



Missouri Benefits From Energy and Environmental Programs

The Environmental Protection Agency Protects Us from Harmful Pollution

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provides broad-ranging [benefits](#) to all Americans. The EPA ensures that our water is clean, our air is breathable, and that our communities are protected from toxic hazards and the impacts of climate change. The EPA coordinates with state and local governments, businesses, and other stakeholders to provide services through grants to states, law enforcement, and health and safety standards. President Trump's budget, however, proposes slashing the agency by nearly a third – a plan for more pollution, less accountability for breaking the law, and worse health for Missouri.

Protecting Missouri's Water Resources:

The EPA sets health-based standards limiting contaminants in drinking water and establishing thresholds for safe swimming and fishing. It provides billions of dollars to communities to deliver safe drinking water and improve water quality. The EPA can also step in to ensure the safety of drinking water sources threatened by oil and gas operations when states refuse to act. After disasters, the EPA provides resources to get drinking water and sewage treatment back online quickly.

- EPA provides [grants](#) to states to implement control programs for "non-point" sources of water pollution, like agricultural runoff, which are often poorly controlled but which also can be significant contributors to water bodies' degradation. In fiscal year 2016, EPA provided Missouri with approximately **\$3.6 million**. Trump's budget proposes cutting categorical grants by roughly 45%.
- In Fiscal Year 2016, EPA provided Missouri with **\$37 million in water infrastructure grants** under the Clean Water Act's State Revolving Fund program. Nationally, EPA reports that since 1987, the program "provided over ... \$118.7 billion to communities" and supported "38,450 low-cost loans" for wastewater system repairs and upgrades that prevent raw sewage discharges, manage contaminated urban runoff, and upgrade publicly owned treatment facilities. By slashing clean drinking water funding coming through the Department of Agriculture for small rural communities, Trump's budget proposal would reduce the overall national investment in water infrastructure and place additional pressure on the revolving funds.
- EPA's [Clean Water Rule](#) protects small streams and other critical water bodies. In Missouri, headwater, rain-fed, and seasonal [streams](#) contribute to the **drinking water supplies of 2.5 million people**. The budget for EPA programs to prevent water pollution should not be reduced.
- President Trump's proposed budget for the EPA would make our failing drinking water system worse. Drinking water violation rates clearly show that even at its current level of funding, the EPA and states are doing an inadequate job of monitoring, testing and enforcing safe drinking water laws. In 2015, [1,502 violations](#) of the Safe Drinking Water Act were recorded in Missouri.

NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL



- In Missouri in 2015, [377,056 residents](#) was served by a water system in violation of a health-based standard of the Safe Drinking Water Act. Drinking water in violation of the [Safe Drinking Water Act](#) can lead to increased risk of health impacts like cancer, birth defects, and cognitive impairments.

Defending Clean Air in Missouri:

The EPA sets and enforces limits on dangerous air pollutants from factories, refineries, power plants, oil and gas extraction, and vehicles. Ensuring these laws are implemented protects public health, helping prevent asthma attacks, birth defects, respiratory and cardiovascular disease and cancer. In addition, EPA ensures Missouri is protected from other states' unsafe air pollution, because dirty air doesn't stop at state lines.

- In Missouri, EPA programs to reduce dangerous [air pollution](#) and toxic [mercury](#) **save up to 1,256 lives** per year. Cutting EPA's budget won't protect our air or health.
- EPA standards to reduce dangerous air pollution and toxic mercury from power plants in Missouri will create **\$3.4 billion** in [health benefits](#) for the state. Cutting funding for the EPA could jeopardize clean air programs that create millions of dollars in health benefits.
- The EPA plays a central role in protecting our air quality, providing benefits to the **450,930 adults and 120,281 children** in Missouri [diagnosed with asthma](#). Asthma attacks were the cause of 13,247 [pediatric emergency room visits](#) and \$1 billion in associated [medical costs](#) in Missouri in 2008.
- Trump's proposed budget would cut enforcement by 24% - this would eliminate funding to pursue cases when power plants violate laws that reduce dangerous emissions in Missouri's communities.

Protecting Missouri's Communities from Toxic Hazards:

EPA regulates hazardous waste treatment, handling, and disposal facilities across Missouri and the country to avoid contamination of our air, water and soils by toxic chemicals. The agency's Superfund Program is also responsible for protecting communities by preventing and cleaning up hazardous releases that endanger community health. Through this program, EPA provides resources to identify and clean up contaminated sites, such as brownfields.

- There are **33 hazardous waste sites** in Missouri on the EPA's [National Priority List](#) for the Superfund program, which helps communities clean up toxic pollution. Trump's proposed budget would cut the Superfund program by more than 30%, slowing down their ability to help clean up these sites.
- In Missouri, there are **1,373 brownfields cleanups** listed by the EPA, land contaminated and needing cleanup to be used or redeveloped. Without funding, the EPA won't be able to assist local communities and states in cleaning up dangerous contamination.



Fighting Climate Change:

Climate change poses threats to our health and our economy. Last year was the 3rd-hottest year on [record](#) in Missouri. The EPA has the responsibility to clean up the dangerous carbon pollution that fuels climate change. In fact, the EPA already finalized a [plan](#) that would save up to \$54 billion and 3,500 American lives by 2030. Cutting funding for EPA climate change programs will endanger lives and cost money across Missouri and the country.

Promoting Cost-Saving Energy Efficiency in Missouri:

The EPA maintains the ENERGY STAR® program, which helps consumers identify the most energy efficient appliances, equipment, and buildings that can save them money and energy.

- Nationally, the [ENERGY STAR New Homes](#) program, which allows homeowners to purchase third-party verified, highly-efficient homes, has **saved American homeowners more than \$4.7 billion on utility bills** over the last 20 years. In total, the program has saved homeowners enough energy to power 2 million homes for a year – while improving comfort and indoor air quality. In 2015, almost 10 percent of all single-family homes built were ENERGY STAR-rated, with these new homeowners expected to save \$21 million annually on their electric and gas bills. In Missouri, this program saves consumers nearly \$25,000 annually.
- Over [450,000 buildings](#) across the country use ENERGY STAR's Portfolio Manager database to track and publish their energy use. Of these, around 30,000 commercial buildings – representing a diverse set of buildings including offices, hospitals, congregations, and schools – have achieved an ENERGY STAR rating of 75 or higher. This means that the building is more efficient than at least 75 percent of all similar building types in the nation. In Missouri, **378 buildings are ENERGY STAR-rated**.
- In the United States, almost 10,000 [school buildings](#) have achieved an ENERGY STAR rating of 75 or higher that results in cost savings and improved indoor air quality. In Missouri, 145 schools have earned this ENERGY STAR rating with an **estimated annual cost saving of \$2.1 million**.
- Trump's budget proposal would eliminate this program entirely, preventing future efficiencies and savings.

The Department of Energy Saves Consumers Money in Missouri:

The Department of Energy (DOE) runs many popular and effective energy programs that save families money on their utility bills, help low-income families stay warm during the winter, spur innovation and job growth, and keep the United States a global clean energy and technology leader. The Trump administration's budget proposes to increase nuclear weapons spending by 11 percent and severely cut non-defense energy programs. The proposed budget slashes applied research programs to solve practical everyday problems—including those from the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy and Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability by 70 percent and 42 percent, respectively—and the Office of Science by 17 percent.

- States rely on the DOE for funding and technical expertise to meet their individual energy-related goals and reduce energy costs for their citizens. Missouri [sees](#) \$21 million in annual



energy cost savings from the State Energy Projects and leveraged funds that are creating more than 2,500 jobs, but the Trump budget would eliminate this program entirely.

- The Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) provides grants to improve energy efficiency in the homes of low-income families. Typical measures include caulking, insulating, and repairing ducts. The average family [saves](#) \$283 every year thanks to these improvements. Missouri [has received](#) over \$14 million in funding for weatherization, and in 2015 saw \$64.3 million in economic benefits from these investments including utility bill savings and reduced unemployment and health costs. The Trump budget would eliminate this program entirely.
- The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides annual assistance to utilities to help households pay for heating and cooling, as well as crisis funding directly to families in emergencies. In 2014 the program [served](#) 140,243 households in Missouri, yet the Trump budget would eliminate this program entirely.
- Through its SunShot Initiative, DOE funds grants to universities, private companies, and national labs in Missouri and nationwide with the aim to make pollution-free solar energy a low-cost electricity source for all Americans.
 - Between 2013 and 2015, DOE provided Missouri with **more than [\\$5 million](#)** in funding for solar energy R&D research.
 - Missouri has benefitted from the increased adoption of solar energy across the United States as the solar industry was 2016's largest employer in the state's electrical generation sector, employing **more than [3,000](#)** Missourians.
- DOE's wind program funds grants to universities, private companies, and national labs focused on technological developments to improve the reliability and affordability of wind energy and targeting barriers to wind energy adoption.
 - Between 2009 and 2015, DOE provided Missouri with **nearly [\\$400,000](#)** in funding for wind R&D.
 - Missouri also benefits from the increased adoption of wind energy across the nation as the wind industry employed **more than [1,000 Missourians](#)** in 2016.