and soil, posing grave threats to our health and safety. They would strip the EPA of decades of scientific and technical expertise

upon which Pennsylvanians have relied time and again to support state and local cleanups of toxic pollution.

The president's cuts would imperil environmental and economic progress in Pennsylvania for millions in a state where more than a third of residents breathe air polluted by soot and other particulates. Nearly half the state's population — 5.6 million people, third most in the country — drink from water systems with documented Safe Drinking Water Act violations. And the state has 95 Superfund toxic waste sites (also third most in the nation), and 800 contaminated brownfield sites which present opportunities for redevelopment when contaminants are removed — progress that can't be made without a well-funded EPA Superfund program to track down polluters and to provide technical and legal assistance.

These cuts could do extra damage within Pennsylvania's minority communities. The EPA indicates that 156 million people, including 62 percent of all minorities in the United States, live within three miles of a Superfund, brownfield or solid and hazardous waste "corrective action" site.<sup>1</sup> But the Administration is proposing to cut 100 percent of the funding for the EPA's environmental justice work under the Superfund cleanup program, along with a 37 percent cut in funding to notify communities everywhere about what chemicals are being stored and used at industrial locations.<sup>2</sup>

The Trump Administration is also trying to shut down a modest program, EPA's Office of Environmental Justice, which has enjoyed bipartisan support for its efforts to ensure

“Latinos and communities of color are more likely to live, go to school and work amid pollution levels that no family should have to endure. We need effective EPA programs to ensure that everyone has access to the necessary resources to live healthy and productive lives with access to clean air, water, and land.”

Brent Wilkes  
Chief Executive Officer  
League of United Latin  
American Citizens

everyone gets equal protection from environmental and health hazards. The Environmental Justice Small Grants Program, for instance, has made large impacts with low-dollar amounts, providing more than \$24 million in funding to more than 1,400 projects nationwide since 1994,<sup>3</sup> with more than \$300,000 spent in Pennsylvania in the last decade alone.

For every family, and for vulnerable children and seniors, proposed cuts in EPA grants, programs and staffing will move Pennsylvania's environment backward to a dangerous and dirtier era: More poisons in our soil and toxic substances in our water, and more of the cancers that follow. More asthma attacks and smog, and more “Code Red” days when kids and seniors should stay indoors. More mercury, arsenic, lead and other toxic substances that have no place in anyone's lungs, drinking

water or dinner. More untended 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.

As Congress moves towards adopting a new budget this fall, cuts have already been proposed by both the Administration and by Appropriations Committee members. Many vital 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. That's why it's so important to understand which antipollution programs are being targeted for elimination or deep reductions: so that Pennsylvanians can weigh in with their Members of Congress to ensure that EPA funding is fully preserved.

### The Trump Administration's road map: Eliminating and slashing EPA Programs that protect Pennsylvania's environment

Programs, grants and initiatives	Purpose	Trump proposal	2012-2016 Grants
Chesapeake Bay Program	Fights runoff pollution and protects Susquehanna River	Eliminate	\$34.3 million
Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program (Section 319)	Fights runoff pollution from roads, parking lots and excessive fertilizer	Eliminate	\$22.8 million
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	Protects water and soil from tanks leaking chemicals	Eliminate	\$3.5 million
Trust Fund monies to address Backlog of Hazardous Tanks		Cut 48%	\$7.3 million
Air Pollution Control Grants	Reduces “Code Red & Orange” days	Cut 30%	\$39.4 million
Water Pollution Control Grants (Section 106)	Supports water quality improvement and clean up	Cut 30%	\$34.8 million
Brownfield Grants	Supports cleanup and redevelopment of polluted sites	Cut 30%	\$17.0 million
Public Water System Supervision (PWSS section 1443a)	Helps ensure safe drinking water	Cut 30%	\$20.3 million

Nearly half of Pennsylvanians drink from water systems with Safe Drinking Water Act violations.

## The threat to Pennsylvania's waters

Pennsylvania is home to thousands of rivers, streams and lakes. The state depends on the waters of the Great Lakes and its Pittsburgh and Philadelphia ports for commerce and more. Its ample cold-water streams appeal to anglers fishing for trout and bass. But the state has significant clean-water challenges: It has the third-largest population served by water systems with Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) violations of any state in the country, with more than 5.6 million people served by a community water system with SDWA violations.<sup>4</sup>

The Trump Administration's proposed budget would slash nearly every EPA program that supports clean water in the Keystone State, exposing Pennsylvanians — and the state's fish and aquatic life — to dangerous toxic substances.

### More dangerous runoff in our water

#### PROGRAM AT RISK: Nonpoint source pollution program grants

The Trump Administration would eliminate EPA grants to Pennsylvania that have totalled nearly \$23 million over the last five years, helping to control pollutants carried by rain-fall runoff into Pennsylvania's drinking water, rivers and lakes. 8.2 million Pennsylvanians rely on surface waters such as headwater, rain-fed, and seasonal streams for their drinking water.<sup>5</sup>

Polluted runoff, sometimes called "Non-point Source Pollution," is the leading cause of water quality problems in the United States.<sup>6</sup> Stormwater can threaten our water with animal waste laden with harmful pathogens,

leaky sewers, industrial waste, pesticides, waste from abandoned mines, and oil and gas dribbling onto roadways.

Cleanup efforts can make a major difference in the flow of harmful chemicals such as phosphorus and nitrogen, eroded sediment, and untreated sewage into Pennsylvania's lakes and streams. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection estimates that projects in 2015 helped prevent 17 million pounds of nitrogen, 600,000 pounds of phosphorus and 20,000 tons of sediment from damaging Pennsylvania waters each year.<sup>7</sup>

#### PROGRAM AT RISK: Chesapeake Bay Program

While Pennsylvania does not have any shoreline on the Chesapeake Bay, which has been plagued for decades by impaired water quality, more than one-third of the Chesapeake watershed — the area that drains into the Bay — is in Pennsylvania, via the Susquehanna River, the Chesapeake's largest tributary.

EPA's Chesapeake Bay program provided Pennsylvania with \$34.3 million in funding from 2012 to 2016, to help improve water quality for the Susquehanna and the streams that flow into it. This has benefitted not only the Pennsylvanians who depend on these waters for drinking, recreation and commerce, but residents and communities across the entire region.

The Trump Administration has proposed eliminating this program.

Chesapeake Bay program grants support a unique regional effort to protect one of the nation's most important resources: the Chesapeake and the lands and waters that feed into it. Pennsylvania has joined Delaware,

The Trump Administration would slash nearly every EPA program that supports clean water in Pennsylvania.

Maryland, New York, Virginia, West Virginia, the District of Columbia and the Chesapeake Bay Commission in establishing the program. Efforts include a “pollution diet” to restore the bay by reducing the amount of pollution flowing into it; projects to restore wetlands, wildlife habitat and natural features that prevent or reduce pollution; and compliance and enforcement efforts.

EPA grants are assisting Pennsylvania’s efforts to educate farmers and help reduce the flow of harmful agricultural chemicals into creeks, streams and rivers that flow into the Bay; to monitor and assess water quality in the state’s waterways; and to conduct sophisticated modeling analyses that help the state determine where to initiate projects that can be most effective in limiting pollution.<sup>8</sup>

Chesapeake Bay Program Grants to Pennsylvania

Year	Grants
2012	\$5.4 million
2013	\$7.6 million
2014	\$4.4 million
2015	\$6.7 million
2016	\$10.2 million
Total	\$34.3 million

PROGRAM AT RISK:  
Water pollution control grants and public water systems support grants

The Trump Administration’s proposed EPA budget would sharply reduce or eliminate other programs to support better water quality for Pennsylvanians.

The state received \$34.8 million from 2012 to 2016 in EPA Water Pollution Control grants, which are provided to state governments to



Key EPA clean water grants to Pennsylvania

Year	Water pollution control	Public water system supervision
2012	\$8.3 million	\$3.9 million
2013	\$6.0 million	\$4.9 million
2014	\$7.6 million	\$3.8 million
2015	\$6.3 million	\$4.0 million
2016	\$6.7 million	\$3.7 million
Total	\$34.9 million	\$20.3 million

assist their efforts in limiting harmful water pollution statewide. Those grants would be reduced by 30 percent under the Trump budget proposal.

The state also received \$20.3 million in EPA Public Water System Supervision support grants over five years. Such funds help local public water systems meet health and safety requirements of the Clean Water Act.

At the beach: more feces and bacteria, fewer tourists

PROGRAM AT RISK:  
BEACH Act Grants

The Trump Administration budget would eliminate all funding for federal BEACH Act grants that protect water quality and fecal monitoring on Lake Erie.

Since 2012, \$1.1 million in EPA “BEACH Act” grants — designed to reduce the risk of illness to recreational swimmers — have helped Erie County strengthen water quality and conduct regular water monitoring for intestinal bacteria from animal feces and human sewage. Such contamination can cause rashes, gastro-intestinal illness, infections in the eyes, ears and nose, and disease.<sup>9</sup> Adequate monitoring also allows health officials to promptly reopen beaches after an outbreak.

In addition to threatening health and recreation, these budget cuts would also damage the economies of the four Pennsylvania counties that make up the state’s Great Lakes Region and attract visitors to its lake-shores for swimming, fishing and boating.

# The threat to Pennsylvania's soil

The Trump Administration's proposed EPA budget would endanger programs that protect Pennsylvanians 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.

EPA's Superfund program has reduced severe threats to Pennsylvanians' health.

## Fewer cleanups of toxic substances, less accountability for polluters

**PROGRAM AT RISK:**  
Superfund program, including emergency response and enforcement funds

Pennsylvania has, in mid-2017, 95 Superfund sites on EPA's National Priorities List<sup>10</sup> — third highest in the country behind New Jersey and California.<sup>11</sup> Since 44 percent of people living within a one-mile radius of a Superfund site nationwide are minorities,<sup>12</sup> Superfund cleanups are also critical to helping minority communities build better lives.



By cleaning up vast amounts of toxic waste, the EPA's Superfund program has reduced severe threats to Pennsylvanians' health and returned contaminated properties across the state to job-creating productivity (or restored them as vital natural habitats). Without Superfund cleanups, toxic chemicals like lead, mercury, arsenic, and dioxin are left to render entire locations dangerous or uninhabitable, and to leak into water and food supplies.

But the proposed cuts would slash funding to help address these toxic sites. EPA's expertise is vital in assessing chemical contents and the risks they present, putting measures in place to protect health and safety, and holding polluters accountable. Overall funding for Superfund would be cut by 30 percent. Funding for emergency response funds, which help clean up urgent threats, would fall by 18 percent. Enforcement efforts to find and hold accountable those responsible for toxic sites would be cut by 37 percent — shifting more cleanup costs from polluters to taxpayers.

Superfund has supported projects of immense importance to Pennsylvania. One example: In Haverford,<sup>13</sup> a YMCA now stands adjacent to a site once contaminated with PCPs. For nearly 50 years, a wood products company used highly toxic chemicals containing PCPs on the site. When the operators, who resisted cleanup efforts, finally closed the plant in 1991, EPA began cleanup activities, fencing off the site, installing wells to capture contaminated groundwater, and conducting sampling to detect soil and water contamination. While treatment wells continue to operate on the site, the Haverford branch of the Freedom Valley YMCA opened in 2013 on formerly contaminated land.

Residential property values near restored brownfield sites have increased between 5 and 15 percent.

## Fewer clean-ups and less economic development at polluted properties

### PROGRAM AT RISK: Brownfield Grants

Pennsylvania currently has more than 800 brownfield sites where hazardous pollution prevents economic development and threatens public health and safety. For two decades, EPA brownfield grants have helped Pennsylvania counties and communities clean up polluted properties to protect people's health and to spark job-creating economic redevelopment. These grants, which totaled \$17 million from 2012-2016, have helped catalyze private sector loans and other funding to clean up contamination from leaking petroleum tanks, metals, and other hazardous substances.

Research has shown that residential property values near restored brownfield sites around the country have 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 (two to seven times more than the \$12.4 million EPA contributed to cleaning up those brownfield sites).<sup>14</sup> EPA brownfield grants have even greater positive impacts on communities with higher poverty rates, large minority populations, and lower than average incomes.<sup>15</sup>

More than 124,000 jobs and \$24 billion of public and private funding have been leveraged as a result of pollution assessment grants

and other EPA brownfield grants. On average, \$16 was leveraged for each EPA brownfield dollar spent, and 8.5 jobs leveraged per \$100,000 of EPA brownfield funds expended on assessment, cleanup, and revolving loan fund cooperative agreements.<sup>16</sup>

President Trump's budget cuts brownfield grants by 30 percent, shrinking Pennsylvania funding amid enormous challenges.

Before redevelopment can go forward, brownfield sites must be assessed and tested for soil contamination and the risk of hazardous substances, petroleum/underground storage tanks or asbestos being released when digging occurs or properties are dismantled. To carry out this assessment work, EPA funds pay for expert tests of soil, ground water, sediment, surface water and vapors.

Grants go to state and county governments, regional economic development agencies and state agencies involved in addressing brownfield sites. For example, in Allentown, a Mack Truck factory closed in 1984 was redeveloped using brownfield funds into the Bridgeworks Enterprise Center, a business incubation program.<sup>17</sup> Meanwhile, EPA brownfield grants are paying for assessments and cleanup planning for more than 30 potentially dangerous commercial and industrial sites.<sup>18</sup>

## The enemy underground: leaking underground storage tank grants

### PROGRAM AT RISK: Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) programs

Across the country, thousands of underground storage tanks and accompanying pipes — many of them made from older, corroding steel — hold and carry a variety of fuels and chemicals.<sup>19</sup> When tanks leak harmful chemicals such as oil, gas, benzene and toluene into soil and ground water, drinking water and soil are fouled, community health is jeopardized, and economic development is crippled.

Preventing and addressing spills from these backlogs is a major environmental priority — especially in Pennsylvania. According to EPA,

### EPA Brownfield Grants to Pennsylvania

Year	EPA Grants
2012	\$5.4 million
2013	\$1.9 million
2014	\$2.3 million
2015	\$4.5 million
2016	\$3.3 million
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17.4 million</b>

Pennsylvania has a backlog of more than 1,800 leaking underground tanks in need of cleanup.

Pennsylvania has a backlog of more than 1,800 leaking underground tanks in need of cleanup.<sup>20</sup> From October 2015 through September 2016, there were 192 potentially hazardous leaks in the state.<sup>21</sup>

EPA provided Pennsylvania with \$10.9 million in grants to deal with these tanks from 2012–2016. Pennsylvania receives these grants from two sources. The first — Prevention, Detection and Compliance Grants, which totaled \$3.5 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 has provided \$7.3 million for monitoring and cleanup assistance — would be cut in half.

EPA support is essential to Pennsylvania programs to monitor underground storage tanks, detect leaks of petroleum products, address the causes, repair any damage to soil or groundwater and hold polluters responsible or pay for cleanup if the responsible party can't be found or is no longer in business.

## Higher lead poisoning risks

### PROGRAM AT RISK: EPA's lead paint professional certification

The threat to Pennsylvania's families extends into their homes: The Pennsylvania Department of Health and 2010 U.S. census data showed Pennsylvania with the third-highest number of housing units built before 1950 when lead-based paint was prevalent, and fourth nationwide in housing built before 1978 when lead paint was finally banned.<sup>22</sup> Among the programs the Trump budget would eliminate is an EPA grant program to help the state train and certify workers involved in renovating those older lead-painted homes. Their know-how to properly deal with lead contamination safely protects the health of children and families across the state. Pennsylvania received more than \$1 million in EPA grants for such training and certification from 2012 to 2016, a program that would be eliminated under the Trump budget proposal.



# The threat to Pennsylvania's air

African-American and Latino children are more likely to suffer from asthma than whites.

For decades, Pennsylvanians have had good cause to worry about the air they breathe, and to this day many of the most polluted cities in America are located in Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia-Reading region, along with nearby Camden NJ, ranks as one of the 25 most polluted areas in the country for ozone, year-round particulate pollution and short-term pollution, according to the American Lung Association's 2017 State of the Air report.<sup>23</sup> The Pittsburgh area, despite major strides and a shift to new-tech industry, is ranked eighth worst in the country for year-round pollution, and five others make the worst 25: Johnstown-Somerset, Altoona, Lancaster, Harrisburg-York-Lebanon and Erie-Meadville. Four make the list of most polluted cities for short-term particles: Philadelphia-Reading, Lancaster, Pittsburgh-New Castle, and Harrisburg-York-Lebanon. Thirteen Pennsylvania metropolitan areas suffered more than 50 days with elevated smog pollution in 2015.<sup>24</sup>

Ten counties in Pennsylvania scored an "F" for high ozone levels (which creates smog) in the 2017 State of the Air Report. Six more rated "D;" only Bradford, Clearfield and Lycoming counties earned an "A" for ozone quality among the three dozen counties monitored.<sup>25</sup> The picture isn't much better for particle pollution in the state; eight counties received failing grades.<sup>26</sup>

Programs to monitor and cut air pollution are especially important to communities of color, which are disproportionately located in urban areas like Philadelphia (where 65 percent of the population is minorities).<sup>27</sup> Air pollution can affect heart health and even trigger heart attacks and strokes. Across the country, African-American and Latino children are more likely to suffer from asthma than whites,<sup>28</sup> and nearly three-fourths of African-Americans live in counties that don't meet federal air quality standards. More than 1.8 million Latinos live within a half mile of oil and gas facilities that often emit harmful pollution, fueling more than 150,000 asthma attacks among children and resulting in 112,000 lost school days each year.<sup>29</sup>

## More code red days: slashing Clean Air Act grants

### PROGRAM AT RISK: Air pollution control grants

The Trump Administration budget would cut 30 percent from programs that help states and communities monitor air quality.

For decades, Clean Air Act and EPA grants have helped states and communities make



“Americans’ lung health is far better protected today than it was before the Clean Air Act health protections began nearly five decades ago... As we move into an ever-warmer climate, cleaning up these pollutants will become ever more challenging, highlighting the critical importance of protecting the Clean Air Act.”

Harold P. Wimmer  
National President and CEO  
of the American Lung Association

historic strides in reducing air pollution, with EPA grants covering almost 30 percent of state and local air monitoring costs. An estimated 3,441 Pennsylvanians are saved every year by EPA programs cutting air pollution and toxic mercury.<sup>30</sup> EPA standards to reduce dangerous air pollution and toxic mercury from power plants in Pennsylvania were designed to create \$4.4 billion in health benefits last year for the state.<sup>31</sup>

Since 2012, EPA has provided more than \$39 million in grants to local governments in Pennsylvania — third highest in the nation — to support their air pollution control efforts, including monitoring of harmful particulates, ozone, lead and other pollutants. EPA grants for air pollution programs have gone to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and to local authorities in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties to support local clean air efforts in metropolitan areas where air quality problems can be the most severe.

Grant funding helps support air quality monitoring to detect unhealthy “Code Red” days when the concentration of pollutants in the air could be harmful to everyone, especially vulnerable populations such as children, the elderly, or people with health conditions such as the 300,000 Pennsylvania children and more than one million Pennsylvania adults diagnosed with asthma.<sup>32</sup> Behind the suffering: a price tag for asthma in the Pennsylvania economy that exceeds \$2.3 billion).<sup>33</sup> Programs to monitor and cut air pollution are especially important to minority populations, who are disproportionately located in urban areas like Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

#### EPA air pollution control grants, 2012-2016

Recipient	Grants
Pennsylvania DEP	\$24.9 million
Philadelphia	\$9.1 million
Allegheny County	\$5.4 million
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$39.4 million</b>

## Preventing lung cancer deaths from radon exposure

### PROGRAM AT RISK: EPA’s state indoor radon grant program

Invisible, odorless radon is the leading cause of lung cancer among non-smokers in America and is responsible for about 21,000 deaths each year.<sup>34</sup> The EPA’s State Indoor Radon Grant Program promotes radon-reducing features in new homes and schools, and inspections and fixes in existing homes. The program includes educating and enlisting consumers, real estate professionals, state and local building code officials, school officials, non-profit public health organizations and professional organizations in the fight to protect people from radon.<sup>35</sup>

From 2012-16, the EPA provided \$2.3 million in State Indoor Radon Program grants to Pennsylvania. Such grants would be eliminated under the Trump budget.

## Cutting research in Pennsylvania

### PROGRAM AT RISK: Science to achieve results

Pennsylvania would also suffer from the Trump Administration’s proposal to eliminate grants to boost environmental research. From 2012 to 2016, Pennsylvania universities, like Penn State, Temple, Carnegie Mellon and Villanova, received \$14.2 million in grants, and individual researchers in the state received \$1.5 million for projects from EPA’s Science to Achieve Results Program, known as STAR. STAR provides competitive science and engineering research grants and fellowships to scientists investigating pollution factors affecting human health and safety, as well as to engineers developing new, more effective pollution control techniques.

## Pennsylvania EPA Grants, FY2012-2016

Recipient	Grants	Recipient	Grants
PA Infrastructure Investment Authority	\$407,004,947	City of Allentown	\$765,000
PA Dept of Environmental Protection	\$175,571,507	County of Northampton	\$660,000
Commonwealth of Penn Dept of Enviro Protection	\$7,872,259	County of Beaver	\$600,000
National Association for Hispanic Elderly	\$7,074,173	Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments	\$600,000
Allegheny County Health Department	\$6,917,279	Ozone Transport Commission	\$578,573
The Pennsylvania State University	\$5,835,330	County of Lycoming	\$550,000
Carnegie Mellon University	\$5,833,628	County of Lackawanna	\$500,000
Philadelphia Department of Public Health	\$5,591,247	Lehigh Valley Economic Development Corporation	\$500,000
City of Philadelphia	\$5,061,275	Redevelopment Authority of the County of Westmorland	\$500,000
PA Dept. of Agriculture	\$2,908,099	Pennsylvania Dept. of Environmental Protection	\$493,971
Philadelphia Authority for Industrial Development	\$2,820,000	Township of Bristol	\$485,000
Susquehanna River Basin Commission	\$2,701,970	Redevelopment Authority of Montgomery County	\$450,000
Multiple Recipients	\$1,972,057	Borough of Carlisle	\$400,000
North Side Industrial Development Company	\$1,500,000	Borough of Norristown	\$400,000
Temple University	\$1,319,995	City of Johnstown	\$400,000
Earth Conservancy	\$1,200,000	County of Lawrence	\$400,000
Redevelopment Authority of the County of Montgomery	\$1,200,000	Municipality of Norristown	\$400,000
Villanova University	\$1,133,370	PA Dept. of Conservation & Natural Resources	\$400,000
Erie County Department of Health	\$1,106,104	Redevelopment Authority of Dauphin County	\$400,000
Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania	\$1,101,882	Redevelopment Authority of the County of Cumberland	\$400,000
Swarthmore College	\$1,000,000	Energy Coordinating Agency of Philadelphia	\$399,099
Pennsylvania Department of Health	\$862,325	Erie-Western PA Port Authority	\$313,458
Municipal Authority of the City of Lower Burr	\$800,000	Somerset County Commissioners	\$300,000

*continued next page*

## Pennsylvania EPA Grants CONTINUED

Recipient	Grants	Recipient	Grants
PA Dept. of Labor and Industry	\$226,820	Pittsburgh Region Clean Cities Inc.	\$50,500
Chester County Economic Development Council	\$218,000	Darby Creek Valley Association	\$40,000
Whitaker Center for Science and the Arts	\$205,305	Schuylkill River Development Corporation	\$40,000
Philadelphia City Planning	\$200,000	Earth Force Inc	\$35,000
Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority	\$200,000	City of Erie Pennsylvania	\$30,000
Wrightsville Borough Municipal Authority	\$200,000	Jastech Development Services Inc.	\$30,000
3 Rivers Wet Weather Inc.	\$199,200	Clean Air Council	\$29,999
Auberle	\$193,746	Friends of Farmworkers Inc.	\$29,909
Allegheny College	\$170,361	County of Allegheny	\$29,900
Harrisburg University of Science and Technology	\$150,000	Wyoming Valley Sanitary Authority	\$29,900
Interstate Comm on Potomac River Basin	\$147,520	PA Association for Sustainable Agriculture	\$27,823
Pennsylvania Horticultural Society	\$99,679	West Chester University of PA	\$27,295
Slippery Rock University	\$90,166	Allegheny County Sanitary Authority	\$25,000
Hegins-Hubley Authority	\$65,000	Intermunicipal Relations Committee	\$10,000
Concilio de Organizaciones Hispanas de Filade	\$55,000	Compost Works	\$8,315
		Borough of Pottstown	\$7,500
		Somerset County General Authority	\$6,000

# 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](http://www.usaspending.gov), and from official federal government budget documents. Additional information is drawn from state budget sources.*

- <sup>1</sup> [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-03/documents/oswer\\_fy13\\_accomplishment.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-03/documents/oswer_fy13_accomplishment.pdf), p. 23.  
This figure includes Superfund, Brownfield and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act sites.
- <sup>2</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-06/documents/fy18-cj-04-environmental-programs.pdf>, p. 189.
- <sup>3</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/environmental-justice-small-grants-program>
- <sup>4</sup> <https://www.nrdc.org/sites/default/files/threats-on-tap-water-infrastructure-protections-report.pdf>
- <sup>5</sup> [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-04/documents/2009\\_12\\_28\\_wetlands\\_science\\_surface\\_drinking\\_water\\_surface\\_drinking\\_water\\_results\\_state.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-04/documents/2009_12_28_wetlands_science_surface_drinking_water_surface_drinking_water_results_state.pdf)
- <sup>6</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/nps/what-nonpoint-source>
- <sup>7</sup> [http://files.dep.state.pa.us/Water/Watershed%20Management/WatershedPortalFiles/NonpointSourceManagement/FFY2015\\_PA\\_Annual\\_Report\\_FINAL-addressing\\_EPA\\_comments.pdf](http://files.dep.state.pa.us/Water/Watershed%20Management/WatershedPortalFiles/NonpointSourceManagement/FFY2015_PA_Annual_Report_FINAL-addressing_EPA_comments.pdf)
- <sup>8</sup> <http://www.dep.pa.gov/Business/Water/Pennsylvania's%20Chesapeake%20Bay%20Program%20Office/Pages/default.aspx>
- <sup>9</sup> <http://www.floridahealth.gov/environmental-health/beach-water-quality/>
- <sup>10</sup> <https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/srchrsit.cfm> (data as of 8/6/2017)
- <sup>11</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/national-priorities-list-npl-sites-state#PA> (data as of 8/6/2017)
- <sup>12</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/webpopulationrsuperfundsites9.28.15.pdf>
- <sup>13</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-success-stories-epa-region-3>
- <sup>14</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-brown-fields-funding-announced-roseville-newark-norwalk-painesville-piqua-port>
- <sup>15</sup> [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/ej\\_brochure\\_2009.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/ej_brochure_2009.pdf)
- <sup>16</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-brown-fields-funding-announced-roseville-newark-norwalk-painesville-piqua-port>
- <sup>17</sup> <http://lehighvalley.org/lvedc-hosts-from-brownfields-to-business-redevelopment-event/>
- <sup>18</sup> <http://lehighvalley.org/lvedc-gets-federal-grant-for-brownfields-redevelopment-in-the-lehigh-valley/>
- <sup>19</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/ust/learn-about-underground-storage-tanks-usts>
- <sup>20</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-11/documents/ca-16-34.pdf>
- <sup>21</sup> <http://files.dep.state.pa.us/EnvironmentalCleanup/Brownfields/StorageTanks/StorageTanksPortalFiles/EPA%20Public%20Info%20Web%20Page%202016.pdf>
- <sup>22</sup> <http://www.health.pa.gov/My%20Health/Infant%20and%20Childrens%20Health/Lead%20Poisoning%20Prevention%20and%20Control/Documents/2014%20Lead%20Surveillance%20Annual%20Report%20r2.pdf>
- <sup>23</sup> <http://www.lung.org/our-initiatives/healthy-air/sota/city-rankings/most-polluted-cities.html>
- <sup>24</sup> <http://www.environmentamerica.org/sites/environment/files/reports/Our%20Health%20at%20Risk%20vAM%20web.pdf>
- <sup>25</sup> <http://www.lung.org/our-initiatives/healthy-air/sota/city-rankings/states/pennsylvania/>
- <sup>26</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>27</sup> <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/philadelphia-pa/#demographics>
- <sup>28</sup> [https://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health\\_Statistics/NCHS/NHIS/SHS/2015\\_SHS\\_Table\\_C-1.pdf](https://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/NHIS/SHS/2015_SHS_Table_C-1.pdf)
- <sup>29</sup> <http://www.catf.us/resources/publications/view/230>
- <sup>30</sup> [https://www.edf.org/sites/default/files/PA\\_EPA\\_Cuts\\_Factsheet\\_6\\_22\\_17.pdf](https://www.edf.org/sites/default/files/PA_EPA_Cuts_Factsheet_6_22_17.pdf)
- <sup>31</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/mats/mercury-and-air-toxics-standards-pennsylvania>
- <sup>32</sup> <http://www.lung.org/our-initiatives/healthy-air/sota/city-rankings/states/pennsylvania/>
- <sup>33</sup> [https://noharm.org/sites/default/files/lib/downloads/climate/Economic\\_Affliction\\_of\\_Asthma.pdf](https://noharm.org/sites/default/files/lib/downloads/climate/Economic_Affliction_of_Asthma.pdf)
- <sup>34</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/radon/health-risk-radon>
- <sup>35</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/radon/state-indoor-radon-grant-sirg-program>

**National Headquarters**

257 Park Avenue South  
New York, NY 10010  
**T** 212 505 2100  
**F** 212 505 2375

**Austin, TX**

301 Congress Avenue  
Austin, TX 78701  
**T** 512 478 5161  
**F** 512 478 8140

**Bentonville, AR**

1116 South Walton Boulevard  
Bentonville, AR 72712  
**T** 479 845 3816  
**F** 479 845 3815

**Boston, MA**

18 Tremont Street  
Boston, MA 02108  
**T** 617 723 2996  
**F** 617 723 2999

**Boulder, CO**

2060 Broadway  
Boulder, CO 80302  
**T** 303 440 4901  
**F** 303 440 8052

**Raleigh, NC**

4000 Westchase Boulevard  
Raleigh, NC 27607  
**T** 919 881 2601  
**F** 919 881 2607

**Sacramento, CA**

1107 9th Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
**T** 916 492 7070  
**F** 916 441 3142

**San Francisco, CA**

123 Mission Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
**T** 415 293 6050  
**F** 415 293 6051

**Washington, DC**

1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20009  
**T** 202 387 3500  
**F** 202 234 6049

**Beijing, China**

C-501, Yonghe Plaza  
28 East Andingmen East Road  
Dongcheng District  
Beijing 100007, China  
**T** +86 10 6409 7088  
**F** +86 10 6409 7097

**La Paz, Mexico**

Revolución No. 345  
E/5 de Mayo y Constitución  
Col. Centro, CP 23000  
La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico  
**T** +52 612 123 2029

**London, UK**

50 Broadway  
London, SW1H 0RG, UK  
**T** +44 20 7152 4433