

FY 2014

EPA Budget in Brief



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Mission

The mission of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect human health and the environment.

Budget in Brief Overview

The mission of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect human health and the environment by keeping pollution out of the air we breathe, toxins out of the water we drink and swim in, and harmful chemicals out of the food we eat and the lands where we build our homes and our communities. The agency's FY 2014 budget request supports new directions in transforming our work as well as critical core efforts in the agency's priorities. Advancing environmental justice and achieving transparency in agency decision-making are an integral part of achieving our mission.

Environmental challenges and health threats have the capacity to limit opportunity and hold back the progress of entire communities. The environmental impact of disasters, both natural and man-made, whether regional or local in scale, reinforce the critical importance of fulfilling the EPA's mission and providing the safeguards that the American people look to the agency to deliver. We will meet these challenges by using the best available scientific information and ensuring fair and effective enforcement of environmental laws. By instituting transformational changes to how we do our work made possible by advances in technology, we will be able to provide all parts of society—communities, individuals, businesses, and federal, state, local, and tribal governments—access to accurate information so that they may participate effectively in managing human health and environmental risks. The EPA's work is guided by the best possible data and research and a commitment to transparency and the accountability that comes with it.

The EPA strives to be a good steward of taxpayer resources and to deliver environmental protection in the most efficient way. To learn more about how the agency accomplishes its mission, including information on the organizational structure and regional offices, visit: <http://www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/>.

FY 2014 Annual Performance Plan and President's Budget (including FY 2012 Annual Performance Report)

The EPA's FY 2014 Annual Performance Plan and President's Budget requests \$8.153 billion, \$296 million or 3.5 percent below FY 2012 Enacted funding. The EPA's budget request includes a balanced approach to meeting our core program responsibilities in FY 2014 and into the future by investing in transformational change and making necessary reductions to programmatic spending and significant cuts to infrastructure financing. As part of adapting to the current fiscal reality, the FY 2014 budget focuses on core work and significantly reduces or eliminates programs where the mission has been largely achieved or can be accomplished by other organizations - either public or

private. The budget also reflects savings from program and operational efficiencies, changes to the EPA's workforce, and continued efforts to manage the EPA's real estate footprint.

In FY 2014, the EPA seeks to maintain the strength of federal, state and tribal core programs. The agency recognizes the difficult fiscal situation the nation is facing and made very difficult decisions resulting in reductions to support for water infrastructure and other select activities within the EPA's operating budget. This budget proposes large strategic reductions that allow continued support for our established priorities and core work to sustain necessary and fundamental human health and environmental protection. Recognizing the limitations of the federal budget and the declining resources of the states, the agency will continue to implement strategies that use resources more efficiently and find opportunities to focus and leverage efforts at all levels to achieve results. This budget highlights actions to reduce costs and redirect our resources to higher priorities across programmatic lines.

An essential aspect of the FY 2014 budget is our investment in transformational change to how we do our work; adapting and embracing opportunities for innovation and reinvention. The budget identifies resources critical to this process and to achieving a more efficient way to deliver environmental protections and the vision of a Government of the 21st Century. Changing business, technology, and resource challenges require the EPA to take a new approach to accomplish our mission.

The EPA strives to connect the results we have achieved to our planning and budgeting decisions and to support our overall strategic direction and priorities. The EPA's FY 2012 performance information is highlighted throughout the budget request.

FY 2014 Funding Priorities

Support for Core Mission and Priorities

The FY 2014 Annual Performance Plan and Budget of \$8.153 billion invests in transformational change to how we do our work and where we do it, provides resources critical to dealing with tomorrow's challenges today, funds our core programs to advance our priorities, and maintains support for states and tribes. Our FY 2014 request will continue our progress in clean air and climate change, protecting the nation's waters, supporting sustainable water infrastructure, protecting our lands, ensuring the safety of chemicals, and realizing the benefits of technology by implementing the Next Generation Compliance initiative designed to transform enforcement and compliance approaches and improve environmental protection. Additional details and supporting information can be found in the program descriptions.

E-Enterprise

A total of \$60 million across the agency supports this effort in FY 2014. The vision of E-Enterprise is a world where businesses routinely conduct environmental business transactions with regulators electronically. The EPA will develop a single portal where "customers" register to conduct business with the

EPA, much like online banking. The system will “push” tailored information out to customers based on their unique needs. They will be able to go online to apply for permits, check compliance status, report their emissions, and learn about new regulations that may apply to them. A goal of E-Enterprise is to replace outdated, paper-reporting with integrated e-reporting systems using advanced technology and shared IT services. The paperwork and regulatory reporting burden would be reduced by more efficient collection, reporting, and use of data, plus regulatory revisions to eliminate redundant or obsolete information requests.

Through a combination of e-reporting and regulatory streamlining, the regulatory reporting burden would be reduced while simultaneously giving industry, government and the public better information on sources, pollutant releases and environmental conditions. E-Enterprise will enable local communities to have quicker and broader access to information about environmental conditions and pollution sources in their neighborhoods. The effectiveness of collaboration between the EPA and states will be enhanced, resulting in more effective public programs.

Enforcement and Compliance

In FY 2014, the EPA seeks to maintain the strength of its core national enforcement and compliance assurance program. Recognizing the challenging fiscal climate at both the federal and state level, the agency will implement strategies to use resources more efficiently and find opportunities to focus and leverage efforts to assure compliance with environmental laws. The EPA has achieved impressive pollution control and health benefits through vigorous compliance monitoring and enforcement, but the sheer number of regulated facilities and the contribution of large numbers of smaller sources of pollution, combined with federal and state budget constraints, means that the EPA needs to find approaches that go beyond the traditional single facility inspection and enforcement model to ensure widespread compliance.

In light of fiscal constraints, there is a need to innovate so the EPA can achieve gains in compliance over the long-term. The EPA is developing and implementing new methods based on advances in both monitoring and information technology that will improve compliance and our ability to focus on the most serious violations. This initiative, Next Generation Compliance, includes five key components: the use of state-of-the-art monitoring technology to detect pollution problems; leveraging electronic reporting to enhance government efficiency and reduce paperwork and regulatory reporting burden; enhancing transparency so the public is aware of facility and government environmental performance; implementing innovative enforcement approaches; and structuring regulations to be more effective in facilitating improved compliance. Next Generation Compliance complements E-Enterprise.

Climate Change

A request of \$176.5 million for climate change supports the President's commitment to address this important challenge. This level of funding, \$8.1 million above FY 2012, will support efforts across multiple EPA programs to

address the impacts of climate change. Funding will allow the agency to continue to support a mix of voluntary and regulatory approaches to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The ENERGY STAR program, the Global Methane Initiative, the GHG Reporting Rule, Clean Air Act permits, and state and local technical assistance and partnership programs, such as SmartWay, will all help reduce GHGs.

The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report, *Adapting to the Impacts of Climate Change*¹ highlights the impacts to environmental systems that are crucial to our social and economic well-being. The report indicates that climate change is associated with increased flooding, prolonged drought, more severe heat waves, more frequent wildfires, and changes in wetland, forest, and grassland habitats. These events result in substantial economic consequences through the contamination of drinking water resources, impaired air and water quality, and reduced capacity of ecosystems to provide the services to society that we depend upon. Better information about the severity and extent of these impacts will enable the EPA to achieve its goals in environmental and human health protection.

The EPA will consider the results of a range of international assessments to address climate impacts of short-lived climate forcers. These traditional air pollutants, including black carbon, a constituent of particulate matter (PM), and ozone have an immediate impact on climate. Reducing emissions of these pollutants can reap immediate climate and public health benefits. The EPA's work to establish the new fuel and national emissions standards to reduce emissions of air pollution and educate consumers on the ways their actions affect the environment have led to real success stories. The most recent, the new corporate average fuel economy (café) standards, require cars and light trucks to get a minimum of 54.5 miles to the gallon starting with the model year 2025 - saving 12 billion barrels of oil and eliminating 6 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide pollution, along with saving consumers \$1.7 trillion at the pump over the life of the program.

Improving Air Quality

The EPA is dedicated to protecting and improving the quality of the nation's air to promote public health and protect the environment. Improving air quality has important economic benefits for American citizens. Scientific studies have linked climate change to worsening air quality, which is linked to adverse impacts such as reduced productivity through missed work and school days, increased hospital visits, respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, and even premature death – especially for certain vulnerable populations like the elderly, the poor, and children. The EPA's budget includes resources that will be dedicated to improving air quality in FY 2014, maintaining the progress already made over the last several years.

¹ http://dels.nas.edu/resources/static-assets/materials-based-on-reports/reports-in-brief/Adapting_Report_Brief_final.pdf

In FY 2014, the EPA will continue its Clean Air Act prescribed responsibilities to administer the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) by taking federal oversight actions and by developing regulations and policies to ensure continued health and welfare protections. The EPA will maintain support for core work in particulate matter (PM) NAAQS to include the 2012 PM NAAQS revisions; the new Renewable Fuel Standards (RFS2) program; and implementing the Energy Policy Act (EPA) of 2005 and the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007. We will continue work addressing risks and exposures to air toxics from multiple sources and fulfilling Clean Air Act and court-ordered obligations. Funding also supports our continued efforts in indoor air, stratospheric ozone and radiation programs.

Protecting America's Waters

The EPA's ecosystem protection programs encompass a wide range of approaches that address specific at-risk regional areas and larger categories of threatened systems, such as urban waters, estuaries, and wetlands. Locally generated pollution, combined with pollution carried by rivers and streams and through air deposition, can accumulate in these ecosystems and degrade them over time. The EPA and its federal partners along with states, tribes, municipalities, and private parties, will continue efforts to restore the integrity of the impaired waters of the United States as part of the agency's mission and also in recognition of the expected long-term benefits of healthy aquatic systems as economic cornerstones vital to property values, tourism, recreational and commercial fishing, and hunting.

From nutrient loadings and stormwater runoff to invasive species, energy extraction, and drinking water contaminants, water quality programs face complex challenges that can be addressed effectively only through a combination of traditional and innovative strategies. The EPA will continue to work hand-in-hand with states and tribes to develop and implement nutrient limits; focus on Total Maximum Daily Loads² (TMDLs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits; and continue to strengthen the nationwide monitoring network.

Resources for core program work will support continued progress and lead to important milestones and improvements in FY 2014. The EPA will complete statistically valid surveys of the nation's waters and develop or publish the National Rivers and Streams Assessment³ (monitoring in 2014; due in 2016), the National Wetland Condition Assessment⁴ (due in 2014), and the National Lakes Assessment (due FY 2015). The EPA will continue to promote the application of new reporting, monitoring and assessment tools to support the integration of federal, regional, state and local monitoring efforts for water quality management.

² For more information, visit: <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/lawsguidance/cwa/tmdl/index.cfm>.

³ For more information, visit: <http://water.epa.gov/type/rsl/monitoring/riverssurvey/index.cfm>

⁴ For more information, visit: <http://water.epa.gov/type/wetlands/assessment/survey/index.cfm>.

The EPA Water Quality Exchange⁵ launched in 2007 allows states, tribes and other organizations to share their monitoring data over the Internet.

The EPA will continue to emphasize watershed stewardship, watershed-based approaches, water efficiencies and best practices. The EPA will focus specifically on green infrastructure, nutrients, and trading among point sources and nonpoint sources for water quality improvements and urban waters. In FY 2014, the agency will advance the water quality monitoring initiative under the Clean Water Act and develop important rules and implementation activities under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Related efforts to improve monitoring and surveillance will help advance water security nationwide. As part of our transformational change efforts under E-Enterprise, the request includes \$2.2 million to replace the EPA-operated SDWIS/Fed with SDWIS Next-Gen. This will enable electronic data exchange among laboratories, states, and EPA; more efficient reporting and display of drinking water quality; and a reduction in the cost of the system over time.

Much remains to be done, and progress is incremental; the most recent impaired waters listing numbered over 41,000. The 2012 Coastal Conditions survey found our nation's coasts in fair condition, essentially the same as the last report four years ago. Great Lakes' conditions were rated the lowest, although this Administration's Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) is yielding improvements. This effort has contributed to the removal of 21 Beneficial Use Impairments at 12 different Great Lakes Areas of Concern, meeting the EPA's cumulative target of 33 for this measure and exceeding the GLRI Action Plan target.⁶ In FY 2014, EPA will fund the Great Lakes effort at \$300 million. Overall geographic programs are funded at \$410.9 million and include \$73 million for Chesapeake Bay, another significant national effort.

Sustainable Water Infrastructure

The Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds are provided \$1.912 billion in FY 2014, a \$472 million reduction from FY 2012. As part of the Administration's long-term strategy, the EPA is implementing a Sustainable Water Infrastructure Policy that focuses on working with states and communities to enhance technical, managerial and financial capacity which also addresses "green infrastructure" options and their multiple benefits. Federal dollars provided through the State Revolving Funds will act as a catalyst for efficient system-wide planning and ongoing management of sustainable water infrastructure. New infrastructure improvement projects for public drinking water systems are supported by \$817 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and by \$1.095 billion for public water treatment systems under the Clean Water State Revolving Fund.

⁵ For more information, visit: <http://www.epa.gov/storet/wqx/>.

⁶ Results are achieved through GLRI funding as well as other non-GLRI federal and/or state funding.

Protecting Our Land

In FY 2014, the EPA will continue its core program work to cleanup, redevelop, and revitalize contaminated sites through the Superfund, Brownfields, RCRA Corrective Action, and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks programs. Many communities across the country regularly face risks posed by intentional and accidental releases of hazardous substances into the environment. To address exposures to releases that have already occurred and/or will occur in the future, the EPA will continue to identify and implement opportunities to integrate and leverage the full range of the agency's land cleanup authorities to accelerate the pace of cleanups, address a greater number of contaminated sites, and put these sites back into productive use while protecting human health and the environment. One example is the \$0.3 million increase to support Strong Cities, Strong Communities to provide guidance, technical assistance and analytical support to local efforts to update land use codes to support the economic trajectory of the community and better catalyze economic redevelopment.

The Superfund program protects the American public and its resources by cleaning up contaminated sites which pose an imminent or long-term risk of exposure and harm to human health and the environment. In FY 2014, the agency will maintain the funding level necessary to respond to emergency releases of hazardous substances as well as maintain the goal of sites achieving human exposure and groundwater migration under control at cleanup sites. As of October 2012, the EPA had controlled human exposures to contamination at 1,361 National Priority List sites.

The EPA also will continue to implement its Community Engagement Initiative to ensure transparent and accessible decision-making processes, deliver information that communities can use to participate meaningfully, and help the EPA produce outcomes that are responsive to community perspectives and that ensure timely cleanup decisions. Also increasing transparency and creating efficiencies, the e-Manifest system will reduce paperwork burden for firms regulated under RCRA's hazardous waste provisions by a range of \$77 million to \$126 million annually and provide access to key information about hazardous wastes being transported. System development will begin for this component of E-Enterprise in FY 2014.

Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals

Ensuring the safety of new or existing chemicals in commerce to protect the American people remains a key EPA priority. Chemicals are ubiquitous in our everyday lives and products. They are used in the production of everything from our homes and cars to the cell phones we carry and the food we eat. Chemicals often are released into the environment as a result of their manufacture, processing, use, and disposal. The \$686.2 million requested in FY 2014 will allow the EPA to sustain its success in managing the potential risks of new chemicals entering commerce without impacting progress in assessing and ensuring the safety of existing chemicals.

In FY 2014, the approach focuses on: 1) using all available authorities under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to take immediate and lasting action to eliminate or reduce identified chemical risks and develop proven safer alternatives; 2) using regulatory mechanisms to fill remaining gaps in critical exposure data and increasing transparency and public access to information on TSCA chemicals; and 3) using data from all available sources to conduct detailed chemical risk assessments on the chemicals EPA identified in its TSCA Work Plan to determine which risk management actions may be needed and why. The EPA's pesticide licensing program will continue to evaluate new pesticides before they reach the market and will continue to ensure that pesticides already in commerce are safe when used in accordance with the label.

Achieving an environmentally sustainable future demands that the EPA address today's environmental problems while simultaneously preparing for long-term challenges. These efforts support the development and employment of approaches for alternative sustainable product formulations found by studying chemical life cycles to address issues of cumulative risk, environmental chemical mixtures, population-vulnerability, and environmental justice, as related to exposure disparities. Chemical safety research is directed to manage the risks arising from exposure to hazardous chemical substances. In FY 2014, the EPA will continue the multi-year transition away from the traditional assays used in the endocrine disruptor screening program through efforts to validate and use computational toxicology and high throughput screening methods. This is expected to allow the agency to more quickly, efficiently, and cost-effectively assess potential chemical toxicity.

Supporting State and Tribal Partners

Supporting our state and Tribal partners, the primary implementers of environmental programs on the ground, is a long-held priority of the EPA. Funding to states and tribes in the State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) account continues to be the largest percentage of the EPA's budget request, at nearly 40 percent in FY 2014. The FY 2014 budget includes a total of \$1.136 billion in categorical grants, an increase of \$47 million over FY 2012 levels. These funds support core regulatory program work conducted by states and tribes essential to maintaining hard won progress in environmental and human health protection in the air, water, waste management, and pesticides programs. The request also will provide a much needed increase for Tribal governments in building environmental protection program capacity. In FY 2014, the request includes resources for our state, local and Tribal partners, as part of the E-Enterprise Initiative, to build integrated data systems that will reduce burden on industry and improve services for the regulated community and the public.

Priority Science and Research

Science and research continue to be the foundation of all our work at the EPA. The Research and Development program's integrated and cross-disciplinary organization of the scientific research programs provide a systems' perspective that leverages expertise to address the multi-dimensional challenges facing the

agency, increasing the benefits from high-quality science. Superior science leads to shared solutions; everyone benefits from clean air and clean water. Rigorous science leads to innovative solutions to complex environmental challenges. In FY 2014, the EPA is focusing research on the most critical issues facing the agency, ensuring the best scientific underpinning for regulatory actions and finding more sustainable solutions for environmental issues. These include assessing the human health and environmental impacts of energy production and use; minimizing the impacts of climate change; and developing effective, systems-based watershed management approaches as well as forward-looking national, regional and community level strategies for green infrastructure, chemical safety and other innovative alternative practices.

One area of continued importance in FY 2014 is hydraulic fracturing. Energy and mineral extraction and production are important to the nation's economy but also have the potential to impact surface and subsurface water resources. Multiple federal agencies are engaged in hydraulic fracturing (HF) research, and the EPA is committed to collaborating across agencies. In FY 2014 HF research will focus on understanding and preventing the potential negative impacts of associated activities on water resources. The EPA will publish the *Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources* draft report that is expected for release in the late calendar year of 2014. This report will outline the results of research focused on whether HF has adverse effects on drinking water resources, and, if so, what the driving factors are.

Eliminations and Efficiencies

Recognizing the tight limits on discretionary spending across government, the EPA has evaluated and reprioritized its work and made necessary adjustments to focus FY 2014 resources toward the agency's highest priorities and most critical needs. These reductions and eliminations and the projected impacts are described in fuller detail in appropriate sections of the FY 2014 Justification of Appropriation.

Eliminations

The EPA continues to examine its programs to find those that have served their purpose and accomplished their mission. The FY 2014 budget proposes the elimination of programs totaling \$54 million. Many of these were included as elimination in the FY 2013 President's Budget including: the Clean Automotive Technology Program; Beach categorical grants; Environmental Education; State Indoor Radon Grants; the Support to Other Federal Agencies program within Superfund; and the Fibers program. As a continuation of this effort, in FY 2014, the SunWise program and the Greener Economy programs also are proposed for elimination.

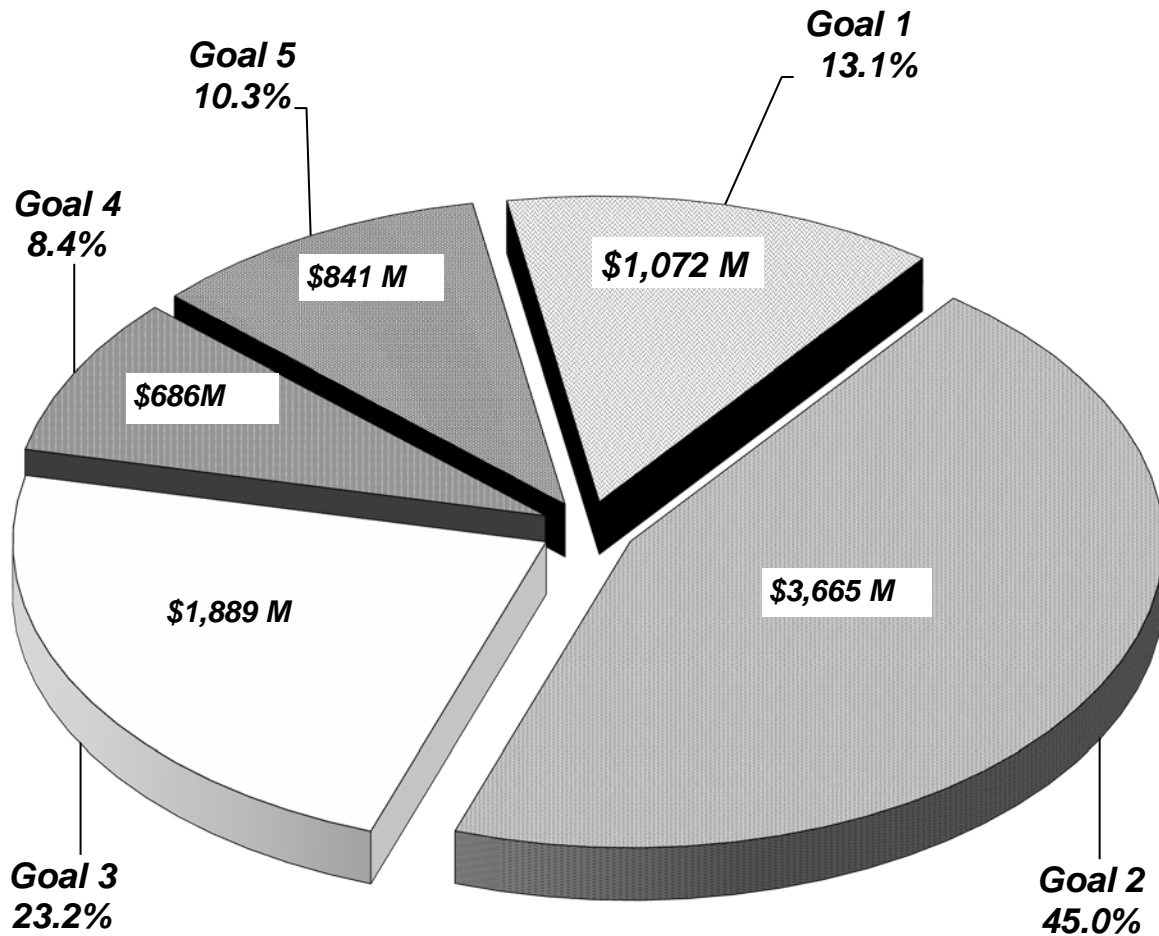
Efficiencies

As part of the overall effort to transform into the EPA of the 21st Century, EPA is examining how it can do its work differently, both programmatically and administratively, to achieve efficiencies and results. In addition to E-Enterprise, the EPA has been taking

a series of important steps to lay the groundwork for longer-term efficiencies. Major projects include continued enhancement of collaboration tools and IT systems, implementing Regional Centers of Expertise and consolidating or reconfiguring our space (including the Las Vegas facilities), all of which will help ensure the best use of human and financial resources. The EPA is continuing the effort to analyze staffing levels and deploy human resources to achieve the agency's mission more effectively and efficiently. To that end, the FTE request of 16,870 in the FY 2014 budget is the lowest in 20 years.

Environmental Protection Agency's FY 2014 Budget by Goal

Total Agency: \$8,153 Million

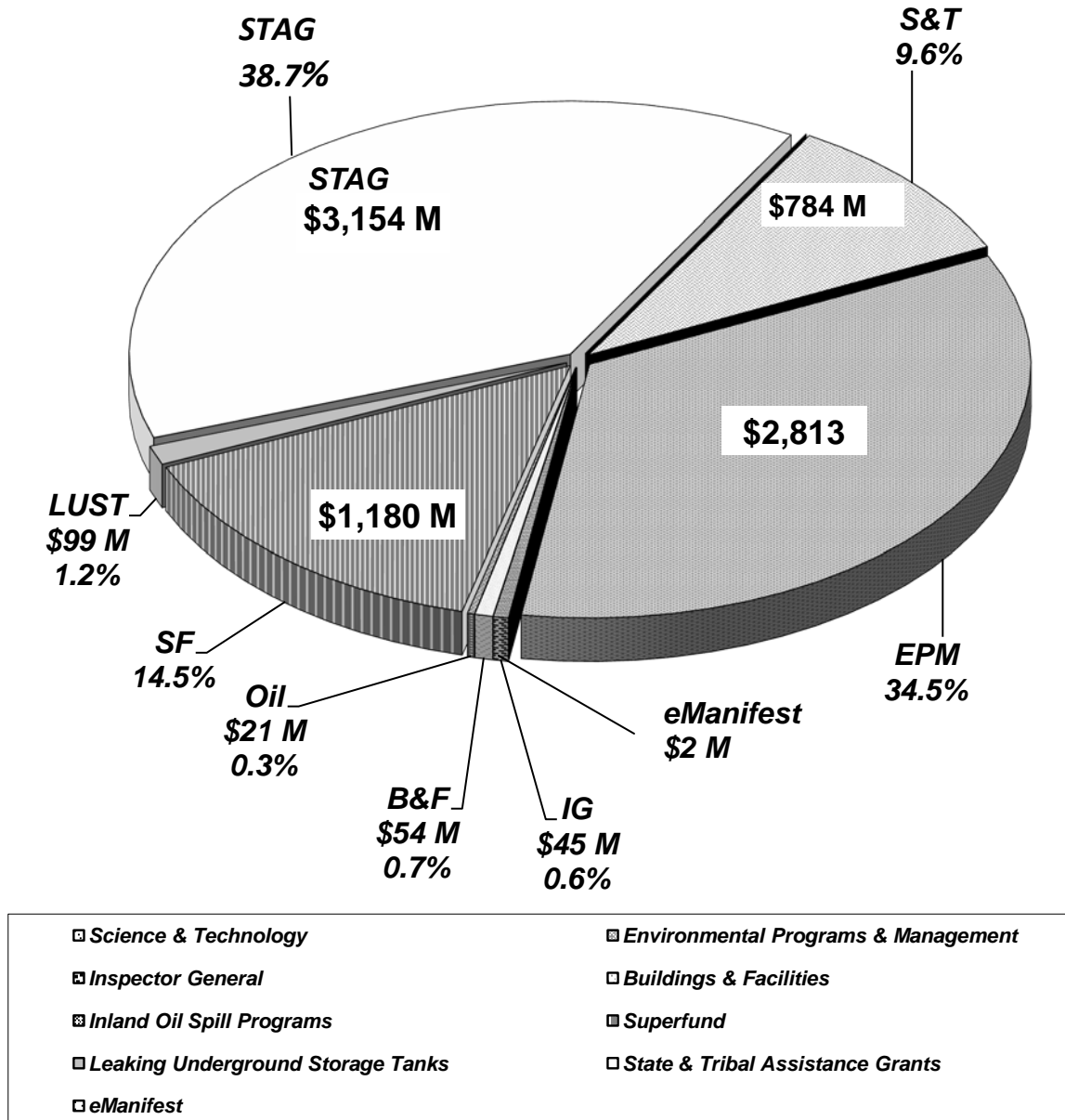


- ▣ Goal 1: Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
- ▣ Goal 2: Protecting America's Waters
- Goal 3: Cleaning Up Our Communities
- ▣ Goal 4: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
- ▣ Goal 5: Enforcing Environmental Laws

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Environmental Protection Agency's FY 2014 Budget by Appropriation

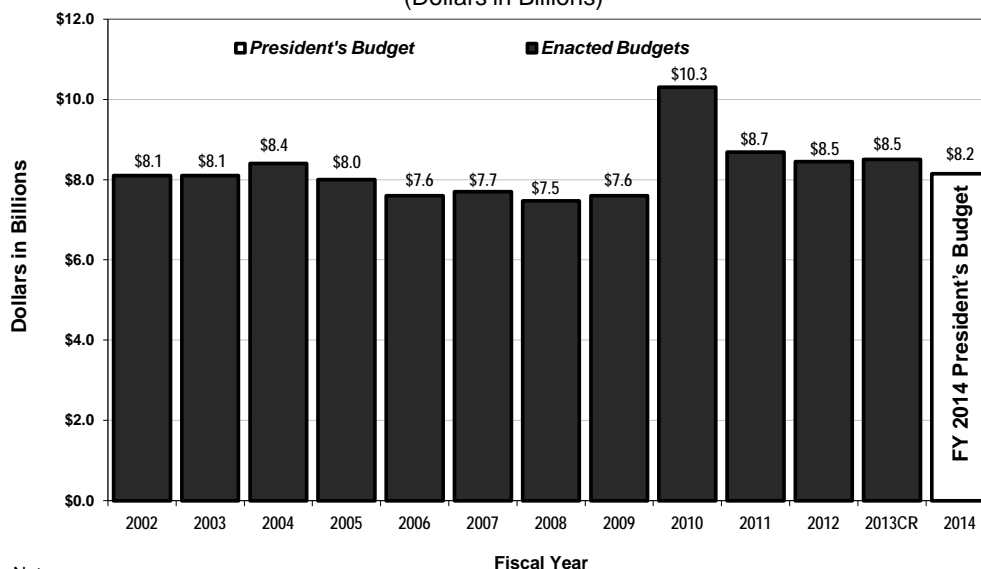
Total Agency: \$8,153 Million



Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

EPA's Enacted Budget FY 2002 to 2014

(Dollars in Billions)



Notes:

FY 2002 Enacted includes \$175.6 M provided for Homeland Security in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act.

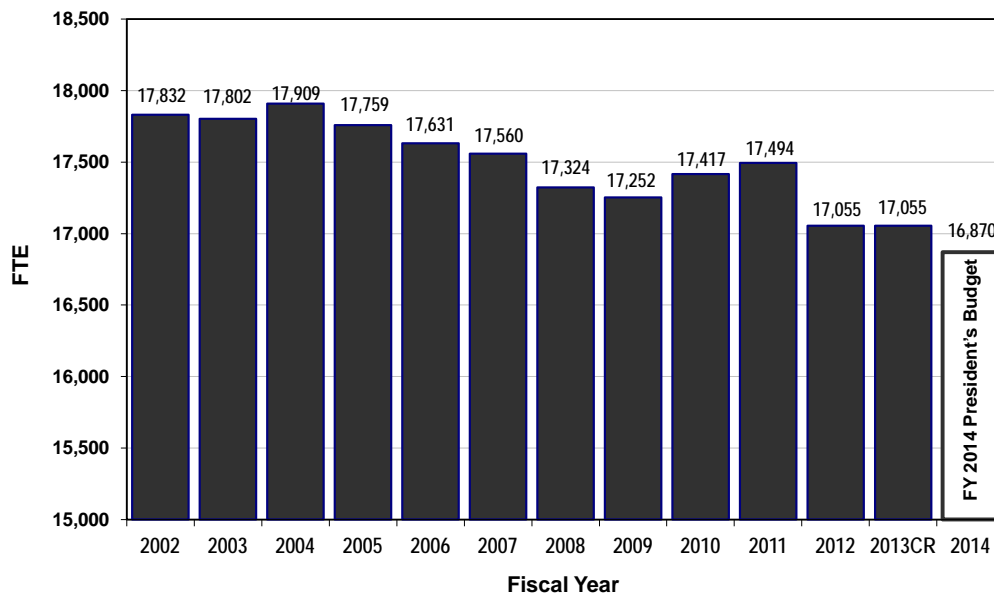
FY 2006 Enacted excludes hurricane supplemental funding.

FY 2009 Enacted excludes ARRA funding.

FY 2013 CR as of March 25, 2013 excludes Hurricane Sandy Relief supplemental appropriation of \$608 million.

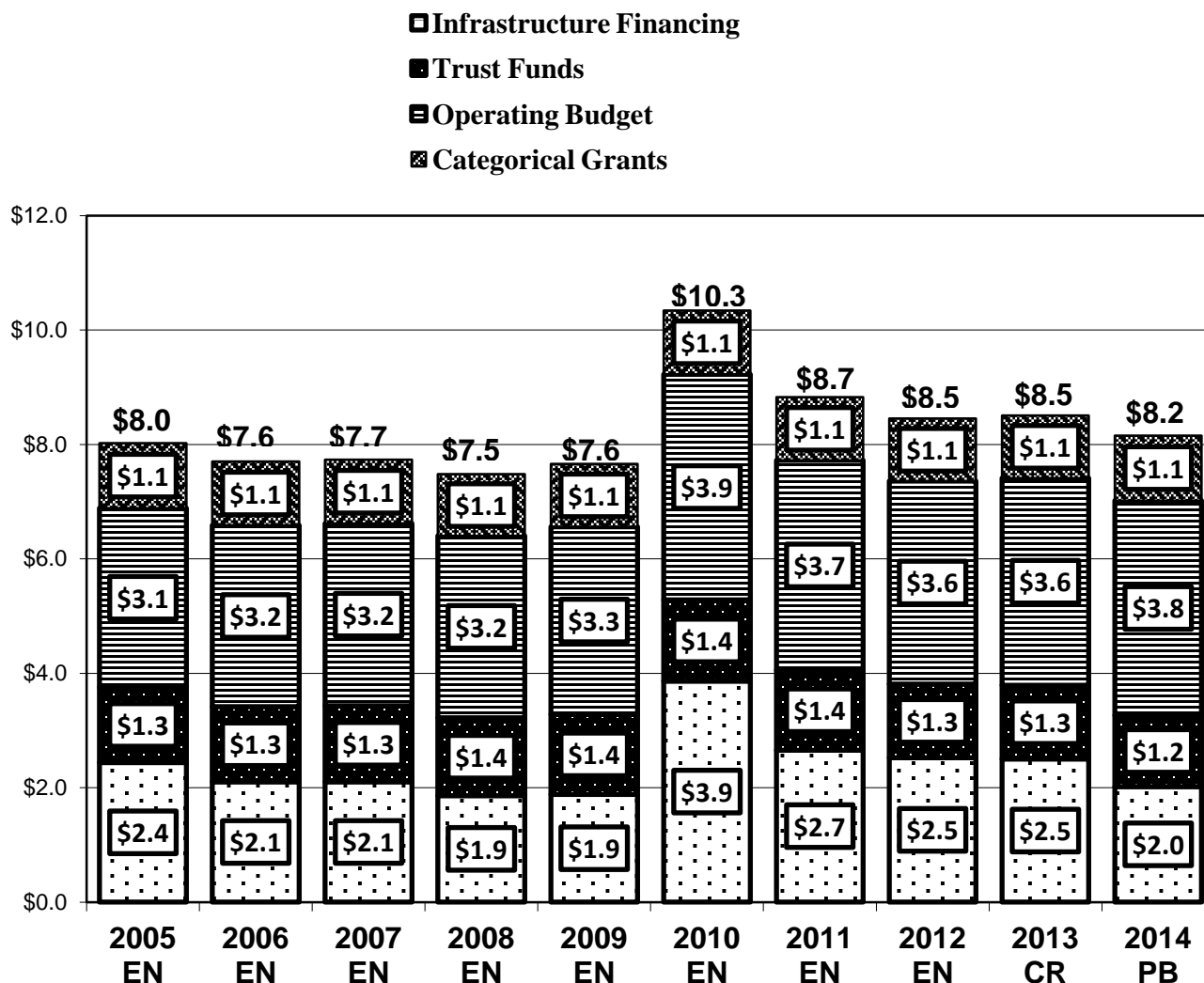
All Enacted Budgets include rescissions.

EPA's FTE* Ceiling History



* FTE (Full Time Equivalent) = one employee working full time for a full year (52 weeks X 40 hours = 2,080 hours), or the equivalent number of hours worked by several part-time or temporary employees.

Environmental Protection Agency's Resources by Major Category (Dollars in Billions)



Notes:

Totals may not add due to rounding

The Operating Budget includes funding provided for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.

FY 2005 Enacted reflects 0.8% Rescission

FY 2006 Enacted reflects 0.476% rescission plus 1% additional rescission and \$80 M rescission to prior year funds.

Excludes \$21 million in Hurricane Katrina Supplemental funding

FY 2008 Enacted includes a 1.56% rescission and \$5 M rescission to prior year funds

FY 2009 Enacted reflects a \$10 M rescission to prior year funds

FY 2009 Enacted excludes ARRA funding

FY 2010 Enacted reflects a \$40 M rescission to prior year funds

FY 2011 Enacted reflects a 0.2% rescission and \$140 M rescission to prior year funds

FY 2012 Enacted reflects a 0.16% rescission and \$50 M rescission to prior year funds

FY 2013 CR as of March 25, 2013 excludes Hurricane Sandy Relief supplemental appropriation of \$608 million.

Highlights of Major Budget Changes

E-Enterprise

Total E-Enterprise funding in FY 2014 is \$60 million.

Highlights include the following:

- +\$16.1 million in Exchange Network program to develop a single portal where “customers” would register to conduct business with EPA similar to on-line banking. The system would “push” tailored information out to customers based on their unique needs. It will create a single EPA infrastructure that enables specific programs and state systems to allow businesses to routinely conduct electronic environmental business transactions with regulators. They could go on-line to apply for permits, check compliance, report their emissions, and learn about new regulations that could apply to them.
- +\$15.0 million in Compliance Monitoring and Civil Enforcement programs will reduce the regulatory reporting burden on regulated entities and provide easier access to and use of environmental data. Specific projects will support field work through a collection, evidence management, and reporting system for conducting inspections. The system will leverage new monitoring technology and digital services using e-reporting and interactive systems to reduce regulatory reporting burden while simultaneously giving industry, government, and the public better information on sources of pollutant releases and environmental conditions.
- +\$11.6 million in Environmental Information Grants for our state, local and Tribal partners to convert to integrated data systems that will contribute to reducing regulatory reporting burden on industry and improve services for the regulated community and the public. Grants will be used to assist with the development of interactive and shared solutions that are more efficient to operate than current reporting.
- +\$4.4 million in RCRA Waste Management within two appropriations accounts for development of an e-Manifest system that will reduce paperwork reporting burden on industry and improve services for the regulated community. When fully implemented, e-Manifest is projected to reduce reporting costs for regulated businesses in the range of \$77 to \$126 million annually by converting the 5.1 million paper manifests for hazardous waste shipments to a modern tracking and reporting system.
- +\$3.4 million in Water Pollution Control Grants (Sect. 106) is to support state E-Enterprise activities to enhance management of electronic data and improved automation in screening and analysis of water quality data.
- +\$3.4 million in Drinking Water Programs to be used to replace the EPA’s SDWIS/Fed with a Next Generation System that will be accessible to primacy agencies via the agency’s central portal.
- +\$2.2 million in IT/Data Management for shared-IT solutions to support the National Enforcement and Inspection System (NEIS). NEIS will provide EPA regional and state inspectors with the capability to receive, analyze, and report information from the field, significantly reducing time and resources needed to conduct inspections.
- +\$2.0 million in Federal Support for Air Quality Management to support the development of electronic emissions reporting. This increase will enhance the agency’s ability to collect electronic submissions of emissions data directly from the sources subject to CAA regulations. This effort will contribute to reducing the regulatory reporting burden and costs for industry, states, and federal activities.
- +\$1.6 million across Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification, Chemical Risk Review and Reduction and Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk to create a shared system for data

reporting from industries that submit directly to the EPA. The system will focus on simplifying reporting for small businesses, while enabling larger businesses to more readily integrate their own data to help eliminate duplicative data entry and streamline reporting.

Climate Change and Air Quality

Federal Support for Air Quality Management

(FY 2014 PB: \$140.5M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$130.1M, FY 2014 Change: +\$10.4M)

Significant changes include:

- +\$3.2 million to support climate change efforts in the program such as greenhouse gas (GHG) related issues for expanded PSD programs and Title V operating permits reviews by the Regional Offices and sector- and source-specific guidance from headquarters, including guidance on significant national policy issues.
- +\$2.0 million to support the E-Enterprise initiative as described above.

Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification

(FY 2014 PB: \$100.4M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$91.9M, FY 2014 Change: +\$8.5M)

Significant changes include:

- +\$2.2 million to make further progress addressing climate change, by beginning the technical work and analyses necessary to support GHG standards for non-road sources, such as locomotives, marine craft, and aircraft. These funds also will update scientific tools needed to evaluate new biofuel fuel technologies
- +\$2.1 million to address vulnerabilities in EPA's certification and compliance testing programs. These vulnerabilities are the result of a more than four-fold increase in demand for EPA vehicle and engine certifications since 1995, more challenging compliance oversight requirements, the increasing diversity of sophisticated technologies, and the expanded universe of regulated parties that must be monitored, particularly in the area of imported small engines. Currently, EPA conducts very limited testing of small imported engines, yet a high fraction of those engines fail EPA's tests.
- +\$0.4 million to support the E-Enterprise initiative as described above.

Climate Protection Program (EPM)

(FY 2014 PB: \$106.2M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$99.4M, FY 2014 Change: +\$6.8M)

Significant changes include:

- +\$2.4 million for the ENERGY STAR program for oversight of the third-party certification system for ENERGY STAR products and the implementation of the EPA's verification process for residential, commercial and industrial buildings. The increase will improve quality control over the ENERGY STAR product labeling program and revise product and building specifications to advance energy efficiency.
- +\$2.4 million to support the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program. The additional resources will allow the agency to handle increases in the reporting and verification workload across the many industry sectors and emission sources as well as our work with states.

Federal Stationary Source Regulations

(FY 2014 PB: \$34.1M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$27.3M, FY 2014 Change: +\$6.8M)

- +\$4.7 million of the requested increase will provide additional resources to ensure that the EPA will meet court-ordered deadlines and work on statutory deadlines to issue stationary source regulations. This increase will allow the EPA to more efficiently coordinate actions to meet multiple CAA objectives for controlling both criteria and toxic air pollutants while considering cost effectiveness, the technical feasibility of controls, and provide greater certainty for regulated industry.
- +\$2.2 million will support climate change efforts in this program. The agency will use the latest science and data to make determinations whether regulation of GHG emissions from certain source categories is warranted, and to begin rulemakings as appropriate.

Climate Protection (S&T)

(FY 2014 PB: \$8.3M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$16.3M, FY 2014 Change: -\$8.0M)

- In the FY 2013 budget, EPA proposed eliminating funding associated with the EPA's Clean Automotive Technology (CAT) program. The Agency again proposes this in FY 2014 in order to support the growing workload in vehicle, engine, and fuel standards certification at the Ann Arbor laboratory, while also saving \$8.0 M.
- In FY 2014, other Federal research programs such as DOE's Vehicles Technology program will support the development of advanced technologies.
- Expert staff and resources (\$8.0 million) in the Climate Change program will implement necessary compliance functions associated with new GHG emission standards for light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles as well as needed actions for the NHTSA's new CAFE standards.

Diesel Emission Reduction Act (DERA) Grants

(FY 2014 PB: \$6.0M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$30.0M, FY 2014 Change: -\$24.0M)

- Requested resources support a new approach, initiated in FY 2013, designed to transition the program away from ongoing Federal support. The modified funding strategy will use rebates and revolving loan funds to concentrate resources on communities in a limited set of high exposure areas such as near ports and freight distribution hubs.

Radon Program (EPM)

(FY 2014 PB: \$2.3M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$3.9M, FY 2014 Change: -\$1.6M)

- -\$1.5 million eliminates oversight for the State Indoor Radon Grants, which are also being eliminated, and targets remaining resources to implement the Federal Radon Action Plan, a multi-year, multi-agency strategy for reducing the risk from radon exposure by leveraging existing federal housing programs and more efficiently implementing radon-related activities to have a greater impact on public health.

America's Waters

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI)

(FY 2014 PB: \$300.0M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$299.5M, FY 2014 Change: +\$0.5M)

- Requested resources support EPA-led interagency efforts that focus on priority environmental issues such as toxic substances, nonpoint source pollution, habitat degradation and loss, and invasive species. In FY 2014, special priority will be placed on cleaning up and de-listing Areas of Concern, reducing phosphorus contributions from agricultural and urban lands that contribute to harmful algal blooms and other water quality impairments, and invasive species prevention.

Chesapeake Bay Program

(FY 2014 PB: \$73.0M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$57.3M, FY 2014 Change: +\$15.7M)

- Additional requested resources will increase implementation and accountability grants to the six Chesapeake Bay states and the District of Columbia to facilitate work on Watershed Implementation Plans and integration of state and local efforts, as well as an increase in monitoring grants.

Surface Water Protection

(FY 2014 PB: \$213.3M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$203.9M, FY 2014 Change: +\$9.4M)

- Requested resources will strengthen the EPA's full range of efforts to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters. Resources will support partnerships with states to address nonpoint source pollution including development and implementation of TMDLs, water quality monitoring, NPDES permit issuance support and oversight, WaterSense new product development, efforts to promote sustainability, and strengthening of water and wastewater infrastructure. Resources also will support urban communities, especially underserved communities, working to achieve their water restoration goals.

Drinking Water Programs

(FY 2014 PB: \$107.7M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$102.3M, FY 2014 Change: +\$5.4M)

Significant changes include:

- +\$3.4 million to support the E-Enterprise initiative as described above.
- +\$0.9 million to provide resources to integrate environmental outreach activities through an intra-agency workgroup to increase transparency about America's drinking water standards, pollution runoff, improving water quality, and other critical environmental issues.

Wetlands

(FY 2014 PB: \$27.7M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$21.2M, FY 2014 Change: +\$6.5M)

- +\$6.5 million will support the EPA's implementation of core Clean Water Act responsibilities under Section 404, including timely review of Section 404 permits, science reviews needed for agency decision-making, and support for state efforts to establish and implement effective wetlands protection programs.

Geographic Programs

(FY 2014 PB: \$30.8M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$47.6M, FY 2014 Change: -\$16.8M)

- Decrease reflects reductions to the Geographic Programs for Puget Sound, Gulf of Mexico, Lake Champlain, Long Island Sound, and San Francisco Bay.

Beach / Fish Programs

(FY 2014 PB: \$0.7M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$2.5M, FY 2014 Change: -\$1.8M)

- This decrease reflects the elimination of the Beach Program. The Beach Program has provided important guidance and significant funding which successfully supported states and local governments in establishing their own programs. Also includes a reduction to the Fish Advisory Program. The EPA will redirect ongoing work where possible to the Food and Drug Administration and encourage the states' implementation of their Fish Advisory Programs.

Marine Pollution

(FY 2014 PB: \$11.6M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$12.9M, FY 2014 Change: -\$1.3M)

- This reflects a slight reduction to ocean monitoring and assessment activities.

Water Infrastructure

State Revolving Funds (SRFs)

(FY 2014 PB: \$1,912.0M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$2,384.3M, FY 2014 Change: -\$472.3M)

- The FY 2014 Budget request of \$1,912 million includes \$1,095 million for the Clean Water SRF and \$817 million for the Drinking Water SRF. This funding level maintains the Administration's support for the State Revolving Funds and brings the total to \$20 billion for funds requested and/or received for the SRFs since FY 2009.

State and Tribal Partnerships

State and Local Air Quality Management Grants

(FY 2014 PB: \$257.2M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$235.7M, FY 2014 Change: +\$21.5M)

- This increase provides funds to States to support the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule, facilitating States' collection, review, and use of GHG emissions data. Additionally, funds will support GHG permitting to provide state and local agencies the resources to review permit applications and issue permits to large sources of greenhouse gas emissions.

Water Pollution Control Grants (Sect. 106)

(FY 2014 PB: \$258.7M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$238.4M, FY 2014 Change: +\$20.3M)

- This increase is for states to improve their water quality programs relating to the management of nutrients and includes \$3.4 million to support the E-Enterprise initiative as described above.

Environmental Information Grants

(FY 2014 PB: \$21.6M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$10.0M, FY 2014 Change: +\$11.6M)

- This increase is to support the E-Enterprise initiative as described above.

Tribal General Assistance Program (GAP) Grants

(FY 2014 PB: \$72.6M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$67.6M, FY 2014 Change: +\$5.0M)

- This reflects an increase in base funding available for GAP grants, which will: 1) increase the average size of grants made to eligible tribes while providing tribes with a stronger foundation to build Tribal capacity; and 2) further the EPA's partnership and collaboration with tribes to address a wider set of program responsibilities and challenges.

Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Grants

(FY 2014 PB: \$109.7M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$105.3M, FY 2014 Change: +\$4.4M)

- This increase in the PWSS program supports replacement of the state operated Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/State), a partner effort to the SDWIS/Fed E-Enterprise work under Drinking Water programs. These funds will allow more efficient sharing of drinking water data between states and the agency.

Evidence-Based Enforcement and Compliance Grants

(FY 2014 PB: \$4.0M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$0.0M, FY 2014 Change: +\$4.0M)

- Resources will assist states in developing and implementing innovative measures for assessing the performance of the enforcement and compliance assurance program and designing, implementing and evaluating innovative enforcement tools and approaches.

Beaches Protection Categorical Grants

(FY 2014 PB: \$0.0M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$9.9M, FY 2014 Change: -\$9.9M)

- EPA is proposing to eliminate these grants. The EPA has worked with state, tribal, and territorial governments for over ten years to develop their capacity to implement beach monitoring programs. Many of these non-federal agencies now have the ability and knowledge to run their own programs without federal support.

Radon Categorical Grants

(FY 2014 PB: \$0.0M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$8.0M, FY 2014 Change: -\$8.0M)

- EPA is proposing to eliminate these grants. This is a mature program that has achieved significant progress over the 23 years of its existence in mitigating radon exposure and building capacity at the local and state government level to continue radon protection efforts without federal support.

Enforcement and Compliance

Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance

(FY 2014 PB: \$624.6M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$582.6M, FY 2014 Change: +\$42.0M)

Significant changes include:

- +\$15.0 million to support the E-Enterprise initiative as described above.
- +\$6.4 million to maintain the capacity and support for case development, negotiation, and litigation.
- +\$4.1 million is for high priority activities such as conducting compliance inspections, maintaining compliance monitoring tools for effective targeting and supporting EPA's enforcement data systems.

- +\$4.0 million for Evidence-based Enforcement and Compliance grants as described above.
- +\$2.8 million to provide support for targeted, intelligence-led enforcement activities which will permit agents to more quickly and effectively investigate complex criminal cases.

Chemical Safety

Chemical Risk Review and Reduction

(FY 2014 PB: \$62.7M, FY 2012 Enacted \$56.5M, FY 2014 Change: +\$6.2M)

Significant changes include:

- +\$5.6 million to develop, peer review, and finalize risk assessments of additional TSCA work plan chemicals and increase the pace of its review of existing TSCA confidential business information cases.
- +\$0.6 million to support the E-Enterprise initiative as described above.

Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk

(FY 2014 PB: \$61.8M, FY 2012 Enacted \$61.5M, FY 2014 Change: +\$0.3M)

Significant changes include:

- +\$0.6 million to support the E-Enterprise initiative as described above.

Endocrine Disruptors

(FY 2014 PB: \$6.9M, FY 2012 Enacted \$8.3M, FY 2014 Change: -\$1.4M)

- This decrease reflects progress in the program as well as anticipates savings from the development and implementation of the Computational Toxicology program. In the near term, computational toxicology based approaches will enable the EPA to more efficiently prioritize chemicals for screening and increase efficiency in identifying chemicals with the potential to disrupt the endocrine system.

Chemical Risk Management

(FY 2014 PB: \$3.6M, FY 2012 Enacted \$6.0M, FY 2014 Change: -\$2.4M)

- This decrease reflects elimination of the fibers program and a reduction to guidance to manage the disposal of PCBs.

Healthy Communities

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

(FY 2014 PB: \$117.8M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$112.0M, FY 2014 Change: +\$5.8M)

Significant changes include:

- +\$4.4 million to support the E-Enterprise initiative as described above.

Environmental Outreach

(FY 2014 PB: \$5.0M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$0.0M, FY 2014 Change: +\$5.0M)

- \$5.0 million request is to integrate environmental outreach activities into existing environmental programs under a streamlined and coordinated approach across the Offices of Water, Air and Radiation, Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention, and Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response

(FY 2014 PB: \$17.1M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$14.7M, FY 2014 Change: +\$2.4M)

- +\$1.3 million to improve the federal capacity to prevent oil spills by conducting up to 34 additional high-risk facility inspections, thereby providing additional protection of the oil storage network.

Tribal Capacity Building

(FY 2014 PB: \$15.2M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$13.7M, FY 2014 Change: +\$1.5M)

- Requested resources support tribal capacity building efforts through development, support, and implementation of planning tools and data management systems to identify environmental issues.

Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)

(FY 2014 PB: \$1.0M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$0.0M, FY 2014 Change: +\$1.0M)

- This requested increase will support awarding up to 10 CARE assistance agreements to communities to improve local environmental and human health.

Brownfields Projects

(FY 2014 PB: \$85.0M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$94.8M, FY 2014 Change: -\$9.8M)

- This change reduces competitive grant funding for assessment, Revolving Loan Fund (RLF), cleanup and Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training (EWDJT) program cooperative agreements.

Environmental Education

(FY 2014 PB: \$0.0M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$9.7M, FY 2014 Change: -\$9.7M)

- No new activities or funding is planned for this program in FY 2014. The agency is eliminating its Environmental Education program in order to focus resources on further integrating environmental education activities into existing environmental programs.

Research

Research Program

(FY 2014 PB:\$554.1M, FY 2012 Enacted:\$567.5M, FY 2014 Change: -\$13.4M)

- Includes \$8 million to expand work with DOE and the USGS under a memorandum of agreement on hydraulic fracturing research which will analyze the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on air, ecosystem and water quality.
- Other increases for research include:
 - \$4.1 million for research to develop processes and products that minimize the hazardous impacts of the manufacture, use, and disposal of chemicals, including nanomaterials
 - \$3.2 million for climate change research to understand the impacts of climate change on human health and vulnerable ecosystems
 - \$1.8 million to integrate both natural and built water infrastructure and green infrastructure
 - \$1.3 million to expand our understanding of the potential impacts of biofuel production on human health and ecosystems
- Research decreases include:
 - \$16.4 million from STAR/GRO fellowships, consistent with the Administration's proposal for comprehensive reorganization of STEM programs to increase the outcomes of Federal investments in graduate fellowships and undergraduate education
 - \$2.3 million from drinking water research reduces competitively awarded center for research on small drinking water systems and drinking water and water quality research for technical support activities
 - \$2.0 million from the EPA Laboratory Infrastructure Study obligated in 2013
 - \$1.2 from endocrine disruptors research
 - \$1.1 from beaches research, reflecting completion of required studies
 - \$1.0 million from effects of cleaning materials in school settings on children's health
 - \$1.0 million from community, children and minority population's health research
 - \$1.0 million from drinking water and wastewater technologies demonstrations

Superfund

Superfund Program

(FY 2014 PB: \$1,180.4M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$1,213.8M, FY 2014 Change: -\$33.4M)

Significant changes include:

- -\$25.9 million that downsizes and rebalances the overall Superfund Remedial program to give priority to completing projects at various stages in the response process as opposed to starting new project phases. The agency anticipates delays in the initiation of construction work at approximately another 10-15 projects, so that 40-45 projects will be potentially unfunded by the end of FY 2014.; however, the EPA will continue to maintain the level of sites that reduce risk by achieving human exposures under control and groundwater migration under control.
- A reduction of \$5.8 million results in the discontinuation of the automatic transfer of Superfund funding to support other Federal Agencies. Funding may be pursued for Superfund-related support services on an as-needed basis through inter-agency agreements.

Homeland Security

Homeland Security

(FY 2014 PB: \$101.7M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$101.8M, FY 2014 Change: -\$0.1M)

- Among other areas, this change includes a reduction to the Water Security Initiative as well as an increase to support Regional Homeland Security Centers of Expertise for Water Teams. The EPA will continue to maintain its existing state of preparedness to respond to events.

Facilities Infrastructure

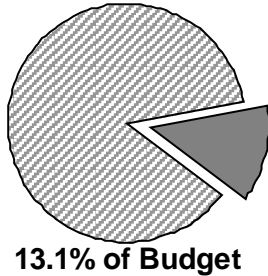
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (B&F)

(FY 2014 PB: \$46.3M, FY 2012 Enacted: \$29.3M, FY 2014 Change: +\$17.0M)

- +\$5.0 million will support construction associated with the EPA's space consolidation effort which must take place to enable the agency to reduce its footprint resulting in significant long term rent savings.
- +\$12.0 million supports the construction design and engineering for a Las Vegas facility. The project will consolidate EPA's Las Vegas employees that currently work in many leased facilities under a single facility that will have a smaller footprint than the current leased locations and lower operating and rent costs.

Goal 1: Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality

Strategic Goal: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and develop adaptation strategies to address climate change, and protect and improve air quality.



Resource Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Difference FY 2012 EN to FY 2014 PresBud
1 - Address Climate Change	\$199,950	\$201,056	\$212,914	\$12,964
2 - Improve Air Quality	\$768,372	\$761,909	\$801,084	\$32,712
3 - Restore the Ozone Layer	\$17,965	\$17,990	\$17,735	(\$230)
4 - Reduce Unnecessary Exposure to Radiation	\$38,497	\$38,008	\$40,586	\$2,089
Goal 1 Total	\$1,024,783	\$1,018,962	\$1,072,319	\$47,536
Workyears	2,718	2,719	2,759	41

NOTE: Goal objectives include indirect costs. Goal totals may not add due to rounding. FY 2013 Annualized CR as of March 25, 2013 excludes Hurricane Sandy Relief supplemental appropriations.

Introduction

The EPA is dedicated to protecting and improving the quality of the nation's air to protect public health and the environment. The agency continues to partner with states, local governments, and tribes to implement programs and standards. Air pollution concerns are diverse and significant, and include: climate change, outdoor and indoor air quality, stratospheric ozone depletion, and radiation protection.

Since passage of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) in 1990, nationwide air quality has improved significantly. Levels of those pollutants linked to the greatest health impacts continue to decline. From 2003 to 2011 population-weighted ambient concentrations of fine particulate matter and ozone have decreased 26 percent and 16, respectively. Despite this progress, in 2010, approximately 40 percent of the U.S. population lived in counties with air that did not meet health-based standards for at least one pollutant. Long-term exposure to elevated levels of certain air pollutants has been associated with increased risk of cancer, premature mortality, and damage to the immune, neurological, reproductive, cardiovascular, and respiratory systems. Short-

term exposure to elevated levels of certain air pollutants can exacerbate asthma and lead to other adverse health effects and economic costs. The impact of degradation of views in national and state parks is difficult to quantify but is likely to affect tourism and quality of life.

The issues of highest importance facing the air program over the next few years will continue to be greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation and climate change adaptation, and ozone and particulate air pollution and their precursors. The program also works to reduce interstate transport of these air pollutants, emissions from transportation sources, toxic air pollutants, and indoor air pollutants. The EPA uses a variety of approaches to reduce pollutants in indoor and outdoor air. Strategies include traditional regulatory tools; innovative market-based techniques; public- and private-sector partnerships; community-based approaches; voluntary programs that promote environmental stewardship; and programs that encourage cost-effective technologies and practices.

The EPA will continue to address the impacts of climate change through careful, cost-effective rulemaking and voluntary programs that focus on the largest entities and encourage businesses and consumers to limit unnecessary greenhouse gas emissions. The EPA will continue to implement its *Climate Change Adaptation Plan*, released to the public in February 2013, to meet the agencywide priorities on climate adaptation. The climate is warming, as evidenced by observations published in the peer-reviewed scientific literature that show increasing temperatures, rising sea levels, and widespread melting of snow and ice. As the number of days with extremely hot temperatures increases, severe heat waves are projected to intensify and lead to heat-related mortality and sickness. The increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events also has caused mortalities across the country. Additionally, with time, more Americans are likely to be affected by certain diseases that thrive in areas with higher temperatures and greater precipitation, including pest-borne diseases and food and water-borne pathogens. The costs of these impacts of climate change include increased hospital visits, respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, and even premature death – especially for certain vulnerable populations like the elderly, the poor, and children.

The EPA continues to implement a suite of climate change programs that work with key industry sectors to reduce greenhouse gases and facilitate energy-efficiency improvements. As an example of the EPA's voluntary partnerships, this past year the ENERGY STAR program rolled out new and more rigorous requirements for homes to earn the ENERGY STAR label. These new home specifications represent a multiyear development process that redefined nearly every aspect of the program, which had already labeled more than 1.3 million homes and achieved a 26 percent national market share in 2011.

Among the most common and significant sources of air pollution are highway motor vehicles and their fuels. The EPA establishes national emissions standards to reduce air pollution from these sources. The agency also provides emissions and fuel economy information for new cars to educate consumers on the ways their actions affect the

environment. The EPA's motor vehicle GHG and renewable fuels standards have already begun changing the cars Americans drive and the fuels they use. The supply and diversity of biofuels in America grow every year, and new automobile technologies, including several new plug-in hybrids and all-electric vehicles, continue to "hit the road." The EPA, in coordination with the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration (NHTSA), will continue to reduce GHGs from light-duty and heavy-duty mobile sources. This national program is particularly important given that the White House announced, in August 2012, a significant tightening of future fuel efficiency standards. In model year 2025, the EPA and NHTSA standards will require average fuel economy for cars and light trucks of approximately 54.5 miles to the gallon, a significant increase from current average vehicle fuel efficiency. The national program of fuel economy and greenhouse gas standards for model year 2011 through 2025 light-duty vehicles will save approximately 12 billion barrels of oil and prevent 6 billion metric tons of GHG emissions over the lifetimes of the vehicles sold through model year 2025.

The EPA's air toxic control programs are critical to continued progress in reducing public health risks and improving the quality of the environment. The EPA will continue to focus efforts on communities with greater levels of industrial and mobile source activity (e.g., near ports or distribution areas), which, according to the 2005 National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment, often have greater cumulative exposure to air toxics than non-industrial areas. In 2013 and 2014, approximately 81 stationary source air toxics rules are due for review under Section 112 of the CAA, of which 30 are on court-ordered deadlines and are in some stage of development. To develop effective standards, the EPA needs accurate information about actual emissions, their composition, specific emission points, and transport into communities.

Because people spend much of their lives indoors, the quality of indoor air is a major concern. For example, indoor allergens and irritants play a significant role in making asthma worse and triggering asthma attacks. Over 25 million Americans currently have asthma, which annually accounts for over 500,000 hospitalizations, more than 10 million missed school days, and over \$50 billion in economic costs. In addition, indoor radon causes an estimated 21,000 lung cancer deaths annually in the U.S.

Major FY 2014 Changes and Efficiencies

To address resource constraints, and continue funding critical priorities within resource limits, the EPA carefully evaluated air program activities to assess where the pace of progress could be slowed, where other governmental entities could provide needed support, or where requested increases had not been appropriated. In FY 2014, resources are focused on the agency's core statutory work to reduce public health risks through standards setting, market-driven and partnership innovations, and support for state and tribal partners. The requested FY 2014 resources will enable the agency to maintain progress toward longer-term goals in critical areas.

- A request of \$114.5 million for Climate Protection will allow the agency to continue to reduce GHGs through approaches including ENERGY STAR, the

Global Methane Initiative, the GHG Reporting Rule, and state and local technical assistance and partnership programs, such as SmartWay.

- The agency is increasing its resources to issue and oversee increased numbers of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V permits with new requirements for GHG emissions control and permitting sources in Indian country. The agency expects that it will review an increasing number of permits issued by states, tribes, or local agencies and review changes to state, tribal, and local PSD and Title V programs due to the incorporation of GHG provisions.
- The requested FY 2014 funding to improve air quality will enable the agency and state and tribal partners to oversee compliance with air toxics regulations and conduct core statutorily mandated work on the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for criteria pollutants.
- In FY 2014, the EPA requests \$270 million in state and local air quality management grant and tribal air quality management grant funding, an increase of \$21.5 million from the FY 2012 Enacted Budget for state and local air quality management grant and tribal air quality management grants.
- The FY 2014 resources also will support review of criteria pollutant standards in accordance with the statutory schedule and monitoring of the nation's air by EPA and its state and tribal partners. The requested funding will allow the EPA to continue to coordinate actions to meet multiple CAA objectives for controlling both criteria and toxic air pollutants while considering their cost effectiveness and technical feasibility, as well as providing greater certainty for regulated industry.
- In FY 2014, the EPA will transform its Fuel and Fuel Additive Registration Reporting System to be fully integrated with the EPA's E-Enterprise initiative. E-Enterprise will create an easy-to-use, one-stop access point for all of the EPA's programs that will provide the user with customized content, reusable e-forms and tailored notifications of relevant information.
- In FY 2014, the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) program funding request is \$6 million, a \$24 million reduction from the FY 2012 Enacted Budget. DERA provides emission reductions from existing diesel engines through retrofits, rebuilds and replacements of older, dirtier engines; switching to cleaner fuels; idling reduction strategies; and other clean diesel strategies. In FY 2014, a modified funding strategy using grants and rebates will be used to concentrate resources on communities in high exposure areas. Through the rebate mechanism, the agency will more precisely target the awards toward the dirtiest, most polluting engines and can provide funding directly to private fleets.
- The agency is eliminating Radon Categorical Grants (\$8 million in STAG) in FY 2014 and cutting approximately \$2 million from regional portion of the Radon program. Over the 23 years of its existence, the EPA's radon program has

provided guidance and significant funding to help states establish their own programs. Because exposure to radon gas continues to be a significant risk to human health, EPA will focus resources on implementing the Federal Radon Action Plan, a multi-year, multi-agency strategy for reducing risks from radon exposure, by leveraging existing federal housing programs and more efficiently implementing radon-related activities.

Priority Goals

The EPA's FY 2012-2013 Priority Goal to improve the nation's ability to measure and control Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions is:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from cars and trucks. Through September 30, 2013, the EPA, in coordination with DOT's fuel economy standards program, will be implementing vehicle and truck greenhouse gas standards that are projected to reduce GHG emissions by 1.2 billion metric tons and reduce oil consumption by about 98 billion gallons over the lifetime of the affected vehicles and trucks.

The EPA is on track to complete implementation of this Priority Goal in FY 2013.

Note: As part of the formulation of the FY 2015 budget, the EPA will develop new FY 2014-2015 Priority Goals that advance the Administrator's Priorities and the agency's Strategic Plan. Additional information on the agency's Priority Goals can be found at www.performance.gov.

FY 2014 Activities

Address Climate Change

The EPA's strategy to address climate change supports the President's GHG reduction goals. Climate change poses risks to public health, the environment, cultural resources, the economy, and quality of life. Many impacts of climate change are already evident and will intensify in the future. Climate change impacts include increased temperatures and more stagnant air masses that make it increasingly challenging to achieve air quality standards for smog in many regions of the country. This adversely affects public health if areas cannot attain or maintain clean air and increased costs to local communities.

The agency's request for \$176.5 million will allow it to work with partners and stakeholders to provide tools and information related to greenhouse gas emissions and impacts and will reduce emissions domestically and internationally through cost-effective, voluntary programs while pursuing additional regulatory actions as needed. In FY 2014, the agency will focus on core program activities including:

- Implement the ENERGY STAR program across the residential, commercial and industrial sectors.

- Implement the important new vehicle fuel economy labeling requirements. For the first time, the new label provides consumers with GHG, as well as fuel economy, information.
- Implement the harmonized DOT and EPA fuel economy and GHG emission standards for light-duty vehicles (model years 2012-2016) and heavy-duty vehicles (model years 2014-2018). The EPA will begin developing a second phase of heavy-duty GHG regulations that may incorporate a wider range of advanced technologies, including hybrid vehicle drive trains. The EPA is considering several petitions asking the agency to develop GHG emission standards for a wide range of non-road equipment, locomotives, aircraft, and transportation fuels.
- Support implementation and compliance with GHG emission standards for light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles and National Highway and Transportation Safety Administration (NHTSA's) CAFE standards. Under the CAA and the Energy Policy Act, the EPA is responsible for issuing certificates and ensuring compliance with both the GHG and CAFE standards.
- Address the pending proposal to set a standard for carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from new power plants and evaluate petitions seeking the establishment of GHG emissions standards for a variety of industrial sectors and mobile source categories.
- Support reporting and verification in the GHG Reporting Program of emissions across 41 industry sectors and emission sources and approximately 10,000 reporters. Work in FY 2014 includes continued support for users on how to comply with the rule and how to report emissions using the electronic reporting tool. Continuing activities also will include expanding the database management systems to ensure alignment with regulatory amendments, verifying reported data and sharing data with the public, other federal agencies, state and local governments and reporting entities.
- Lead the Global Methane Initiative (GMI) and enhance public-private sector cooperation to reduce global methane emissions and deliver clean energy to markets.
- Promote cost-effective corporate GHG management practices and provide recognition for superior efforts through a joint award program with non-government organizations.

Improve Air Quality

Clean Air

Particulate Matter (PM) is linked to tens of thousands of premature deaths per year and repeated exposure to ozone can cause acute respiratory problems and lead to permanent lung damage. Short term exposure to elevated levels of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) can result in adverse respiratory effects, including narrowing of the airways which can cause difficulty breathing and increased asthma symptoms, particularly in at risk populations including children, older adults, and people with asthma.

Implementation of the PM National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), including the 2012 PM NAAQS revisions, is among the agency's highest priorities for FY 2014.

The EPA will provide technical and policy assistance to states developing or revising attainment State Implementation Plans (SIPs) and will designate areas as attainment or nonattainment. The EPA will also continue to partner with states, tribes, and local governments to create a comprehensive compliance program to ensure that multi-source and multi-pollutant reduction targets and air quality improvement objectives, including consideration of environmental justice issues, are met and sustained. The budget includes \$257.2 million in state and local air quality management grants to support core state workload for implementing NAAQS, reducing exposure to air toxics to ensure improved air quality in communities, and for additional air monitors required by revised NAAQS. In FY 2014, the EPA also will continue its work with states, tribes, and communities to implement the existing ozone standard. The EPA will provide technical and policy assistance to states developing or revising SIPs or regional haze implementation plans and will continue to review and act on SIP submissions in accordance with the CAAA. These objectives are supported by ongoing technical assistance to state, tribal and local agencies. This support includes source characterization analyses, emission inventories, quality assurance protocols, improved testing and monitoring techniques, and air quality modeling. EPA also will work with the states to address the interstate transport of pollution.

The EPA will continue to implement the new Renewable Fuel Standards (RFS2) program and carry out other actions required by the Energy Policy Act (EPAct) of 2005 and the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007. The EPA is responsible for establishing test procedures to estimate the fuel economy of new vehicles and for verifying car manufacturers' data on fuel economy. In FY 2014, the EPA will utilize its upgraded vehicle, engine, and fuel testing capabilities at the National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL) to increase testing and certification capacity to ensure that new vehicles, engines, and fuels are in compliance with new vehicle and fuel standards. In 2012, the EPA provided certifications for over 4,100 different types of engines – a workload that has quadrupled over the past decade. The EPA's workload will continue to grow, as the agency begins to implement new and more stringent GHG emission standards promulgated in 2012 and 2013 for additional classes of vehicles and engines. Also, FY 2014 resources will support increased oversight of credit trading under RFS2 and engine regulations and to manage critical data reporting systems.

Air Toxics

The agency will continue to work with state, tribal, and local air pollution control agencies and community groups to assess and address air toxics emissions in areas of greatest concern. Additionally, the program will focus on disproportionately impacted communities where the most vulnerable members of our population live, work, and go to school.

One of the top priorities for the air toxics program is to eliminate unacceptable health risks and exposures to air toxics from multiple sources in affected communities and to fulfill its CAAA and court-ordered obligations. The CAAA requires that all technology-based standards be reviewed and updated as necessary every eight years. In FY 2014,

the EPA will continue to conduct risk assessments to determine whether the technology-based rules appropriately protect public health.

The EPA will continue development of its multi-pollutant efforts by constructing and organizing analyses around industrial sectors. By addressing individual sectors' emissions comprehensively and prioritizing regulatory efforts on the pollutants of greatest concern, the EPA will continue to identify ways to take advantage of the co-benefits of pollution control. In developing sector and multi-pollutant approaches, the agency seeks innovative solutions that address pollutants in the various sectors and minimize costs to the EPA, states, tribes, local governments and the regulated community.

The EPA will continue to improve the dissemination of information to state, local and tribal governments, and the public, using analytical tools such as the National Air Toxic Assessment (NATA), enhancing quantitative assessment tools such as BenMAP, improving emission inventory estimates for toxic air pollutants, and managing information for regulated entities electronically in a single location by modernizing the Air Facility System (AFS) database. The EPA anticipates that these improvements will increase the agency's ability to meet aggressive court-ordered schedules to complete rulemaking activities, especially in the Risk Technology Review program.

Indoor Air

The EPA will continue to promote comprehensive asthma care that integrates management of environmental asthma triggers and health care services by building community capacity for delivering comprehensive asthma care programs through the Communities in Action for Asthma-Friendly Environments Campaign. By implementing the Federal Asthma Disparities Action Plan, the EPA will place a particular emphasis on improving asthma health outcomes for vulnerable populations, including children, and low-income and minority populations as well as improving indoor air quality (IAQ) in homes and schools. Over the past four years, at least 16,000 health care professionals, including school nurses and primary care physicians, have been trained by the EPA and its partners on environmental management of asthma triggers. Additionally, approximately one third of our nation's schools now have effective indoor air quality management programs in place, helping to ensure asthma-friendly school environments.

The EPA will deliver clear and verifiable protocols and specifications to ensure good indoor air quality in homes and schools through the Indoor airPlus program and protocols that protect IAQ during energy upgrades. The EPA will collaborate with public and private organizations to integrate these protocols and specifications into existing energy-efficiency, green-building and health-related programs and initiatives. FY 2014 activities include equipping the affordable housing sector with training and guidance to promote adoption of these best practices with the aim of creating healthier, more energy-efficient homes for low income families.

EPA will drive action to reduce radon-induced lung cancer health by implementing the Federal Radon Action Plan, published in June 2011. In 2012, the EPA invested and established committees to establish standards for school measurement and mitigation, multifamily mitigation, and quality assurance. These actions will promote testing for indoor radon, fixing homes and schools when radon levels are high, and building new homes and schools with radon-resistant features. It is estimated that 1.1 million existing homes found with high radon levels now have active radon mitigation systems in them and 1.9 million new homes have been built with radon-resistant features.

Restore the Ozone Layer

The stratospheric ozone program implements the provisions of the CAAA and the *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer* (Montreal Protocol). Under the CAAA and the Montreal Protocol, the EPA is authorized to control and reduce ozone depleting substances (ODS) in the U.S., and to contribute to the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund. As of January 1, 2010, ODS production and imports were capped at 3,810 ODP-weighted metric tons, which is 25 percent of the U.S. baseline under the Montreal Protocol. In 2015, U.S. production and import will be reduced further, to 10 percent of the U.S. baseline, and in 2020, all production and import will be phased out except for exempted amounts. As ODS and many of their substitutes are potent GHGs, appropriate control and reduction of these substances also provides significant benefits for climate protection. As a signatory to the Montreal Protocol, the U.S. is committed to ensuring that our domestic program is at least as stringent as international obligations and to regulating and enforcing its terms domestically. In FY 2014, the EPA will focus its work to ensure that ODS production and import caps under the Montreal Protocol and CAAA continue to be met. Funding for the SunWise program, which provided awareness of health risks from UV radiation and sun safety behaviors, has been eliminated.

Reduce Unnecessary Exposure to Radiation

In FY 2014, the EPA Radiation program, in cooperation with federal agencies, states, tribes, and international radiation protection organizations, will develop and use voluntary and regulatory programs, public information, and training to protect the public from unnecessary exposures to radiation. Responding to improved science and industry advances, the agency is updating its radiation protection standards for the uranium fuel cycle, developed over 30 years ago, and its health and environmental protection standards for uranium and thorium mill tailings. In addition, the agency will begin work in FY 2014 to ensure that the nation has generic, non-site-specific standards that protect public health and the environment from risks associated with geologic disposal of high-level radioactive waste.

In FY 2014, the EPA's Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT) will maintain and improve the level of readiness to support federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations under the National Response Framework (NRF) and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The

National RadNet ambient radiation air monitoring system, which includes the country's 100 most populous cities, will provide data to assist in protective action determinations.

Research

Environmental challenges in the 21st century are complex. These challenges are complicated by the interplay between air quality, climate change, and emerging energy options, and they require different thinking and solutions than those used in the past. Reducing risk can no longer be the only approach to environmental protection. Industry and government are turning to innovative solutions that enhance economic growth and social well-being, as well as protect public health and the environment. These solutions require research that transcends disciplinary lines and includes all stakeholders in the process -- the EPA's regional and program offices, states and communities -- who rely on the EPA's research. Ultimately, the EPA is seeking technological innovations that support environmentally responsible solutions and foster new economic development.

In FY 2014, the EPA will strengthen its planning and delivery of science by continuing the more integrated research approach begun in FY 2012. Integrated research looks at problems more systematically and holistically. This approach will yield benefits beyond those possible from more narrowly targeted approaches that focus on single chemicals or problem areas.

The Air, Climate and Energy (ACE) program, funded at \$105.7 million for FY 2014, an increase of \$7.7 million from FY 2012, conducts high priority research on environmental and human health impacts related to air pollution, climate change, and biofuels. Exposure to an evolving array of air pollutants is a considerable challenge to human health and the environment. By integrating air, climate and energy research, the EPA can better understand, define and address the complexity of these interactions. The agency will provide models and tools necessary for communities and for decision makers at all levels of government to make the best decisions.

For example, the ACE research program will improve the widely-used Community Multiscale Air Quality (CMAQ) modeling system. State and local agencies and the EPA rely on this tool to implement the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Specifically, nations, states, and communities use CMAQ to model how air pollution levels change when different emission reduction alternatives are used. With this tool, decision-makers can test a range of strategies and determine what approach best fits their situation. Improvements to CMAQ will increase users' capability to accurately model changes in ozone, particulate matter, and hazardous air pollutant concentrations. The CMAQ model has over 1,500 users in the U.S. and 1,000 more in over 50 countries.

The ACE research program will continue to address critical science questions under three major research themes.

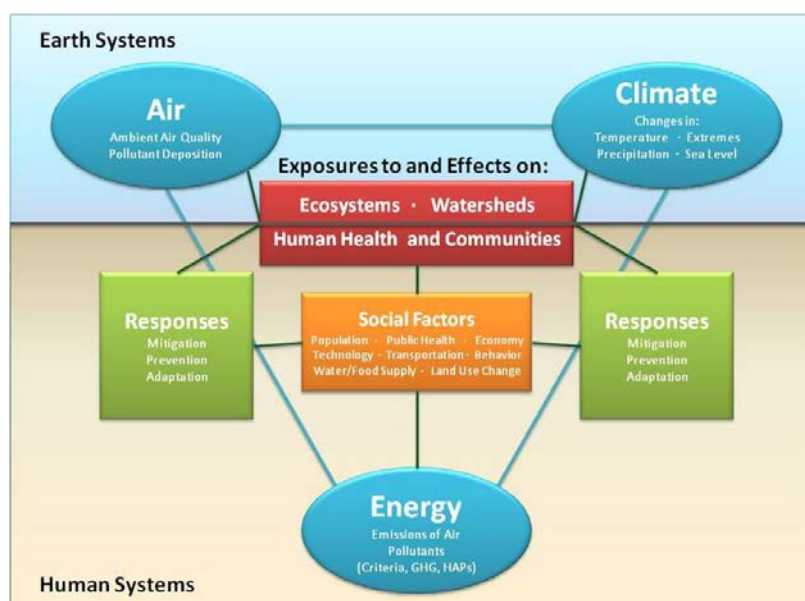
Theme 1: Assess Air Quality and Climate Impacts – Assess human and ecosystem exposures and effects associated with air pollutants and climate change. Evaluate the effects of air pollution and climate change on individuals, ecosystems, communities, and regions (including the effects on those most susceptible or vulnerable).

Theme 2: Prevent and Reduce Emissions – Provide the science needed to develop and evaluate approaches to preventing and reducing harmful air emissions. The EPA decision makers and other stakeholders need such data and methods to analyze the full life-cycle impacts of new and existing energy technologies. With ACE’s data, decision makers can determine which energy choices are most environmentally and economically appropriate.

Theme 3: Respond to Changes in Climate and Air Quality – Provide modeling and monitoring tools, metrics, and information on air pollution exposure. Individuals, communities, and governmental agencies will use these tools and information to make public health decisions related to air quality and climate change.

Figure 1: Integration of Air, Climate, and Energy¹

Figure 1, “Integration of Air, Climate, and Energy,” illustrates the relationships among air, climate, and energy. The figure identifies the major earth and human systems impacted by air pollution and climate change. It portrays the responses and social factors influencing the relationships among each.



In FY 2014, research will study the generation, fate, transport, and chemical transformation of air emissions to identify individual and population health risks. The ACE research program considers the environmental impacts of energy production and use across the full life cycle. For example, increased use of wood in residences can reduce greenhouse gas emissions but cause local air pollution problems. The program

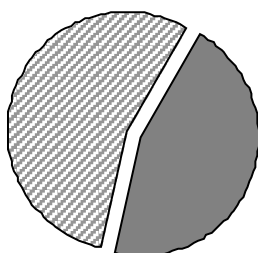
¹ Adapted from IPCC, 2007: Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II, and III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

will incorporate air, climate, and energy research to ensure the development of sustainable solutions and attainment of statutory goals in a complex multi-pollutant environment. The ACE program will conduct research to better understand and assess the effects of global change on air quality, water quality, aquatic ecosystems, land use, human health, and social well-being.

In addition, the program will conduct systems-based sustainability analyses that include environmental, social and economic dimensions. In FY 2014, the EPA will continue to study the impacts of energy production from unconventional oil and gas operations on air, water quality, and ecosystems. This research will complement the EPA's current study on potential impacts of unconventional oil and gas operations on drinking water. The ACE and Safe and Sustainable Water Resources (SSWR) programs are collaborating with the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Department of the Interior (DOI) to evaluate the impacts of unconventional oil and gas operations, including those related to air quality.

Goal 2: Protecting America's Waters

Strategic Goal: Protect and restore our waters to ensure that drinking water is safe, and that aquatic ecosystems sustain fish, plants and wildlife, and economic, recreational, and subsistence activities.



45.0% of Budget

Resource Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Difference FY 2012 EN to FY 2014 PresBud
1 - Protect Human Health	\$1,296,121	\$1,302,170	\$1,184,982	(\$111,139)
2 - Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems	\$2,799,161	\$2,805,718	\$2,479,570	(\$319,591)
Goal 2 Total	\$4,095,283	\$4,107,887	\$3,664,552	(\$430,730)

Workyears	3,419	3,471	3,434	15
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NOTE: Goal objectives include indirect costs. Goal totals may not add due to rounding. FY 2013 Annualized CR as of March 25, 2013 excludes Hurricane Sandy Relief supplemental appropriations.

Introduction

While much progress to improve water quality has been made over the last two decades, America's waters remain imperiled. Increased demands, land use practices, population growth, aging infrastructure, and climate variability continue to pose challenges to our nation's water resources. The National Coastal Condition Report IV shows that although improvement has taken place since 1990, the overall condition of the nation's coastal resources continues to be rated fair¹. In addition, the latest national assessments² confirm that America's waters are stressed by nutrient pollution, excess sedimentation, and degradation of shoreline vegetation, which affect more than 50 percent of our lakes and streams. The rate at which new waters are listed for water quality impairments exceeds the pace at which restored waters are removed from the list. For many years, nonpoint source pollution —principally nitrogen, phosphorus, and

¹ U.S. EPA. 2012. *National Coastal Condition Report IV*. EPA-842-R-10-003. Available at <http://water.epa.gov/type/oceb/assessmonitor/nccr/upload/NCCR4-Report.pdf>.

² U.S. EPA, 2006. *Wadeable Streams Assessment: A Collaborative Survey of the Nation's Streams*. EPA 841-B-06-002. Available at <http://www.epa.gov/owow/streams/survey>. See also EPA, 2010. *National Lakes Assessment: A Collaborative Survey of the Nation's Lakes*. EPA 841-R-09-001. Available at http://www.epa.gov/lakessurvey/pdf/nla_chapter0.pdf.

sediments — has been recognized as the largest remaining impediment to improving water quality, and it is difficult to address the varied and widespread sources of this pollution. Pollution discharged from industrial, municipal, agricultural, and stormwater point sources continue to cause a decline in the quality of our waters. Other significant contributors to degraded water quality include: loss of habitat; habitat fragmentation; and changes in the way water is infiltrated into soils, runs off the land, and flows down streams (hydrologic alteration).

From nutrient loadings and stormwater runoff, to invasive species, energy extraction, and drinking water contaminants, water quality programs face complex challenges that can be addressed effectively only through a combination of traditional and innovative strategies. The EPA will continue to work hand-in-hand with states and tribes to develop and implement nutrient limits and intensify our work to restore and protect the quality of the nation's streams, rivers, lakes, bays, oceans, and aquifers. We will continue the increased focus on communities, particularly those disadvantaged communities facing disproportionate impacts, or that have been historically underserved. We also will use our authority to protect and restore threatened natural treasures such as the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, and the Gulf of Mexico; address our neglected urban rivers; ensure safe drinking water; and reduce pollution from nonpoint and industrial dischargers. The EPA will continue to address post-construction runoff, water-quality impairments from surface mining, and drinking water contamination.

As part of the agency's long-term strategy, the EPA is implementing a Sustainable Water Infrastructure Policy that focuses on working with states and communities to promote more effective management and enhance technical, managerial and financial capacity within the drinking water and wastewater sectors. Important to the enhanced technical capacity will be alternatives analyses to expand "green infrastructure" options and their multiple benefits. Federal dollars provided through the State Revolving Funds will act as a catalyst for efficient system-wide planning and ongoing management of sustainable water infrastructure.

The EPA continues to work with its partners across the Federal government to leverage resources and avoid duplication of efforts. The EPA and USDA continue to enhance existing coordination efforts in reducing nonpoint source pollution. The EPA, DOI, and DOE are working together to research the impacts of hydraulic fracturing activities to support the state and Federal agencies that oversee this growing energy extraction method.

Major FY 2014 Changes

To address resource constraints, the EPA carefully evaluated water program activities to assess where the pace of progress could be slowed, where other governmental entities could provide needed support, and where requested increases had not been appropriated in order to continue funding critical agency priorities. The EPA will direct limited resources to best protect: 1) public health, especially in disadvantaged communities; 2) support the core work of state and tribal partners; and 3) focus on the

largest pollution problems. Part of this effort is the continued review of operations for savings which has resulted in administrative savings and efficiencies. The requested FY 2014 resources are pivotal to enabling the agency to maintain progress toward longer-term goals in critical areas.

In FY 2014, the agency is requesting \$1.912 billion, a reduction of \$472 million, for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs). The budget will allow the SRFs to finance approximately \$6 billion in wastewater and drinking water infrastructure projects annually.

The Administration has strongly supported the SRFs, having received and/or requested funding totaling over \$20 billion since 2009. Since their inception, the SRFs have been funded at over \$55 billion. Going forward, the EPA will work to target assistance to small and underserved communities with a limited ability to repay loans, while maintaining state program integrity. The Administration strongly supports efforts to expand the use of green infrastructure to meet Clean Water Act goals. To further these efforts, the Budget will target funding for green infrastructure approaches to manage stormwater, which helps communities improve water quality while creating green space, mitigating flooding, and enhancing air quality.

- The FY 2014 budget request maintains funding for most categorical grants at FY 2012 levels. The total increase to these Goal 2 categorical grants is approximately \$14.8 million³. The EPA is requesting an additional \$4.4 million in categorical grants for Public Water System Supervision to augment assistance to states and replace the state-operated Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/State) with a web-based system, SDWIS Next Generation (Next-Gen) as a part of the agency's larger E-Enterprise initiative.
- The agency is requesting a \$20.3 million increase (8.5 percent increase from FY 2012 enacted amount) to the CWA Section 106 Water Pollution Control grants. The increase will support state e-enterprise activities, which will enhance the management of electronic data and improve automation in screening and analysis of water quality data. Further, the EPA will provide \$15.0 million of Section 106 funds to support states, interstate agencies and tribes that commit to strengthening their nutrient management efforts consistent with EPA Office of Water guidance issued in March 2011.
- The Chesapeake Bay Program's FY 2014 budget request of about \$73 million, an increase of approximately \$15.7 million over FY 2012 enacted levels, will allow the EPA-led interagency Federal Leadership Committee to continue implementing the President's Executive Order on Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration and meet its broad responsibilities under Clean Water Act Section 117.

³ \$14.8 M = PWSS categorical grant dollar increase, \$4.4 million, plus Pollution Control (Section 106) categorical grant dollar increase, \$20.3 million, minus Beaches categorical grant dollar decrease, \$9.9 million.

- The FY 2014 budget includes an increase of \$9.4 million for Surface Water Protection Programs, reflecting, for the most part, increased workforce costs to support clean water activities that protect and restore the nation's waters. In addition, the budget includes a total of \$3.4 million increase to the Drinking Water program to integrate the antiquated SDWIS/Fed with the states' SDWIS Next-Gen.
- In this difficult financial climate, the agency will eliminate the Beaches Grant Program in FY 2014, as initially proposed in FY 2013. While beach monitoring continues to be important, well-understood guidelines are in place, and state and local government programs have the technical expertise and procedures to continue beach monitoring without federal support.

Priority Goals

The EPA's two FY 2012-2013 Priority Goals to improve water quality are:

- Improve, restore, or maintain water quality by enhancing nonpoint source program accountability, incentives, and effectiveness. By September 30, 2013, 50 percent of the states will revise their nonpoint source program according to new Section 319 grant guidelines that the EPA released recently.
- Improve public health protection for persons served by small drinking water systems by strengthening the technical, managerial, and financial capacity of those systems. By September 30, 2013, the EPA will engage with twenty states to improve small drinking water system capability through two EPA programs, the Optimization Program and/or the Capacity Development Program.

Please note, as part of the formulation of the FY 2015 budget, the EPA will be developing new FY 2014-2015 Priority Goals that advance the agency's priorities and the agency's Strategic Plan. Additional information on the Agency Priority Goals can be found at www.performance.gov.

FY 2014 Activities

The EPA will continue to emphasize watershed stewardship, watershed-based approaches, water efficiencies, and best practices. The EPA will focus specifically on green infrastructure, nutrients, and trading among point sources and nonpoint sources for water quality improvements and urban waters. In FY 2014, the agency will continue to advance the water quality monitoring initiative under the Clean Water Act and develop important rules and implementation activities under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Related efforts to improve monitoring and surveillance will help advance water security nationwide.

Drinking Water

To help achieve the agency's priority to protect America's waters, in FY 2014 the EPA will continue to implement its Drinking Water Strategy, an approach to expanding public health protection for drinking water. The strategy will streamline decision-making, expand protection under existing laws, and promote cost-effective new technologies to meet the needs of rural, urban and other water-stressed communities. The agency will focus on regulating groups of drinking water contaminants, improving water treatment technology and expanding communication with states, tribes and communities.

In FY 2014, as discussed above, the agency is proposing a \$4.4 million increase in categorical grants for Public Water System Supervision. These funds will be used to replace the state-operated Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/State), enabling primacy agencies to use a single system; reduce costs of maintaining individual data systems; manage their PWSS programs more efficiently; share data with EPA; and more effectively target resources to assist public water systems to comply with regulations. In addition, the request includes a total of \$3.4M to replace the EPA operated SDWIS/Fed. These funds would be used to design and build SDWIS Next-Gen, enabling electronic data exchange among laboratories, states, and EPA; more efficient reporting and display of drinking water quality; and a reduction in the cost of the system over time. The shared web services will provide the user with customized content and functions, including reusable e-forms and notifications.

In FY 2014, the EPA will continue to provide PWSS grants to support state and tribal efforts to meet existing drinking water regulations and prepare for implementation of new regulations, including the Revised Total Coliform Rule. States and tribes will work to ensure that systems can acquire and maintain basic implementation capabilities and can conduct sanitary surveys according to required schedules. These resources also will be used by states and tribes as they provide technical assistance and training to help meet the continued needs of the small water systems. The grants have been successful in helping public water systems achieve compliance with standards, as well as decreasing the number of small systems that have repeat health-based violations of standards. As of the end of FY 2012, 91 percent of community water systems (CWSs) are meeting all applicable health-based standards, surpassing the performance target of 90 percent. The program also ensured safe drinking water in FY 2012, as 95 percent of the population served by CWSs received drinking water that met all applicable health-based drinking water standards, well above the performance target of 91 percent.

To help ensure water is safe to drink and address the nation's aging drinking water infrastructure, \$817 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund will support new infrastructure improvement projects for public drinking water systems in FY 2014 and beyond. Getting these funds to where they are most needed in a timely manner is important. Beginning in FY 2014, appropriated DWSRF funds will be allocated to the states based on the new 2011 Needs Survey scheduled to be reported to Congress in 2013. The DWSRF tribal set-aside also will be allocated based on a new formula accounting for drinking water access needs. These funds have been utilized effectively

by the states. Since FY 2006, the fund utilization rate⁴ for the DWSRF has surpassed its target, and most recently in FY 2012, the DWSRF utilization rate of 90 percent exceeded the EPA's target of 89 percent. In concert with the states, the EPA will focus this affordable, flexible financial assistance to support utility compliance with safe drinking water standards. The EPA also will work with utilities to promote technical, financial, and managerial capacity as a critical means to meeting infrastructure needs and enhancing program performance and efficiency. For small drinking water systems, this is an Agency Priority Goal. On schedule with the goal's quarterly milestones, EPA has conducted many webinars for the states, water utilities and even the Department of Veteran Affairs (VA), to help the VA recruit veterans into the water sector.

Clean Water

In FY 2014, the EPA will continue to collaborate with states and tribes to make progress toward the EPA's clean water goals. Programs for controlling nonpoint sources of pollution are key to reducing the number of impaired waters nationwide. The programs provide a multi-faceted approach to the problem, combining innovative development strategies to help leverage traditional tools. The EPA will support efforts of states, tribes, other federal agencies, and local communities to develop watershed-based plans to achieve water quality standards. Maximizing the partnership with USDA will allow more targeted, results-focused nonpoint source control efforts. Working with states to more fully utilize the revolving fund capitalization grants will help build, revive, and "green" our aging infrastructure. In FY 2014, a funding level of \$558.9 million in categorical grants for clean water programs will enable the EPA, states, and tribes to implement core clean water programs and promising innovations on a watershed basis to accelerate water quality improvements.

In FY 2014, the EPA and USDA will continue their ongoing partnership to ensure that federal resources – including both the EPA's Section 319 grant funds and the USDA Farm Bill funds – are managed in a coordinated manner, where feasible, to protect water quality from agricultural pollution sources. In FY 2012, 154 watersheds were selected for targeted conservation investments. In FY 2013, additional selections will be considered by NRCS, which may result in the addition of a limited number of watersheds. In FY 2014, the EPA will work with states to provide monitoring support in these watersheds to demonstrate water quality progress from implemented conservation practices. Tackling nonpoint source pollution is an Agency Priority Goal with quarterly milestones.

Building on 30 years of clean water successes, the EPA, in conjunction with states and tribes, will address the requirements of the Clean Water Act by focusing on two primary tools: Total Maximum Daily Loads⁵ (TMDLs) and National Pollutant Discharge

⁴ Utilization rate is the cumulative dollar amount of loan agreements divided by cumulative funds available for projects. Cumulative funds available include the federal capitalization grant portion and everything that is in the SRF (state match, interest payments, etc.).

⁵ For more information, visit: <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/lawsguidance/cwa/tmdl/index.cfm>.

Elimination System (NPDES) permits, built upon scientifically sound water quality standards and technology-based pollutant discharge limits. The EPA policy is for TMDLs to be established for all pollutants on an impaired water body segment within 8-13 years from the time the impairment is identified. TMDLs focus on clearly defined environmental goals and pollutant budgets, implemented through local, state, and federal watershed plans/programs. In FY 2012, about 2,900 TMDLs were established or approved by EPA on schedule, meeting the agency's annual target. More recently, states have started to address more difficult TMDLs, such as broad-scale mercury and nutrient TMDLs, which require involvement at the state and federal level across multiple programs. Since FY 2007, the number of water body segments meeting their standards has increased more than 150%, from 1,409 to 3,527. With 3,527 water body segments now fully attaining their water quality standards, the EPA has met its 2015 Strategic Target early.

The EPA will continue to work with states to structure the permit program to better support comprehensive protection of water quality on a watershed basis. Progress has been steady in improving water quality conditions in impaired watersheds nationwide. In 2008 there were only 60 watersheds that experienced improved water quality conditions. By FY 2012, this number had risen to 332, exceeding the target of 312. It remains a significant challenge, with approximately 41,000 impaired water bodies nationwide. In FY 2014, the EPA will focus on key focus areas, including: promoting the use of green infrastructure in stormwater permits; controlling discharges from concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs); and addressing issues of permitting for new waste streams, such as shale gas extraction; and steam electric power plants. To combat stormwater as a main contributor of nutrients and sediments, the agency issued a final 2012 NPDES general permit for stormwater discharges from large and small construction activities. The general permit will strengthen requirements for stormwater discharges from, at minimum, eligible existing and new construction projects in all areas of the country where EPA is the NPDES permitting authority.

The EPA will continue to provide annual capitalization to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). As of June 2012, the CWSRF has offered over 32 thousand assistance agreements to local communities, providing over \$95.4 billion in affordable financing for wastewater infrastructure, nonpoint source pollution control, and estuary management projects. The CWSRF's Green Project Reserve invests in green infrastructure to promote environmentally innovative activities; in FY 2014 EPA proposes setting aside 20 percent of capitalization grants for green infrastructure projects. Recognizing what has already been achieved and the long-term benefits to come, the EPA is continuing our CWSRF commitment by requesting \$1.095 billion in FY 2014. The fund utilization rate for the CWSRF in FY 2012 was 98 percent, surpassing the target of 94.5 percent.

In FY 2014, the EPA will continue to strengthen the nationwide monitoring network and complete statistically valid surveys of the nation's waters. The results of these efforts are scientifically defensible water quality data and information essential for cleaning up and protecting the nation's waters. With its partners, the EPA will develop or publish the

National Rivers and Streams Assessment⁶ (monitoring in 2014; due in 2016), the National Wetland Condition Assessment⁷ (due in 2014), and the National Lakes Assessment (due FY 2015). The National Wetland Condition Assessment⁸ is the first ever statistically valid comprehensive survey of nation wetland condition. In FY 2014, the EPA/State Steering Committee for the National Coastal Assessment⁹ will be planning the next survey, targeted for monitoring to commence in 2015. The EPA will continue to promote the application of new reporting, monitoring and assessment tools to support the integration of federal, regional, state and local monitoring efforts for water quality management. The EPA Water Quality Exchange¹⁰ launched in 2007 allows states, tribes and other organizations to share their monitoring data over the Internet.

The EPA, in cooperation with federal, state and tribal governments and other stakeholders will continue to make progress toward achieving the national goal of no net loss of wetlands under the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program. In addition, the agency is requesting \$15.1 million for Wetlands Program Development Grants.

Since 2002, almost one and a half million acres of habitat have been protected or restored within National Estuary Program study areas. The agency's FY 2014 budget requests of \$27.2 million for National Estuaries Programs and Coastal Waterways that will enable the protection or restoration of more than one hundred thousand habitat acres.

The agency will continue in FY 2014 to assist communities - particularly underserved communities - in their local efforts to restore and protect the quality of their urban waters. By integrating water quality improvement activities with local priorities, the EPA will help to sustain local commitment for water quality improvement in urban watersheds. In support of the President's America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative, the EPA will provide grants and technical assistance and will partner with federal, state, local, and non-governmental organizations to support community stewardship of local urban water restoration efforts, helping communities revitalize their waterfronts and accelerate measurable water quality improvements.

Under the Urban Waters Federal Partnership, the EPA will coordinate with member agencies to deliver technical assistance to communities. Two new federal agencies have joined the partnership, and there are now a total of thirteen members. In many cities, stormwater has become a growing challenge to protecting and improving water quality. However, green infrastructure, such as green roofs, rain gardens, wetlands, and forest buffers, can be a cost-effective way to manage stormwater and meet Clean Water Act goals. In 2014, the Urban Waters Federal Partnership will partner with at least two communities to incorporate green infrastructure into their stormwater management plans, eventually providing models for others also facing the same challenges. The EPA

⁶ For more information, visit: <http://water.epa.gov/type/rsl/monitoring/riverssurvey/index.cfm>

⁷ For more information, visit: <http://water.epa.gov/type/wetlands/assessment/survey/index.cfm>.

⁸ For more information, visit: http://water.epa.gov/type/lakes/lakessurvey_index.cfm.

⁹ For more information, visit: <http://water.epa.gov/type/oceb/assessmonitor/nccr/index.cfm>.

¹⁰ For more information, visit: <http://www.epa.gov/storet/wqx/>.

is requesting \$4.4 million to support federal partnership activities, technical assistance and the Urban Waters grant program that will fund innovative local approaches for water quality improvements in urban watersheds.

Climate Change

Climate change also contributes to changes in water quality and poses significant challenges to water resource managers. Impacts of climate change include too little water in some places and too much water in others, while some locations are subject to all of these conditions during different times of the year. Water cycle changes are expected to continue and will adversely affect energy production and use, human health, transportation, agriculture, and ecosystems. In 2012, the National Water Program published the second *National Water Program 2012 Strategy: Response to Climate Change*, which describes a set of long-term goals for the management of sustainable water resources for future generations in light of climate change and charts the key “building blocks” that would need to be taken to achieve those goals. It also reflects the wider context of climate change-related activity that is underway throughout the nation. The *2012 Strategy* is intended to be a roadmap to guide future programmatic planning and inform decision-makers during the agency’s annual planning process.

WaterSense, Climate Ready Estuaries, Climate Ready Water Utilities, and Green Infrastructure are examples of programs that will help stakeholders adapt to climate change in FY 2014. The Climate Ready Water Utilities initiative will help water systems of all sizes integrate climate variability considerations into their long-range planning. Efforts to incorporate climate change considerations into key programs will help protect water quality and the nation’s investment in drinking water and wastewater treatment infrastructure.

EPA’s Safe and Sustainable Water Resources (SSWR) research program is developing resource-management tools to allow decision makers and environmental managers to assess the sustainability of watersheds and the services they provide under current and future land use and management practices, and to systematically consider complex tradeoffs occurring in a watershed on a regional or national scale. Researchers are focusing on watersheds in order to understand their resilience to stressors, identify specific watersheds that require enhanced protection, and understand factors that affect successful watershed restoration.

Geographic Water Programs

The Administration has expanded and enhanced numerous cross-agency efforts to promote collaboration and coordination among agencies, which include a suite of large aquatic ecosystem restoration efforts. Three prominent examples of the EPA of cross-agency restoration efforts are the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, and the Gulf of Mexico. Working with its partners and stakeholders, the EPA has established special programs to protect and restore each of these unique natural resources.

The EPA's ecosystem protection programs encompass a wide range of approaches that address specific at-risk regional areas and larger categories of threatened systems, such as urban waters, estuaries, and wetlands. Locally generated pollution, combined with pollution carried by rivers and streams and through air deposition, can accumulate in these ecosystems and degrade them over time. The EPA and its federal partners along with states, tribes, municipalities, and private parties, will continue efforts to restore the integrity of imperiled waters of the United States.

Puget Sound:

The Puget Sound program's FY 2014 budget request of \$17 million will allow the EPA to support efforts to protect and restore the Puget Sound by implementing the Puget Sound Action Agenda. The Action Agenda emphasizes three areas: shellfish, stormwater, and habitat. The goal is for the estuary to support balanced indigenous populations of shellfish, fish and wildlife, and the extensive list of recognized uses of the Puget Sound, as well as to meet obligations under federal tribal treaties. In FY 2012 the Puget Sound was able to report almost an additional 2,000 acres of near shore, riparian, and wetland habitat acres protected or restored since 2011.

The EPA Region 10 provides leadership for the Puget Sound Federal Caucus and co-chairs the overall federal effort to address Treaty Rights at Risk¹¹. For FY 2014, consistent with past years, EPA proposes to provide 25 percent of the total program funding directly to tribes. Additionally, fifty percent of the total funding will be directed to assistance agreements addressing salmon and shellfish recovery, and specifically riparian buffers and habitat protection. We expect that funding for these activities will directly benefit tribal interests in Puget Sound.

Great Lakes:

In FY 2014, \$300 million in funding for the EPA-led Great Lakes Restoration Initiative will address priority environmental issues (e.g., toxic substances, nonpoint source pollution, habitat degradation and loss, and invasive species) in the largest freshwater system in the world. This carefully coordinated interagency effort involves the White House Council on Environmental Quality, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Commerce, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of State, Department of Defense, Department of Interior, and Department of Transportation. This effort has contributed to the removal of 21 Beneficial Use Impairments at 12 different Great Lakes Areas of Concern, meeting EPA's cumulative target of 33 for this measure and exceeding the GLRI Action Plan target.

The EPA expects to continue to achieve substantial public and environmental health results through both federal projects and projects conducted in collaboration with states, tribes, municipalities, universities, and other organizations. Progress will continue in each of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative's five focus areas: Toxic Substances and

¹¹For more information, visit: <http://nwifc.org/w/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2011/08/whitepaper628finalpdf.pdf>

Areas of Concern; Invasive Species; Nearshore Health and Nonpoint Source; Habitat and Wildlife Protection and Restoration; and, Accountability, Education, Monitoring, Evaluation, Communication and Partnerships. The EPA will place a priority on: 1) cleaning up and de-listing Areas of Concern; 2) reducing phosphorus contributions from agricultural and urban lands that contribute to harmful algal blooms and other water quality impairments; and 3) invasive species prevention. A few expected outcomes with FY 2014 GLRI and other agency base funds include remediation of over 400 thousand cubic yards of contaminated sediment; delisting of one or more Areas of Concern; reduction or control of terrestrial invasive species on about 1,000 acres; and targeting of sources of excess nutrients in sub-watersheds of the western basin of Lake Erie, Saginaw Bay on Lake Huron, and Green Bay on Lake Michigan.

Chesapeake Bay:

The Chesapeake Bay program's FY 2014 budget request of about \$73 million, an increase of approximately \$15.7 million over the FY 2012 enacted levels, will allow the EPA-led inter-agency Federal Leadership Committee to continue to implement the President's Executive Order on Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration and meet its broad responsibilities under Clean Water Act Section 117. The key initiatives include: assisting states in implementing their Phase II Watershed Implementation Plans; maintaining oversight of state permitting and compliance actions for the various sectors; assisting Bay jurisdictions in developing effective offset and trading programs; expanding and improving a publicly accessible TMDL tracking and accountability system; maintaining and improving the Bay monitoring system; deploying technology to integrate discrete Bay data systems and to present the data in an accessible accountability system called *ChesapeakeStat*. This increased funding will help the Chesapeake Bay Program continue to implement pollution controls necessary to restore Bay water quality. The program met or exceeded its FY12 targets for pollution controls. By FY 2014, the program expects to achieve 30 percent of its goals for implementing nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment reduction actions to achieve final TMDL allocations, as measured through the phase 5.3 watershed model.

The EPA will direct investments toward local governments and watershed organizations based on their ability to reduce nutrient and sediment loads through such key sectors as land development and agriculture. The Chesapeake Bay Program's grant programs are important tools for ensuring progress on the seven Bay jurisdictions' Watershed Implementation Plans, and the EPA is working to ensure that the states provide support to local governments as they take the on-the-ground actions necessary to achieve the goals of the Chesapeake Bay TMDL. Several of the Bay watershed jurisdictions have established or expanded water quality trading programs to support the goals of their WIPs and other milestones. In FY 2014, the EPA will provide additional resources to Bay watershed jurisdictions that wish to improve the viability and integrity of their water quality offset and trading programs, including through development of and participation in pilot interstate trading projects, where appropriate.

Gulf of Mexico Program:

The Gulf of Mexico program's FY 2014 budget request of \$4.5 million will allow the EPA to continue its support for Gulf restoration work, such as habitat conservation and replenishment and protection of coastal and marine resources. The EPA will actively support the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council and other activities in the Gulf of Mexico. The coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico received an overall health rating of 2.4 out of 5 in the National Coastal Conditions Report, meeting its FY 2012 target. The index is a compilation of 5 individual indices measuring a broad range of environmental conditions: water quality, sediment quality, benthic zone conditions, condition of coastal habitats, and fish tissue contaminants.

The Gulf of Mexico program will continue to restore and enhance the environmental and economic health of the Gulf of Mexico through cooperative partnerships to address the program's long-term restoration goals. These goals include: restoring and conserving habitat; restoring water quality; replenishing and protecting living coastal and marine resources; education and outreach; and enhancing community resilience. Specifically in FY 2014, the EPA will support Gulf state nutrient criteria pilots and develop science and management tools for the characterization of nutrients in coastal ecosystems; address excessive nutrient loadings that contribute to water quality impairments in the basin; foster regional stewardship and awareness through annual Gulf Guardian Awards; support initiatives that include direct involvement from underserved and underrepresented populations and enhance local capacity to reach these populations; and work towards the goal of fully attaining water quality standards in at least 360 impaired segments in priority coastal watersheds. In FY 2012, 316 impaired segments were restored, just short of the agency's annual target for that year of 320.

Homeland Security

In FY 2014, the EPA will continue to build its capacity to identify and respond to threats to critical national water infrastructure. The EPA's wastewater and drinking water security efforts will continue to support the water sector by providing access to information-sharing tools and mechanisms that provide timely information on contaminant properties, water treatment effectiveness, detection technologies, analytical protocols, and laboratory capabilities for use in responding to a water contamination event.

In FY 2014, the EPA requests support for its Regional Centers of Expertise for Water Teams. Currently, all ten regions have water emergency response teams that are available to assist in responses to large-scale or multiple environmental impact events. The two Regional Centers requested in FY 2014 will provide desk and field staff in instances where an incident may overwhelm other regional offices' more modest emergency response capabilities. They also will conduct training and exercises designed to ensure a higher level of preparedness.

Research

Environmental challenges in the 21st century are more complex than before. Causes of environmental and health risks, such as climate change, urbanization, nonpoint source water pollution, and increased water demand have become universal and require different thinking and solutions than in the past. Reducing risk can no longer be the only approach to environmental protection. Industry and government are looking toward solutions that enhance economic growth, social well-being, public health, and environmental quality.

Increased demands, land use practices, population growth, aging infrastructure, and climate change and variability, pose significant threats to our nation's water resources. (See Figure 1)

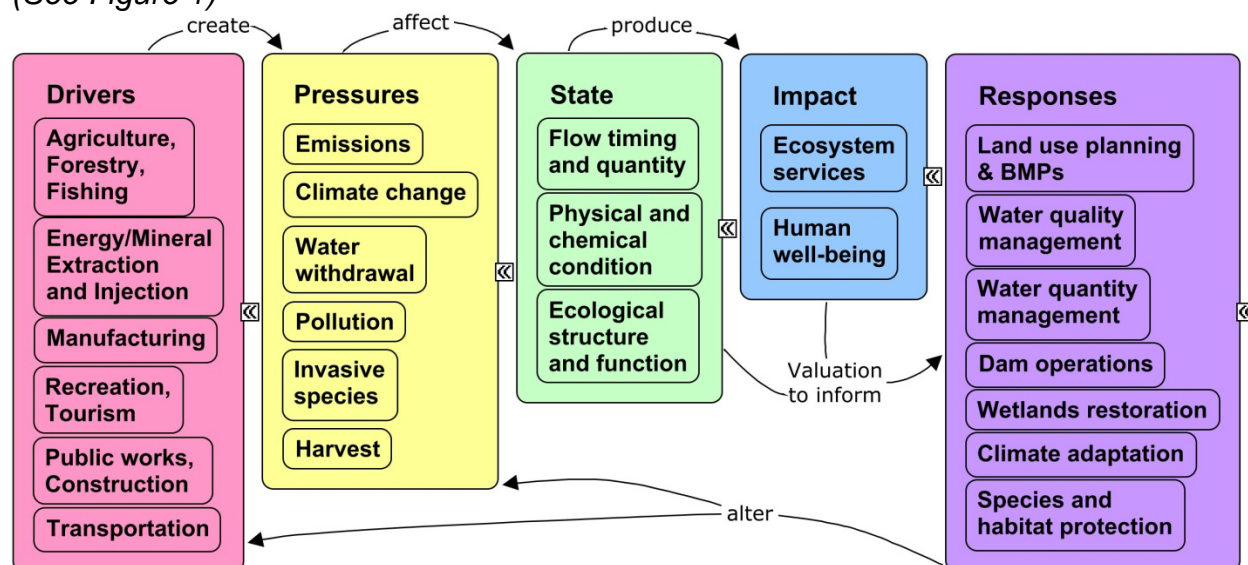


Figure 1: Conceptual model for watersheds, where socioeconomic forces influence the ecosystem; human activities place stress on the ecosystem; the state is the condition of the ecosystem; the impact relates to benefits that ecosystems provide, and their value to human well-being; and responses are the environmental management actions and decisions by society.

Such competing interests require the development of innovative new solutions for water resource managers and other decision makers. To address these challenges, the EPA's Safe and Sustainable Water Resources (SSWR) research program provides the information and tools that the EPA needs to meet its legal, statutory, and policy challenges. Research will integrate social, economic, and environmental sciences to support the nation's range of growing water-use and ecological requirements.

SSWR is developing resource management tools to allow decision makers to systematically consider complex tradeoffs occurring in a watershed on a regional or national scale. For example, wetland health indicators and the interpretation of national wetlands survey data is informing the EPA's first National Wetlands Condition Report

scheduled for FY 2014.¹² This report will form the baseline for analyzing future wetland changes and trends in response to programs and policies.

Research also addresses and adapts to future water resources management needs to ensure that natural and engineered water systems have the capacity and resiliency to meet current and future water needs. The SSWR program will continue developing, implementing, and providing guidance on green infrastructure projects as a cost-effective approach to stormwater management. Additionally, the SSWR research program will continue to ensure the safety of America's water resources through new approaches to monitor and mitigate aging distribution and collection systems.

SSWR research also focuses on protecting and restoring water resources for designated uses (e.g., drinking water, aquatic life, recreation, industrial processes). In FY 2014, the EPA's researchers will continue to develop tools for the better detection and assessment of groups of highly harmful waterborne chemicals and microbial contaminants. The EPA also is conducting research on uses of systems-based approaches to identify and manage nutrient-degraded water resources and to promote protection and recovery of those resources. In FY 2014, the SSWR research program will continue developing integrated nutrient management methods for estuarine ecosystems and watersheds to develop solutions that can be broadly applied to the nation's coastal watersheds.

Energy and mineral extraction and production also have the potential to impact surface and subsurface water resources. The SSWR program is developing assessment techniques to assist our policy and decision makers in creating an environmentally responsible energy policy. In particular, in FY 2014 hydraulic fracturing (HF) research will focus on understanding the potential negative impacts of energy-associated activities on water resources.

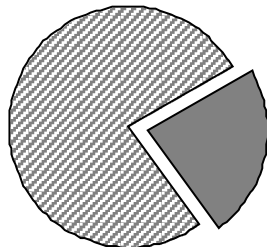
Multiple federal agencies are engaged in HF research, and the EPA is committed to collaborating across agencies. In April 2012, the EPA signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with DOE and DOI, develop a multi-agency program to focus on timely, policy relevant science to support sound policy decisions by state and Federal agencies for ensuring the prudent development of energy sources while protecting human health and the environment. Additional goals include minimizing potential risks in developing these resources, maximizing each agency's particular strength, and reducing interagency overlap.

The EPA expects to publish the *Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources* draft report in late calendar year 2014. This report will outline the results of research focused on the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources, and, if so, what the driving factors are. Additionally, in a coordinated effort between the SSWR and the Air, Climate and Energy (ACE) research programs, the EPA will study potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on air, water quality, water resources, ecosystems, and health risk.

¹² For more information, see: <http://water.epa.gov/type/wetlands/assessment/survey/index.cfm>.

Goal 3: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development

Strategic Goal: Clean up communities, advance sustainable development, and protect disproportionately impacted low-income, minority, and tribal communities. Prevent releases of harmful substances and clean up and restore contaminated areas.



23.2% of Budget

Resource Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Difference FY 2012 EN to FY 2014 PresBud
1 - Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities	\$485,886	\$485,271	\$452,388	(\$33,498)
2 - Preserve Land	\$233,238	\$231,095	\$239,141	\$5,903
3 - Restore Land	\$1,126,822	\$1,133,362	\$1,102,147	(\$24,675)
4 - Strengthen Human Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country	\$88,398	\$87,094	\$95,705	\$7,308
Goal 3 Total	\$1,934,343	\$1,936,821	\$1,889,381	(\$44,962)

Workyears	4,334	4,349	4,262	(72)
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NOTE: Goal objectives include indirect costs. Goal totals may not add due to rounding. FY 2013 Annualized CR as of March 25, 2013 excludes Hurricane Sandy Relief supplemental appropriations

Introduction

The EPA strives to protect and restore land, one of America's most valuable resources, by cleaning up communities to create a safer environment for all Americans. Hazardous and non-hazardous wastes on land can migrate to air, groundwater and surface water, contaminating drinking water supplies, causing acute illnesses and chronic diseases, and threatening healthy ecosystems. The EPA will continue efforts to prevent and reduce risks posed by releases of harmful substances to land, clean up communities, strengthen state and Tribal partnerships, expand the conversation on environmentalism, and work for environmental justice. The agency also will advance sustainable development and maximize efforts to protect disproportionately impacted low-income, minority, and Tribal communities through outreach and protection efforts for communities historically underrepresented in the EPA's decision-making.

In FY 2014, the EPA will continue to partner with state and tribal partners to prevent and reduce exposure to contaminants. Improved compliance at high-risk oil and chemical facilities through inspections will help prevent exposure and lower the risk of accidents.

The EPA and its key state, tribal, and local partners, including affected communities, have matured in our collaborative approaches to identifying and cleaning up contaminated sites and putting these sites back into productive use for communities. The EPA will continue the multi-year Integrated Cleanup Initiative (ICI) program for the fifth year. The ICI identifies and implements opportunities to integrate and leverage the full range of the agency's land cleanup authorities to accelerate the pace of cleanups, address a greater number of contaminated sites, and put these sites back into productive use while protecting human health and the environment. Furthermore, the EPA will build on the lessons learned, such as increased communication, partnering and planning, or phased tasking of remedial investigation projects. These changes in contracting approaches are expected to improve performance, increase opportunities for optimization, and enhance contract award opportunities for small and socio-economically disadvantaged businesses.

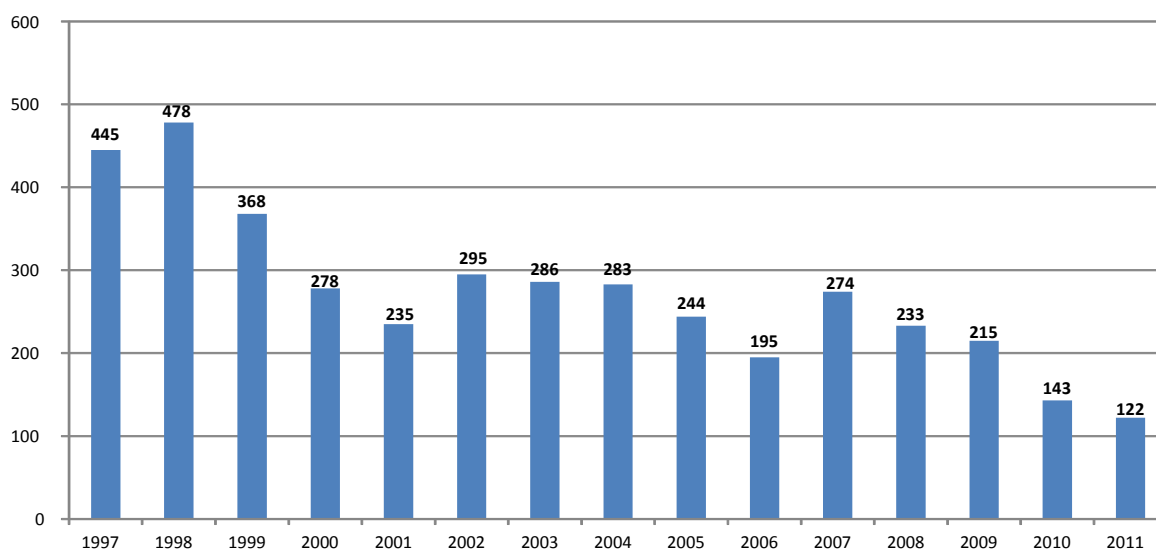
In FY 2014, the EPA will continue its work to cleanup, redevelop, and revitalize contaminated sites, such as Superfund sites, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) sites, brownfield sites, and leaking underground storage tanks. Many communities across the country regularly face risks posed by intentional and accidental releases of hazardous substances into the environment. Through its RCRA Corrective Action program, the EPA and its state partners issue, update, or maintain RCRA permits for 2,465 hazardous waste facilities. Through these efforts, the EPA has achieved a total of 3,041 RCRA facilities with human exposures to toxins under control as of the end of FY 2012. In addition, there are 1,676 sites on the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL), 364 of which have been deleted. Sites are placed on the NPL when the presence of contamination, often from complex chemical mixtures of hazardous substances, has impacted groundwater, surface water, and/or soil. The precise impact of many contaminant mixtures on human health remains uncertain; however, substances commonly found at Superfund sites have been linked to a variety of human health problems, such as birth defects, infertility, cancer, and changes in neurobehavioral functions. As of October 2012, the EPA had controlled human exposures to contamination at 1,361 NPL sites.

Improvements to land cleanup programs (e.g., Superfund, Brownfields, RCRA Corrective Action, and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks) to address the cleanup needs at individual sites will be supported by sound scientific data, research, and cost-effective tools that alert the EPA to emerging issues and inform agency decisions on managing materials and addressing contaminated properties. The EPA also will continue to implement its Community Engagement Initiative to ensure transparent and accessible decision-making processes, deliver information that communities can use to participate meaningfully, and help the EPA produce outcomes that are responsive to community perspectives and that ensure timely cleanup decisions.

The Risk Management Program (RMP) provides the foundation for community and hazard response planning by requiring chemical facilities to take preventative measures, as well as collecting and sharing data to assist other stakeholders in preventing and responding to releases of all types. Taken together, the RMP and

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) establish a structure within which federal, state, local, and Tribal partners can work together to protect the public, the economy, and the environment from chemical risks. Since FY 1996, there has been a significant decrease in accidents reported at RMP facilities, from a high of 478 accidents in FY 1998 to a low of 122 accidents in FY 2011. Overall accident reductions could be attributed to a number of factors including those actions taken by facilities to prevent spills. The EPA has worked to increase inspection activities at high-risk facilities, made it possible to submit RMPs online, and increased the number of RMP inspectors.

Accidents at RMP Facilities FY 1997-2011



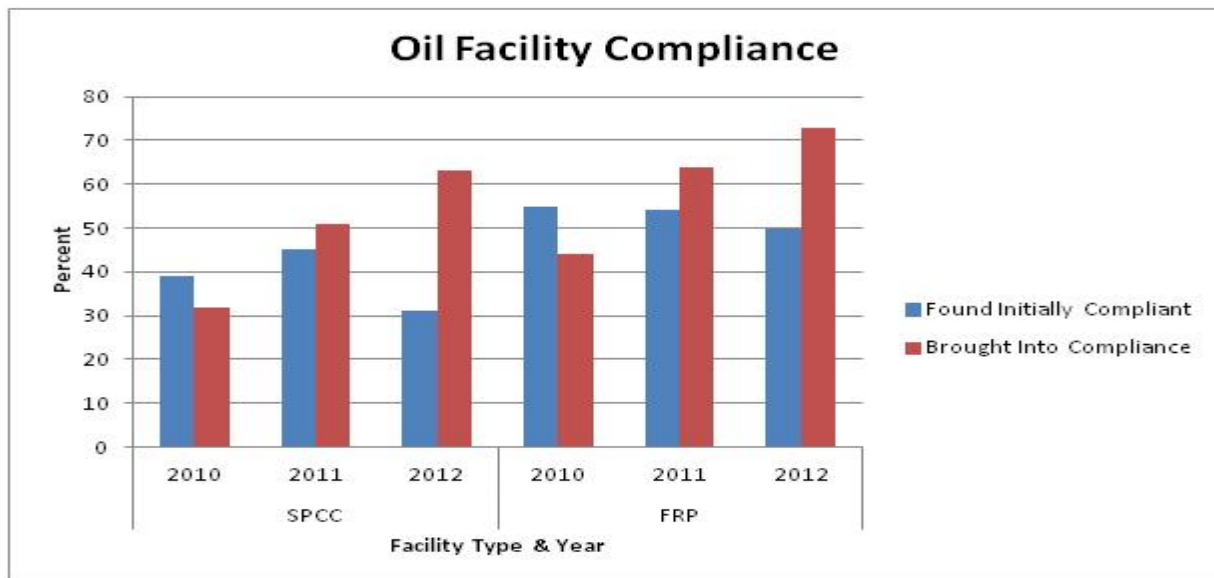
Major FY 2014 Changes

To address resource constraints, the EPA carefully evaluated all cleanup activities to assess where the pace of progress could be slowed, where other governmental entities could provide needed support, or where requested increases had not been appropriated in order to continue funding critical priorities. The EPA will direct limited resources to best protect public health, especially in disadvantaged communities; support core work of state and Tribal partners; and focus on the largest problems. Part of this effort addresses operational efficiencies, under implementation of the Administration's Management Agenda which has resulted in administrative savings and efficiencies. The requested FY 2014 resources will enable the agency to maintain progress toward longer-term goals in critical areas.

- The request of \$539.1 million represents a decrease of \$25.9 million from the FY 2012 Enacted Budget for EPA's Superfund Remedial program. In recognition of these budget constraints, the EPA will downsize and rebalance the overall Superfund Remedial program to give priority to completing projects at various

stages in the response process as opposed to starting new project phases.

- The request of \$85 million represents a \$9.8 million decrease in funding from the FY 2012 Enacted Budget for Brownfields Projects grants. At this level of funding, the Brownfields program will continue to foster federal, state, Tribal, local, and public-private partnerships to return properties to productive economic use in communities.
- The \$72.6 million request maintains support for the Tribal General Assistance Program (GAP) at a \$5.0 million increase compared to the FY 2012 Enacted Budget. As the largest single source of the EPA's funding to tribes, the Tribal GAP grants assist tribes to establish the capacity to implement programs to address environmental and public health issues in Indian Country.
- The agency requests a total of \$4.4 million in RCRA Waste Management within two appropriations accounts for the development of an e-Manifest system, a key component of the agency's E-Enterprise initiative. When fully implemented, the e-Manifest program is estimated to reduce the burden of reporting costs for regulated businesses in the range of \$77 million to \$126 million annually.
- In FY 2014, the EPA will reduce support to states in LUST prevention assistance agreements by \$1.5 million and in LUST cooperative agreements by \$1.6 million, resulting in 2,400 fewer inspections conducted and approximately 155 fewer cleanups, respectively. The decreased funding in FY 2014 may reduce state staff levels, as approximately 75 and 80 percent of the state assistance agreements are used for state staff salaries respectively. As EPA and states have increased frequency of inspections and implement other prevention efforts, there has also been a decrease in new confirmed releases. Continued reduction in confirmed releases will remain a critical component in backlog reduction, but maintaining a strong prevention program and cleanup progress are essential as well.
- The EPA's Oil Spill program protects U.S. waters and communities. The request of \$17.1 million for the Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response program is an increase of \$2.4 million from the FY 2012 Enacted Budget. This level reflects an increase to improve the federal capacity to prevent oil spills by conducting up to 34 additional high-risk facility inspections, thereby providing additional protection of the oil storage network, the public, and the environment from accidental releases.

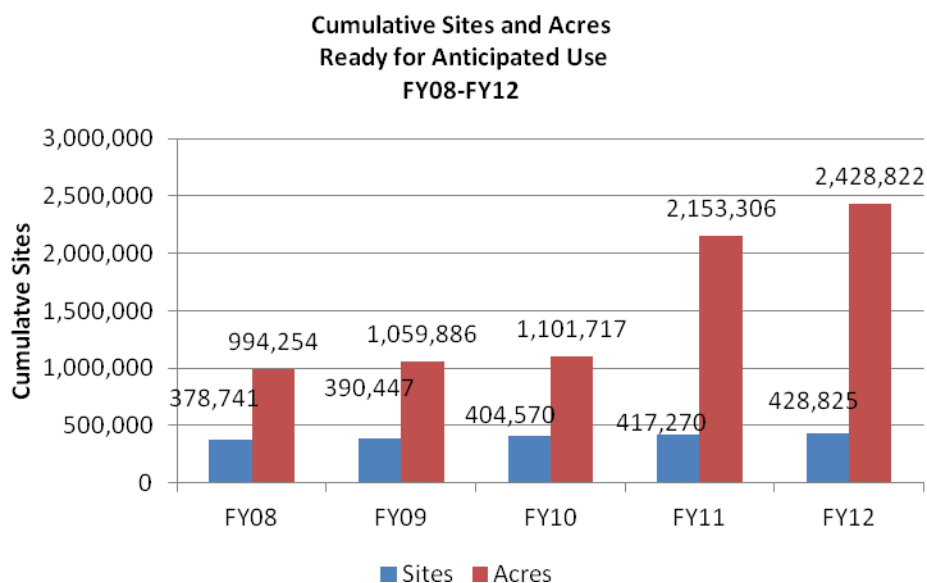


Priority Goal

The EPA has established an FY 2012-2013 Priority Goal to highlight progress made in cleaning up contaminated sites. Four cleanup programs contribute to the priority goal – Brownfields, Underground Storage Tanks, Superfund and RCRA Corrective Action. The Priority Goal is:

- Clean up contaminated sites and make them ready for use. By September 30, 2013, an additional 22,100 sites will be ready for anticipated use.

Since the EPA began collecting the number of sites ready for anticipated use (RAU) in FY 2008, the cumulative number of sites RAU has increased. As of October 2012, 428,825 sites and 2,428,822 acres were made ready for anticipated use. Over the past



three years the annual number of sites made RAU has decreased. This is primarily because of the increasing cost and complexity of cleanups as well as a recalibration of cleanup targets due to the expiration of funding such as that associated with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. For FY 2012, EPA achieved 99.3% (over 11,500 sites) of the FY 2012 milestone for this Priority Goal. The graphs below highlight incremental progress in meeting RAU long-term and annual performance goals, which is also the focus of the FY 2012-2013 Priority Goal.

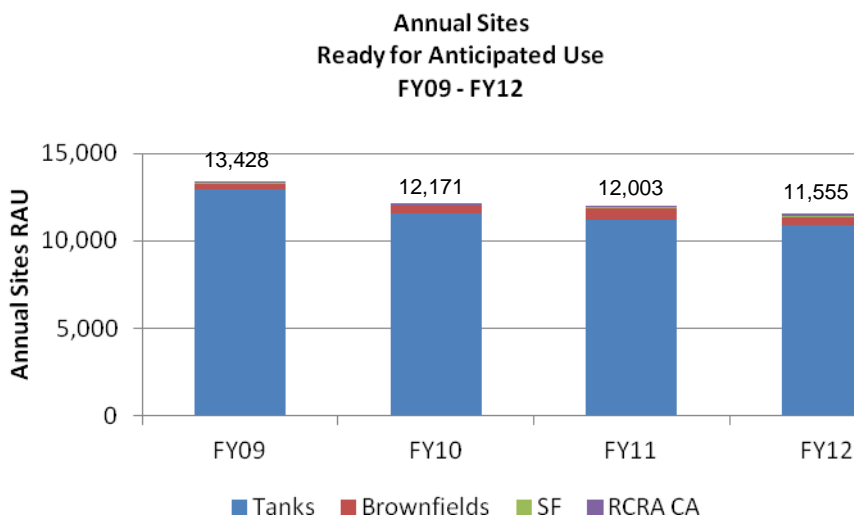
Please note, as part of the formulation of the FY 2015 budget, the EPA will be developing new FY 2014-2015 Priority Goals that advance the agency's priorities and the agency's Strategic Plan. Additional information on the agency's Priority Goals can be found at www.performance.gov.

FY 2014 Activities

Work under Goal 3 supports four objectives: 1) Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities, 2) Preserve Land; 3) Restore Land; and 4) Strengthen Human Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country.

Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities

In FY 2014, the EPA will continue to use several approaches to promote sustainable, healthier communities and protect vulnerable populations and disproportionately impacted low-income, minority, and Tribal communities. The agency especially is



concerned about threats to sensitive populations, such as children, the elderly, and individuals with chronic diseases.

Brownfields:

The EPA's Brownfields program is funded at nearly \$158.6 million, which includes related Smart Growth activities. This program supports states, local communities, and Tribes in their efforts to assess and cleanup sites that may be contaminated within their

jurisdiction and return them to productive reuse. Although, the \$9.8 million reduction in grants may result in 20 fewer assessment grants, four fewer Revolving Loan Fund grants, nine fewer cleanup grants, and two fewer Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training grants, the EPA will still be able to award approximately 120 assessment grants, 51 cleanup grants, eight Revolving Loan Fund grants, 11 Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training grants, 20 area wide planning grants, and a variety of technical assistance, targeted assessment, and petroleum brownfields grants. In FY 2014, this support includes the continued assessment and cleanup of brownfields sites along with activities that advance the goals of the HUD-DOT-EPA Partnership for Sustainable Communities, including greater use among local and state governments of sustainable redevelopment approaches to brownfields.

The EPA requests \$2.4 million to oversee, manage and support hundreds of brownfields cooperative agreements awarded each year, while removing barriers and creating incentives for brownfields cleanup and redevelopment. This program will continue to provide technical assistance for brownfields redevelopment in cities in transition (areas struggling with high unemployment as a result of structural changes to their economies). In addition, the Brownfields program, in collaboration with the EPA's Smart Growth program, will address critical issues for brownfields redevelopment, including financing, accountability to uniform systems of information for land use controls, and other factors that influence the economic viability of brownfields redevelopment. The FY 2014 funding request also includes a \$300 thousand increase to support Strong Cities, Strong Communities to provide guidance, technical assistance and analytical support to local efforts to update land use codes to support the economic trajectory of the community and better catalyze economic redevelopment. In FY 2014, the Brownfields program will continue to foster federal, state, local, and public-private partnerships to return properties to productive economic use in communities.

Smart Growth:

The agency's Smart Growth program works across the EPA and with other federal agencies to help communities strengthen their economies and protect the environment through use of smart growth and sustainable design approaches. This program focuses on streamlining, concentrating, and leveraging state and federal assistance in urban, suburban, and rural communities that offer the greatest opportunity for development that will deliver environmental and economic benefits.

In FY 2014, the EPA requests \$1.9 million to continue its work to help community and government leaders meet environmental standards through sustainable community and building development, design, policies, and infrastructure investment strategies. The program does this by providing technical assistance to states, regions, and local and Tribal governments; conducting research and developing tools that help communities see the connection between development and the environment, the economy, and public health; and engaging, leveraging and aligning community-based activities and investments with other federal agencies. The program will continue to innovate and use new mechanisms to address the growing demand from communities for more direct

technical assistance, including in rural areas, in areas that are disadvantaged, or in areas that have been adversely affected by contamination and environmental degradation.

The agency also will continue its support for the HUD-DOT-EPA Partnership for Sustainable Communities by coordinating efforts across the three agencies that impact housing, transportation, air quality, and protection of land and water resources. EPA and the Partnership will help support a broader Administration commitment to help communities improve their resilience through direct technical assistance, provision of useful data and tools, and support for planning. By aligning grant resources and program investments, and through continued coordination among the three agencies, EPA is helping to ensure that the federal government makes investments that advance the Livability Principles and deliver economic, environmental and community benefits.

Environmental Justice:

The EPA is committed to environmental justice (EJ) regardless of race, color, national origin, or income. Recognizing that minority and/or low-income communities frequently may be exposed disproportionately to environmental harm and risks, the agency works to protect these communities and to ensure they are given the opportunity to participate meaningfully in environmental decisions, including clean-ups. In FY 2014, the implementation of the EPA's strategic plan on environmental justice, Plan EJ 2014, by agency programs and regional offices is a key component of the EJ program's efforts. The EPA requests \$7.6 million for the EJ program to continue its efforts to incorporate EJ considerations into rulemaking and permitting processes, and to maintain the successful ongoing grants program with an emphasis on ensuring evidence to support needs described in proposed projects. In FY 2014, the EJ program will continue to apply effective methods suitable for decision-making involving disproportionate environmental health impacts on minority, low-income, and Tribal populations. The EPA also is implementing technical guidance to advance the integration of EJ considerations in analyses that support the EPA's actions.

U.S.-Mexico Border:

In FY 2014, the EPA is requesting \$4.4 million for the US-Mexico Border program within Goal 3. The 2,000 mile border between the U.S. and Mexico is one of the most complex and dynamic regions in the world. The U.S.-Mexico Border region hosts a growing population of more than 14 million people and accounts for three of the ten poorest counties in the U.S. These demographics pose unique drinking water and wastewater infrastructure challenges as well as air pollution issues. The Border 2020 program identifies five long-term strategic goals to address the serious environmental and environmentally-related public health challenges including the impact of transboundary transport of pollutants in the border region. The goals are: reduce air pollution; improve access to clean and safe water; promote materials management, waste management and clean sites; enhance joint preparedness for environmental response; and enhance compliance assurance and environmental stewardship.

Preserve and Restore Land

In FY 2014, the agency is requesting over \$1.341 billion to continue to apply the most effective approaches to preserve and restore land by developing and implementing prevention programs, improving response capabilities, and maximizing the effectiveness of response and cleanup actions under RCRA, Superfund, LUST and other authorities. This strategy will help ensure that human health and the environment are protected and that land is returned to beneficial use in the most effective way.

In FY 2014, the EPA will continue to use a hierarchy of approaches to protect the land: reducing waste at its source, recycling waste, managing waste effectively by preventing spills and releases of toxic materials, and cleaning up contaminated properties. The agency is especially concerned about threats to sensitive populations, such as children, the elderly, and individuals with chronic diseases, and prioritizes cleanups accordingly.¹

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, or Superfund) and RCRA provide legal authority for the EPA's work to protect the land. The agency and its partners use Superfund authority to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites, allowing land to be returned to productive use. Under RCRA, the EPA works in partnership with states and tribes to address risks associated with anyone who generates, recycles, transports, treats, stores, or disposes of waste.

In FY 2014, the EPA will work to preserve and restore the nation's land by ensuring proper management of waste and petroleum products, reducing waste generation, increasing recycling and by supporting its cleanup programs and oversight of oil and chemical facilities. These efforts are integrated with the agency's efforts to promote sustainable and livable communities. The EPA's land program activities for FY 2014 include seven broad efforts: 1) Integrated Cleanup Initiative; 2) Land Cleanup and Revitalization; 3) RCRA Waste Management and Corrective Action; 4) Recycling and Waste Minimization; 5) Underground Storage Tanks management; 6) Oil Spills and Chemical Safety, and 7) Homeland Security. Note, for FY 2014 the EPA will no longer provide automatic transfers to other federal agencies from the Superfund Account.

Integrated Cleanup Initiative²:

In FY 2010, the EPA initiated a multi-year strategy called the Integrated Cleanup Initiative (ICI) to improve accountability, transparency, and effectiveness by better integrating and leveraging the agency's land cleanup authorities. The ICI establishes a framework of activities, milestone dates, and deliverables to enable the EPA to address a greater number of sites, accelerate the pace of cleanups, and put those sites back into productive use while protecting human health and the environment. One of the primary goals of ICI is to communicate progress, successes, and challenges in a

¹ Additional information on these programs can be found at: www.epa.gov/superfund, http://www.epa.gov/oem/content/er_cleanup.htm, <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ca/>, <http://www.epa.gov/Brownfields/>, <http://www.epa.gov/swrust1/>, <http://www.epa.gov/swerffir/> and <http://www.epa.gov/landrevitalization/index.htm>

² Additional information on this initiative may be found on <http://www.epa.gov/oswer/integratedcleanup.htm>.

transparent manner to stakeholders and the public. For example, ICI helped streamline the review processes of both the National Remedy Review Board (NRRB) and the Contaminated Sediments Technical Advisory Group (CSTAG) by improving review coordination by the different boards, increasing opportunity for stakeholder input, and increasing the transparency of board findings.

In FY 2014, the EPA will continue to accelerate and otherwise improve comprehensive management of all aspects of the agency's cleanup programs while addressing the three critical points in the cleanup process—starting, advancing, and completing site cleanup. The agency is exploring new project management efficiencies, broadening the use of optimization techniques, and improving the efficiency of the grants and contracting processes that are so important to our cleanup programs.

Land Cleanup and Revitalization:

In addition to promoting sustainable and livable communities, the EPA's cleanup programs (e.g., Superfund Remedial, Superfund Federal Facilities Response, Superfund Emergency Response and Removal, RCRA Corrective Action, Brownfields, TSCA PCB Cleanup and Disposal, and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) Cooperative Agreements) and their partners are taking proactive steps to facilitate the cleanup and revitalization of contaminated properties. To support the Land Revitalization Initiative, EPA created the Land Revitalization Agenda³ to integrate reuse into EPA's cleanup programs, establish partnerships, and help make land revitalization part of EPA's organizational culture. In FY 2014, the agency will continue to help communities clean up and revitalize these once productive properties by removing contamination, helping limit urban sprawl, fostering ecologic habitat enhancements, enabling economic development, taking advantage of existing infrastructure, and maintaining or improving quality of life. In addition, the EPA will continue to support the RE-Powering America's Land initiative⁴ in partnership with the Department of Energy, and support ongoing work with the General Services Administration to expeditiously identify parcels of federally-owned property ready for reuse as part of cleanup. These projects encourage reuse and development on currently or formerly contaminated land.

Due to tough budget choices, funding levels for the Superfund Emergency Response and Removal program are reduced by approximately \$1.8 million to \$187.8 million. The agency will continue to support all emergency actions and focus on encouraging viable PRPs, when available, to conduct removal actions. In FY 2014, the EPA will oversee 170 PRP removal actions and 170 Superfund-lead removal actions where no viable PRP has been identified. In addition, the agency is funding the Superfund Remedial program at \$539.1 million. The agency will continue to give priority to completing projects at various stages in the response process, such as investigation, remedy design, and remedy construction. This strategy will create a potential backlog of approximately 40-45 new construction projects by the end of FY 2014. However, the agency will continue to maintain its levels of sites achieving human exposures under control and ground water migration under control, its statutorily mandated actions to

³ Additional information on this agenda can be found on http://www.epa.gov/landrevitalization/agenda_full.htm

⁴ Additional information on this initiative can be found on <http://www.epa.gov/renewableenergyland/>.

operate ground water remedies, and to monitor and assess the protectiveness of the constructed remedies. In addition, the program estimates accomplishing 115 remedial action project completions in FY 2014. This projection is consistent with the FY 2013 target. The program also will continue to place emphasis on promoting site reuse in affected communities and estimate bringing the program's cumulative total to 726 final and deleted NPL sites ready for anticipated use by the end of FY 2014.

The EPA is making significant progress in assuring that prior to completion of cleanups, unacceptable human exposures are eliminated or controlled as soon as possible. The RCRA Corrective Action and Superfund programs have made significant progress in stabilizing exposure, while longer-term cleanup progresses. The EPA will continue to take action to address any unacceptable exposures and eliminate acute risks while continuing to pursue long-term, permanent cleanups. This is exemplified by the EPA's goal to control contaminated groundwater migration at 1,099 final and deleted NPL sites and control human exposures to contamination at 1,381 final and deleted NPM sites by the end of FY 2014.

RCRA Waste Management, Corrective Action and Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance:

In partnership with the states, the agency requests \$211.4 million to implement RCRA, which is critical to comprehensive and protective management of solid and hazardous materials for the entire lifecycle. In FY 2014, the EPA and the states will oversee and manage RCRA permits for 10 thousand hazardous waste units at 2,465 facilities. The EPA is responsible for the continued oversight and maintenance of the regulatory controls at facilities covered by RCRA and directly implements the entire RCRA program in Iowa and Alaska.⁵ The EPA provides leadership, work-sharing, and support to the 50 states and territories authorized to implement the permitting program. With declining state resources, the EPA is facing the potential of an increasing amount of direct implementation responsibility.

The EPA's Corrective Action program is responsible for overseeing and managing cleanups that protect human health and the environment at active RCRA sites. The EPA focuses its corrective action resources on the 3,747 operating hazardous waste facilities that are a subset of approximately 6 thousand sites with corrective action obligations. These facilities include some of the most highly contaminated, technically challenging, and potentially threatening sites the EPA confronts in any of its cleanup programs.⁶ In FY 2014, the EPA will focus resources on those sites that present the highest risk to human health and the environment and implement actions to end or reduce these threats. To this end, the agency will build on its achievement of completing final remedy constructions at an estimated total of 1,836 RCRA corrective action facilities as of October 2012. In addition, the EPA will focus on controlling the migration of groundwater at 80 percent of RCRA facilities and controlling human exposures to

⁵ <http://www.epa.gov/wastes/hazard/tsd/permit/pgpraprt.htm>

⁶ There are additional facilities that have corrective action obligations that the EPA does not track under GPRA, as they are typically smaller, less significant facilities or sites. The EPA recognizes that the total universe of such facilities or sites "subject to" corrective action universe is between five and six thousand facilities or sites.

toxins at 90 percent of RCRA facilities in FY 2014. The agency also will support national PCB cleanup and disposal activities by assessing emerging technologies and issuing approvals (no states can be authorized for PCBs), evaluating PCB wastes against the criteria specified in the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest:

On October 5, 2012, the President signed the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act, requiring the EPA to assemble and maintain the information contained in the estimated 5 million forms accompanying hazardous waste shipments across the nation. In FY 2013, the EPA initiated the effort to develop a program that provided for the submission of information electronically, as well as in paper form. This investment at the federal level will significantly reduce the time and costs for state regulators and regulated entities associated with submitting, maintaining, processing, and publishing data from hazardous waste manifests. When fully implemented, the electronic hazardous waste manifest (e-Manifest) program will reduce the reporting burden for firms regulated under RCRA's hazardous waste provisions by a range of \$77 million to \$126 million annually. The legislation contains aggressive deadlines for rulemaking and system development. Once this system is in place, the legislation provides that fees collected through the program will be used to fund the operation of the program.

In FY 2014, the EPA requests a total of \$4.4 million, which includes \$2.4 million in RCRA Waste Management, to begin the e-Manifest system acquisition/development process to meet the requirements outlined during the project planning phase; begin to develop the economic models to support the development of a user-fee rule; and begin needed analyses to support further revision of EPA regulations needed to implement an e-Manifest system. E-Manifest will be a key component of the E-Enterprise initiative, and will provide a number of framework components in support of E-Enterprise.

Recycling and Waste Minimization:

In FY 2014, the EPA will continue to advance the sustainable materials management (SMM) practices and a cradle-to-cradle perspective representing an important emphasis shift from waste management to materials management. The agency's approach to SMM integrates the safe reuse of materials with economic opportunity. In FY 2014, the EPA will utilize SMM to offset the use of virgin resources by 8,603,033 tons of materials and products. In FY 2014, the EPA will continue to work on sustainable food management and used electronics, and will expand SMM work into other sectors, such as strengthening the EPA's knowledge of the sustainability and the beneficial use of industrial materials. SMM is managed through the RCRA: Waste Minimization and Recycling program, for which the EPA has requested \$9.4 million in FY 2014.

The EPCRA and Underground Storage Tanks:

The EPCRA⁷ contains numerous provisions that significantly affect federal and state underground storage tank (UST) programs and requires that the EPA and states strengthen tank release and prevention programs. In FY 2014 the EPA will continue to provide grants to states to help them meet their EPCRA responsibilities, which include: 1) mandatory inspections every three years for all underground storage tanks and enforcement of violations discovered during the inspections; 2) operator training; 3) prohibition of delivery for non-complying facilities⁸; and 4) secondary containment or financial responsibility for tank manufacturers and installers.

The EPA's goal is to prevent future releases of wastes in the environment. The agency understands that accidents can happen but proper prevention leads to fewer and fewer releases. For example, the number of confirmed releases from USTs has dropped 25 percent, from 7,570 in FY 2007 to 5,674 in FY 2012. The number of active tanks over that period dropped 6 percent, from 629,866 to 583,508.

The LUST program has achieved significant success in closing releases since the beginning of the program. Of the 507,540 total confirmed releases, by the end of FY 2012, 84 percent (or 425,637) were closed. The LUST program continues to make progress decreasing the overall backlog; however, the pace of cleanups is declining. In FY 2012, the program completed 97 percent of the annual cleanup goal of 11,250 sites by finishing 10,927 cleanups. Achieving these cleanup rates in the future will be more challenging. In FY 2011, the LUST program completed a study of its cleanup backlog. The EPA's backlog study helped identify potential strategies to address the approximately 83 thousand UST releases remaining. EPA is working with states to develop and implement specific strategies and activities applicable to their particular sites to reduce the UST releases remaining to be cleaned up.

There is a strong relationship between LUST clean up success and reducing the number of new releases through the prevention program. Since 2007, the EPA has placed an increased emphasis on monitoring compliance through increased frequency of inspections and other Energy Policy Act (EPCRA) provisions. During this time, compliance rates have increased and there has been a significant decrease in new confirmed releases. The continued reduction in confirmed releases will remain a critical component in backlog reduction, but maintaining cleanup progress is essential as well.

Oil Spills and Chemical Safety:

The discharge of oil into U.S. waters can threaten human health, cause severe environmental damage, and induce great financial loss to businesses and the public. The Oil Spill program helps protect U.S. waters by effectively preventing, preparing for, responding to, and monitoring oil spills. The EPA serves as the lead responder for cleanup of all inland zone spills, including transportation-related spills from pipelines,

⁷ For more information, refer to http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109_cong_public_laws&docid=f:publ058.109.pdf (scroll to Title XV - Ethanol And Motor Fuels, Subtitle B – Underground Storage Tank Compliance, on pages 500-513 of the pdf file).

trucks, and other transportation systems, and provides technical assistance and support to the U.S. Coast Guard for coastal and maritime oil spills. In FY 2014, the EPA will continue to focus efforts on oil spill prevention, preparedness, compliance assistance, and enforcement activities associated with the more than 600 thousand non-transportation-related oil storage facilities that the EPA regulates through its Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Program. In addition, the agency will finalize development and begin implementation of the National Oil Database including identifying requirements for electronic submission of Facility Response Plans in order to create reporting efficiencies for the agency, states, local government and industry.

In FY 2014, the EPA requests a total of \$17.1 million which includes a \$2.4 million increase to improve the federal capacity to prevent oil spills by conducting up to 34 additional high-risk facility inspections. The EPA will perform inspections of regulated high-risk oil facilities to better implement prevention approaches and to bring 50 percent of SPCC inspected facilities found to be non-compliant during the FY 2010 through FY 2013 inspection cycle into compliance. In 2014, EPA anticipates performing 454 inspections, of which 154 are expected to be at high risk facility inspections.

In FY 2014, the EPA also requests \$14.1 million which includes a \$0.8 million increase to support additional high-risk chemical facility inspections. There is a critical need for the agency to continue efforts to prevent and respond to accidental releases of harmful substances by developing clear authorities, training personnel, and providing proper equipment. Accidents reported to the EPA since 2005 by the current universe of RMP facilities have resulted in the deaths of approximately 60 workers and other people, over 1.3 thousand injuries, nearly 200 thousand people sheltered in place, and more than \$1.6 billion in on-site and off-site damages.

Homeland Security:

The EPA's Homeland Security work is an important component of the agency's prevention, protection, and response activities. The FY 2014 President's Budget requests \$38.7 million to: maintain its capability to respond effectively to incidents that may involve harmful chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) substances; maintain the Environmental Response Laboratory Network (ERLN); develop and maintain agency expertise and operational readiness for all phases of consequential management following a CBR incident, specifically environmental characterization, decontamination, laboratory analyses and clearance; maintain the Emergency Management Portal (EMP); and conduct CBR training for agency responders to improve CBR preparedness.

Improve Human Health and the Environment in Indian Country

In FY 2014, the EPA will work with Tribal governments to develop and implement strategic planning through joint Tribal-EPA partnership plans. This will assist the agency and Tribal governments in identifying key procedures and milestones for building capacity for specific programs. Capacity to develop environmental education and outreach programs, develop and implement integrated solid waste management plans,

and identify serious conditions posing immediate public health and ecological threats, is important for the health of Tribal communities. In FY 2014, Tribal GAP grants will maintain progress toward building Tribal capacity and assist tribes in leveraging other EPA and federal funding to contribute towards environmental and human health protection for this underserved population. Due to continued high staff turnover rates within tribes, the funding increases requested in the President's Budget are critical for building and sustaining core environmental program capacities.

Under federal environmental statutes, the EPA has responsibility for protecting human health and the environment in Indian country. Since adopting the EPA Indian Policy in 1984, the EPA has worked with federally-recognized tribes on a government-to-government basis, in recognition of the federal government's trust responsibility to federally-recognized tribes. In FY 2014, the EPA's Office of International and Tribal Affairs will continue to lead agency-wide program efforts to work with tribes, Alaska Native Villages, and inter-tribal consortia to fulfill this responsibility. The EPA's strategy for achieving this objective has two major components:

- Work with federally-recognized tribes who want to create an environmental program through: direct technical assistance; implementation of the Indian General Assistance Program (GAP); development of joint strategic plans; and development of measures for tracking progress made toward achieving environmental program goals.
- Gather, track, analyze and provide the information and data necessary to access, review, and prioritize Tribal environmental conditions for joint planning uses and to determine the effectiveness of the EPA and Tribal programs in improving environmental.

Research

The Sustainable and Healthy Communities Research Program (SHCRP) will continue research to support the EPA's program offices, and our state and Tribal partners in protecting and restoring land, and supporting community health. The work of the SHCRP falls into four inter-related themes:

1. *Data and Tools to Support Sustainable Community Decisions* uses interactive social media and other innovative means to enable communities and stakeholders to actively engage in the planning, design, and implementation of SHC research to meet their desired sustainability goals;
2. *Forecasting and Assessing Ecological and Community Health* will enable communities to ensure the sustainable provision of ecosystem services and to assess how the natural and built environment affects the health and well-being of their residents;
3. *Near-term Approaches for Sustainable Solutions* builds upon the EPA's program office experience to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of methods for

addressing existing sources of land and groundwater contamination, while moving to innovative approaches that reduce new sources of contamination and enable recovery of energy, materials, and nutrients from waste;

4. *Integrated Solutions for Sustainable Outcomes* assesses the state of the art of sustainable practices for four high-priority community decision areas: waste and materials management; infrastructure, including energy and water; transportation; and planning and zoning for buildings and land use. It will use whole-system modeling to integrate these four areas to better achieve outcomes with multiple benefits and to develop and test Taskforce on Research to Inform and Optimize (TRIO) accounting methods.

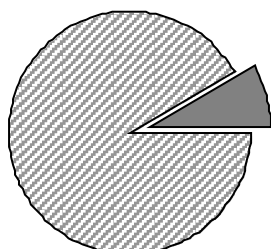
In FY 2014, the SHCRP will address many facets of site contamination and cleanup. This includes source elimination of contaminated ground water and migration at Superfund sites and plume management to reduce exposures via drinking water and vapor intrusion. Research efforts are leading to screening, sampling, and modeling approaches to assess risks from vapor intrusion and to define the need for mitigation in homes, schools, and places of employment. This science will be used to develop guidance on site assessment and in remedial investigations.

Research will characterize contaminated sediments, remediation options, and ways to enhance cleanup of contaminated sediments, leading to restored ecological functioning and lifting of fish consumption advisories in impaired waters. The EPA will use this research to improve the cost effectiveness of sediment remediation cleanups and achieve human health, environmental, and economic benefits of cleanup projects along lakes and rivers. This research provides site-specific and general technical support to the EPA as it evaluates options for remediation of Superfund sites.

The EPA will continue to develop or revise protocols to test oil spill control agents or products for listing on the National Contingency Plan Product Schedule, including dispersants' performance and behavior in deep water. In addition, the agency is requesting \$498 thousand to support research for the Underground Storage Tanks program. The SHCRP will deliver improved characterization and remediation methods for fuels released from leaking underground storage tanks.

Goal 4: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution

Strategic Goal: Reduce the risk and increase the safety of chemicals and prevent pollution at the source.



8.4% of Budget

Resource Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Difference FY 2012 EN to FY 2014 PresBud
1 - Ensure Chemical Safety	\$601,318	\$597,893	\$627,636	\$26,319
2 - Promote Pollution Prevention	\$58,029	\$56,613	\$58,559	\$530
Goal 4 Total	\$659,346	\$654,506	\$686,195	\$26,849

Workyears	2,679	2,634	2,593	(87)
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NOTE: Goal objectives include indirect costs. Goal totals may not add due to rounding. FY 2013 Annualized CR as of March 25, 2013 excludes Hurricane Sandy Relief supplemental appropriations.

Introduction

Chemicals are ubiquitous in our everyday lives and products. They are used in the production of everything from our homes and cars to the cell phones we carry and the food we eat. Chemicals often are released into the environment as a result of their manufacture, processing, use, and disposal. Research shows that children are getting steady infusions of industrial chemicals before they are even given solid food.^{1,2,3} Other vulnerable groups, including low-income, minority, and indigenous populations, may be disproportionately impacted by chemical exposure and thus particularly at risk.^{4,5,6}

¹ The Disproportionate Impact of Environmental Health Threats on Children of Color
(<http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/8d49f7ad4bbcf4ef852573590040b7f6/79a3f13c301688828525770c0063b277!OpenDocument>)

² Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

³ Guide to Considering Children's Health When Developing EPA Actions: Implementing Executive Order 13045 and EPA's Policy on Evaluating Health Risks to Children

([http://yosemite.epa.gov/ochp/ochpweb.nsf/content/ADPguide.htm/\\$File/EPA_ADG_Guide_508.pdf](http://yosemite.epa.gov/ochp/ochpweb.nsf/content/ADPguide.htm/$File/EPA_ADG_Guide_508.pdf))

⁴ Holistic Risk-based Environmental Decision Making: a Native Perspective

(<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1241171>)

⁵ Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations

Under existing Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) authorization, the EPA is charged with the responsibility of assessing the safety of commercial chemicals and to act upon those chemicals if there are significant risks to human health or the environment. The \$686.2 million requested in FY 2014 will allow the EPA to sustain its success in managing the potential risks of new chemicals entering commerce without impacting progress in assessing and ensuring the safety of existing chemicals. In FY 2014, the approach focuses on: 1) using all available authorities under TSCA to take immediate and lasting action to eliminate or reduce identified chemical risks and develop proven safer alternatives; 2) using regulatory mechanisms to fill remaining gaps in critical exposure data, and increasing transparency and public access to information on TSCA chemicals; and 3) using data from all available sources to conduct detailed chemical risk assessments on priority chemicals to determine which risk management actions may be needed and why. In FY 2014, the EPA will discontinue funding for the fibers program. The fibers program, which is primarily administered by States via their departments of environmental protection or health, will continue to be where the public gets their information about asbestos. EPA will continue asbestos-related efforts elsewhere through the provision of State grants for asbestos compliance.

In FY 2014, the EPA's pesticide licensing program will continue to evaluate new pesticides before they reach the market and will continue to ensure that pesticides already in commerce are safe when used in accordance with the label. As directed by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), and the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA), the EPA will register pesticides to protect consumers, pesticide users, workers who may be exposed to pesticides, children, and other sensitive populations. The EPA also will review potential impacts on the environment, with particular attention to endangered species.

The EPA has a long history of collaboration on a wide range of domestic and global environmental issues. The EPA envisions that environmental progress in cooperation with international partners can catalyze even greater progress toward protecting our environment, including ensuring that trade-related activities sustain environmental protection, enhancing the ability of our trading partners to protect their environments and develop in a sustainable manner, and improving cooperation and enhancing opportunities through effective consultation and collaboration related to issues of mutual interest. To advance all of these efforts, the EPA continues to focus on the following international priorities: building strong environmental institutions and legal structures; improving air quality; expanding access to clean water; reducing exposure to toxic chemicals; and cleaning up e-waste.

Chemical safety research is directed to manage the risks arising from exposure to hazardous chemical substances. The complexity of twenty-first century socio-environmental challenges demand enhanced risk prevention and mitigation tools for new and existing chemicals that consider the proactive and sustainable design,

⁶ Interim Guidance on Considering Environmental Justice During the Development of an Action (<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/considering-ej-in-rulemaking-guide-07-2010.pdf>)

manufacture, use, and disposal of chemicals. One of the principal examples of this forward thinking is the computational toxicology work under the Toxicity Forecaster (ToxCast) program, which will focus on the following issues: improvement of computational systems models of pathways and tissues, development of rapid cost-efficient exposure models (ExpoCast), and the implementation of web-based tools (Dashboards) for analysis and decision support. Achieving an environmentally sustainable future demands that the EPA address today's environmental problems while simultaneously preparing for long-term challenges. These efforts support the development and employment of approaches for alternative sustainable product formulations found by studying chemical life cycles to address issues of cumulative risk, environmental chemical mixtures, population-vulnerability, and environmental justice, as related to exposure disparities. The EPA's Science Advisory Board (SAB) recognizes that solutions must tackle issues collectively, rather than individually, to be effective.⁷ This belief is a core philosophy of the EPA's FY 2014 research program and it will position the agency to address the environmental challenges of the 21st Century.

Pollution prevention is central to the EPA's sustainability strategies. In FY 2014, the EPA will enhance cross-cutting efforts to advance sustainable practices, safer chemicals, sustainable lower risk processes and practices, and safer products. The combined effect of community-level actions, geographically-targeted efforts, attention to chemicals, and concern for ecosystems — implemented through the lens of science, transparency, and law — will bring real environmental improvements and protections.

Major FY 2014 Changes

Recognizing the tight limits on discretionary spending across government, the EPA has evaluated its priorities and made necessary adjustments to focus FY 2014 resources on the most significant efforts that help protect health and the environment from chemical risks. The EPA request represents an increase in FY 2014 of approximately \$6.2 million above the FY 2012 Enacted Budget for critical work in the objective of *Ensuring Chemical Safety* under the Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program. This increase is targeted to the following activities: continue development and peer review in order to finalize risk assessments of additional TSCA work plan chemicals; and increase the pace of its review of existing TSCA confidential business information cases, with the goal of having all such reviews completed a year in advance of the target date in the FY 2011 – 2015 EPA Strategic Plan.

FY 2014 Activities

Chemicals Program

The chemicals program addresses new chemicals, existing chemicals and legacy chemicals. The major activity of the new chemicals program is premanufacture notices (PMN) review and management, which addresses the potential risks from approximately 1,000 chemicals, products of biotechnology, and new chemical nanoscale materials

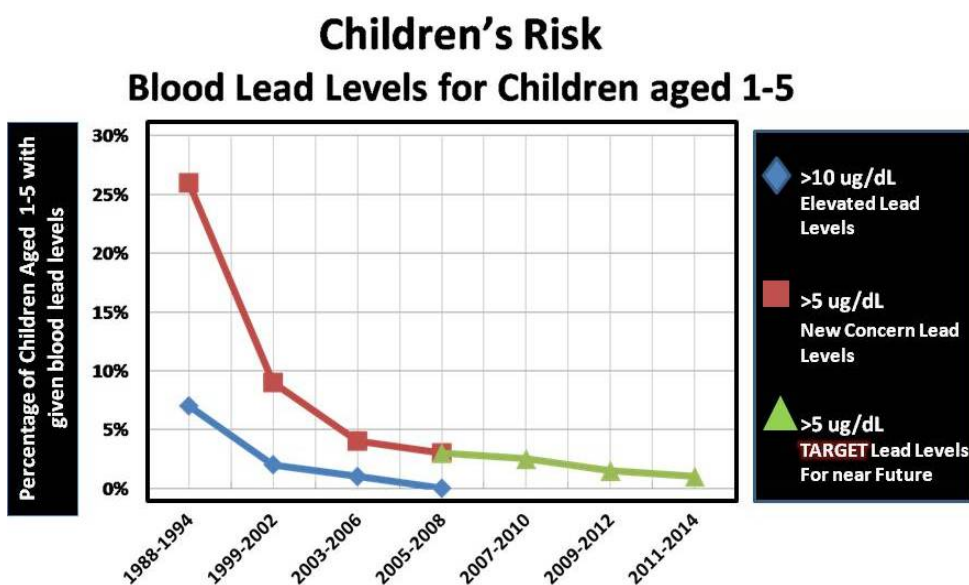
⁷ [http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/E989ECFC125966428525775B0047BE1A/\\$File/EPA-SAB-10-010-unsigned.pdf](http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/E989ECFC125966428525775B0047BE1A/$File/EPA-SAB-10-010-unsigned.pdf)

received annually prior to their entry into the US marketplace. In FY 2014, the toxics program will maintain its 'zero tolerance' goal in preventing the introduction of unsafe new chemicals into commerce.

The greatest challenge is to address existing chemicals already in use but where available information is limited. Existing chemicals activities fall into three major components: 1) obtaining, managing, and making chemical information public; 2) screening and assessing chemical risks; and 3) reducing chemical risks. Progress will be made to address existing chemicals already in commerce under EPA's comprehensive approach to enhance the agency's existing chemicals management program, including under EPA's TSCA Work Plan that evaluates these chemicals in a manner which is efficient and prioritized according to potential risk.

In FY 2014, EPA also expects to complete final risk assessments in FY 2014 for three of the 83 TSCA Work Plan Chemicals identified in March 2012, while making further progress in assessing risks for up to 18 additional chemicals.

In FY 2014, the agency will continue to implement the chemicals risk management program to further eliminate risks from high-risk "legacy" chemicals. As illustrated in the following figure, the EPA will build on the successful national effort to reduce childhood blood lead incidences and continue ongoing implementation of the Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Rule through outreach efforts and targeted activities to support renovator certifications.



Endocrine Disruptor Program

In FY 2014, the endocrine disruptor screening program will focus on several areas. The program plans to

- Finalize the inter-laboratory validation of test protocols to be used to determine the endocrine-related effects caused by potential endocrine disruptors at various doses;
- Prioritize and select additional chemicals to undergo screening to determine potential for endocrine disruption;
- Continue to issue orders to conduct testing for selected chemicals; and
- Review test data submitted and conduct weight of evidence (WoE) evaluations to determine whether pesticide chemicals have the potential to interact with endocrine systems, and whether the chemical warrants further testing for endocrine effects.

Further, the program will continue coordination and collaboration with the research and development program to identify computational toxicology-based approaches which may be used for chemical prioritization and to develop a more targeted approach to assess a chemical's potential to interact with the estrogen, androgen, and thyroid systems.

Pesticides Program

Identifying, assessing, and reducing the risks presented by the pesticides on which our society and economy depend are integral to ensuring chemical safety. Chemical and biological pesticides help meet national and global demands for food. They provide effective pest control for homes, schools, gardens, highways, utility lines, hospitals, and drinking water treatment facilities while also controlling animal vectors of disease. The program ensures that the pesticides available in the U.S. are safe when used as directed. In addition, the program places priority on reduced risk pesticides that, once registered, will result in increased societal benefits.

In FY 2014, \$129.5 million is requested to support the EPA pesticide review processes for all pesticide applications. The EPA also will focus on improving pesticide registrations' compliance with the Endangered Species Act and ensuring that pesticides are correctly registered and applied to ensure protection of water quality. The EPA will continue registration and reregistration requirements for antimicrobial pesticides which differ somewhat from those of other pesticides. The EPA also will continue to emphasize the protection of potentially sensitive groups, such as children, by reducing exposures from pesticides used in and around homes, schools, and other public areas. In addition, the agency worker protection, certification, and training programs will encourage safe application practices. Together, these programs will minimize exposure to pesticides, maintain a safe and affordable food supply, address public health issues, and minimize property damage that can occur from insects, pests and microbes.

Pollution Prevention Program

In FY 2014, the requested funding of \$20.3 million for the EPA's pollution prevention (P2) program will target technical assistance, information, and assessments to encourage the use of greener chemicals, technologies, processes, and products. The EPA will continue to support programs with proven records of success, including

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP), Design for the Environment (DfE), Green Suppliers Network, Pollution Prevention Technical Assistance, Partnership for Sustainable Healthcare, Green Chemistry and Green Engineering. In addition, the EPA's P2 Programs will support the Economy, Energy, and Environment (E3) Partnership among federal agencies, local governments, and manufacturers to promote energy efficiency, job creation, and environmental improvement. E3 partnerships are active in 18 states; organizations in another 15 states and territories have begun the E3 process. Work under these programs also supports the energy reduction goals under Executive Order 13514. Through these efforts, the EPA will continue to encourage government and business to adopt source reduction practices that can help prevent pollution and avoid potential adverse human health and environmental impacts. In FY 2014, the EPA will leverage expertise from other EPA programs to enhance new pollution prevention education and outreach resources and create mechanisms to ensure their use. Through an intra-agency working group, each program office will disseminate educational resources and information to the public.

International Priorities

In FY 2014, the EPA will continue to work to improve air quality, expand access to clean water, and protect vulnerable communities from toxic pollution that extends from North America to nearly 180 nations worldwide. Through collaborative efforts with partners from around the world, the EPA is working to facilitate commerce, promote sustainable development, protect vulnerable populations and engage in environmental issues. In June 2012 Administrator Lisa Jackson attended the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, commonly referred to as Rio+20. The Administrator worked to advance U.S. positions in promoting a global green economy.

Specifically, the EPA's bilateral and multilateral partnerships will continue to address environmental health outcomes. The agency's international priorities will guide collaboration with Commission on Environmental Cooperation (CEC) and all international partners.

Through these partnerships, the EPA will maintain focus on several priorities. It will continue building strong environmental institutions and legal structure and combating climate change by limiting pollutants and improving air quality in the U.S. and around the world. The EPA expects to focus on assisting less developed countries with technical support needed for ratification of the Minamata Mercury Convention, a legally-binding convention directed at reducing global mercury pollution that was adopted by delegates from over 140 countries in January 2013. The EPA also expects to focus on continued technical and policy support for global and regional efforts to address international sources of mercury use and emission. Reducing exposure to toxic chemicals and cleaning up e-waste also will be a priority.

Research

The EPA's Chemical Safety and Sustainability, Human Health Risk Assessment, and Homeland Security Research programs underpin the analysis of risks and potential

health impacts across the broad spectrum of EPA programs and provide the scientific foundation for chemical safety and pollution prevention. In FY 2014, the EPA will further strengthen its planning and delivery of science by continuing an integrated research approach that tackles problems systematically instead of individually.

In FY 2014, the EPA will continue the multi-year transition away from the traditional assays used in the endocrine disruptor screening program through efforts to validate and use computational toxicology and high throughput screening methods. This is expected to allow the agency to more quickly, efficiently, and cost-effectively assess potential chemical toxicity. In FY 2014, the EPA will continue to evaluate endocrine-relevant ToxCast high throughput assays to increase coverage for known endocrine toxicity pathways through the scientific understanding of adverse outcome pathways.

In FY 2014, the agency's Human Health Risk Assessment research program will continue to develop assessments and other research products including:

- Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) health hazard and dose-response assessments;
- Integrated Science Assessments (ISAs) of criteria air pollutants;
- Community Risk and Technical Support; and
- Methods, models, and approaches to modernize risk assessment for the 21st Century.

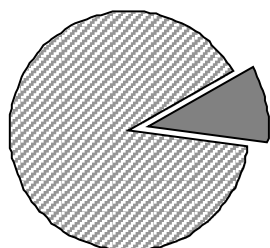
In FY 2014, the program will release a final Integrated Science Assessment evaluating the health effects of nitrogen oxides and sulfur oxides to contribute to the EPA's review of the primary NAAQS for these air pollutants. The program also will make significant progress toward completion health hazard assessments of high priority chemicals (*e.g.*, arsenic (inorganic) and cumulative phthalates).

The Homeland Security research program (HSRP) will continue to enhance the nation's preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities for homeland security incidents and other hazards. The HSRP will provide stakeholders with valuable detection and response analytics for incidents involving chemical, biological, or radiological agents. The program will emphasize research needed to support response and recovery from wide-area attacks involving radiological agents, nuclear agents, and biothreat agents such as anthrax.

The EPA will allocate \$164.3 million to the Chemical Safety and Sustainability, Human Health Risk Assessment, and Homeland Security Research programs in FY 2014.

Goal 5: Enforcing Environmental Laws

Strategic Goal: Protect human health and the environment through vigorous and targeted civil and criminal enforcement. Assure compliance with environmental laws.



10.3% of Budget

Resource Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Difference FY 2012 EN to FY 2014 PresBud
1 - Enforce Environmental Laws	\$785,630	\$782,925	\$840,553	\$54,923
Goal 5 Total	\$785,630	\$782,925	\$840,553	\$54,923
Workyears	3,905	3,883	3,823	(82)

NOTE: Goal objectives include indirect costs. Goal totals may not add due to rounding. FY 2013 Annualized CR as of March 25, 2013 excludes Hurricane Sandy Relief supplemental appropriations.

Introduction

The EPA's civil and criminal enforcement programs assure compliance with our nation's environmental laws. A strong and effective enforcement program is essential to ensuring compliance with our laws and regulations and maintaining a level economic playing field, and to realizing the public health and environmental protections our federal statutes were created to achieve. The EPA is committed to helping support public health in communities disproportionately burdened by pollution through integrating and addressing issues of environmental justice (EJ) in the EPA's programs and policies as part of its day-to-day business. The EPA's EJ program promotes accountability for compliance with Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations."

On January 18, 2011, President Obama issued a "Presidential Memoranda – Regulatory Compliance"¹ which reaffirms the importance of effective enforcement and compliance with regulations. It states "Sound regulatory enforcement promotes the welfare of Americans in many ways, by increasing public safety, improving working conditions, and protecting the air we breathe and the water we drink. Consistent regulatory enforcement also levels the playing field among regulated entities, ensuring that those that fail to comply with the law do not have an unfair advantage over their law-abiding competitors."

¹ Please see: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/01/18/presidential-memoranda-regulatory-compliance>

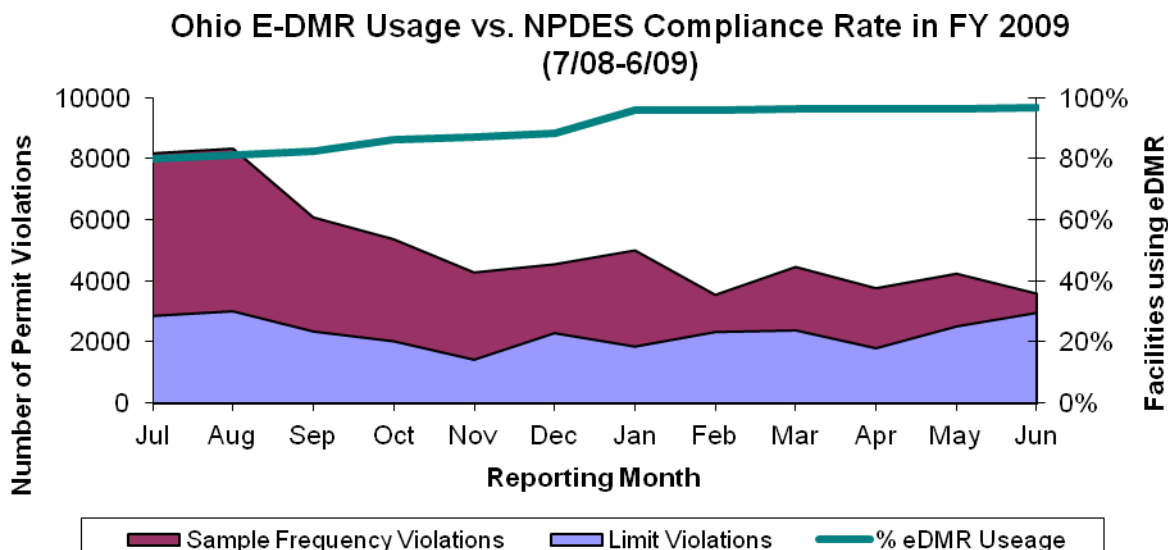
In FY 2014, the EPA seeks to maintain the strength of its core national enforcement and compliance assurance program. Recognizing the tight fiscal climate at both the federal and state level, the agency will implement strategies that use resources more efficiently and find opportunities to focus and leverage efforts to assure compliance with environmental laws.

The EPA has achieved impressive pollution control and health benefits through vigorous compliance monitoring and enforcement, but the sheer number of regulated facilities, the contribution of large numbers of smaller sources of pollution, combined with federal and state budget constraints has made it necessary for the EPA to go beyond the traditional single facility inspection and enforcement approach to ensure widespread compliance. In light of fiscal constraints, the need to innovate is even greater in order for the EPA to achieve gains in compliance over the long-term. The EPA is developing and implementing new methods based on advances in both monitoring and information technology that will improve compliance and our ability to focus on the most serious violations, and through electronic reporting will reduce paperwork burdens on business and our governmental partners.

This initiative, Next Generation Compliance, incorporates multiple components: the use of state-of-the-art monitoring technology to detect pollution problems; leveraging electronic reporting to enhance government efficiency and reduce paperwork reporting burden; enhancing transparency so the public is aware of facility and government environmental performance; implementing innovative enforcement approaches; and structuring regulations to be more effective to achieve improved compliance. In FY 2014, the EPA's national enforcement and compliance assurance program will continue its efforts to implement Next Generation Compliance approaches to achieve the EPA's goals more efficiently and effectively. Next Generation Compliance complements the agency's new E-Enterprise initiative. The agency's E-Enterprise initiative supports all of the agency's goals and programs. By the end of FY 2013, the EPA expects to finalize and formally endorse key operational components of the agency's E-Enterprise initiative, including the plan for joint governance by the states and the EPA, and the framework for business case analyses which will guide operations. The initiative will reduce the paperwork and regulatory reporting burden on regulated entities and provide easier access to and use of environmental data. E-Enterprise resources in the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program will support three initiatives: 1) Developing a field collection, evidence management, and reporting system for conducting compliance monitoring inspections; 2) Partnering with states to develop and implement fillable e-forms for electronically reporting NPDES information; and 3) Supporting e-reporting rule development and program evaluation.

In FY 2014, the agency proposes to accelerate its Next Generation Compliance approaches to harness state-of-the-art technology to make this program more efficient and effective. In particular, the burden and costs of monitoring and compliance reporting will be reduced for the EPA and others by investing in state-of-the-art monitoring

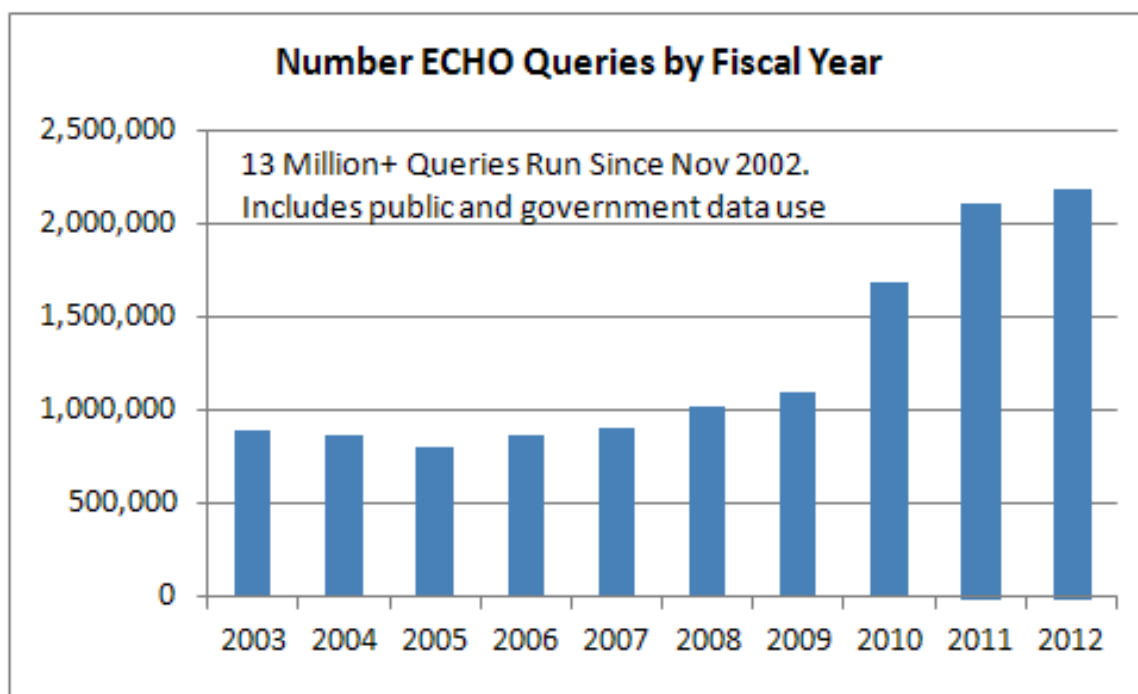
technology and supporting electronic interaction with the regulated community. This will allow the EPA and others to move away from the traditional model of reliance on time-consuming and expensive individual facility inspections and paper reporting. For example, the Ohio National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program was able to increase compliance and achieve efficiencies by switching from a system of paper-based Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) to electronic submissions. With more efficient management of the DMR process, the Ohio program was able to



reduce data staff from eight employees to two, allowing the redeployment of six FTE to other priority work. Additionally, non-compliance rates were reduced by over 50 percent in one year by managing DMRs electronically. Data errors were reduced from 50,000 per month to 5,000. The EPA is pursuing a national NPDES rule to replicate similar efficiencies and improved compliance nationwide.

The agency also will continue to emphasize the importance of making compliance information publicly available to better serve the American people and provide an incentive to promote greater compliance with environmental laws. The agency's Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) tool is the EPA's premier web-based tool that provides public access to compliance and enforcement information for approximately 800,000 EPA-regulated facilities. The EPA, state and local environmental agencies collect/report data from facilities and from their own activities and submit that data to EPA databases. In addition, ECHO includes State Performance dashboards for the Clean Water Act (CWA), Clean Air Act (CAA) and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to allow users to assess each state's performance in enforcing the various environmental statutes as well as integrate facility information across media specific data systems. Through ECHO and its reports, users can now view this data in a comprehensive and organized manner, including a search function. ECHO reports provide a snapshot of a facility's environmental record, showing dates and types of any violations, as well as the state or federal government's response. The system allows the public to monitor environmental compliance in communities, corporations to monitor

compliance across facilities they own, and investors to more easily factor environmental performance into their decisions. ECHO usage has grown to more than 2 million queries in FY 2012.



The Next Generation Compliance effort will enable the EPA to evaluate the effectiveness of its enforcement and compliance strategies. The agency is working to develop tools that will help collect data to establish a baseline level of environmental compliance information. For example, converting paper-based reporting to electronic will reduce reporting burdens on facilities. The conversion to electronic reporting coupled with advanced monitoring will provide the EPA and the states with more complete data on regulated sources, their emissions/discharges and their compliance status. More complete, timely information will allow the agency to evaluate compliance, experiment with new approaches and identify what works. This more complete data can be made publicly available, with transparency itself serving as a compliance driver.

Major FY 2014 Changes

In FY 2014, the EPA requests \$604 million for its National Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program to support Goal 5.² The EPA's FY 2014 budget submission for the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program continues to focus on the highest priority work - those pollution problems that pose the greatest threat to human health and the environment, including work on the national enforcement initiatives. The budget also reflects efforts to reshape and realign the workforce to accommodate changes in programmatic direction and strengthen expertise by balancing the appropriate skill mix,

² EPA requests a total of \$625 million for the National Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program. There are additional resources for the program under Goals 2, 3 and 4.

and reducing administrative support through efficiencies. The EPA carefully evaluated program activities and will direct limited resources to where they can best protect public health, especially in disadvantaged communities; support core work of state and Tribal partners; and focus on the largest pollution problems.

- With the overall objective of assisting the agency with achieving its goals more efficiently and effectively, the EPA's National Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program is in the process of restructuring its workforce and reducing a total of 62.8 FTE, a cut of 2.0 percent from FY 2012 FTE levels. The EPA will prioritize resources to continue to address the most important public health and environmental compliance problems. This effort, in part, will allow for additional resources to assist the program with the following activities:
 - \$6.4 million to maintain the capacity and support for case development, negotiation, and litigation;
 - \$4.1 million for high priority activities such as conducting compliance inspections, maintaining compliance monitoring tools for effective targeting and supporting EPA's enforcement data systems; and
 - \$2.8 million to provide support for targeted, intelligence-led enforcement activities which will permit criminal agents to more quickly and effectively investigate complex cases.
- In FY 2014, the agency requests \$4.0 million for a new Evidence-Based Enforcement grant program. This competitive grant program will assist states in developing evidence-based, innovative approaches for enforcement and compliance, as well as collecting data to assess and improve the enforcement and compliance program.
- In FY 2014, the EPA requests an increase of \$15.0 million in E-Enterprise for the Enforcement program to assess and streamline regulations where possible and transition from paper-based to electronic reporting to reduce burden on regulated entities and provide easier access to and use of environmental data. These resources also will increase the EPA's ability to detect violations that impact public health, reduce transaction costs, and better engage the public to drive behavioral changes in the regulated community.

Priority Goal

The EPA FY 2012-2013 Priority Goal on electronic reporting is part of the Agency-wide E-Enterprise initiative. While the enforcement program has a lead role in implementing this goal by co-chairing a newly-formed EPA task force, this is a cross-program agency goal. The Priority Goal is:

- Increase transparency and reduce burden through e-Reporting. By September 30, 2013, develop a plan to convert existing paper reports into electronic reporting, establish electronic reporting in at least four key programs, and adopt a policy for including electronic reporting in new rules.

Please note, as part of the formulation of the FY 2015 budget, the EPA will develop new FY 2014-2015 Priority Goals that advance the agency's Priorities and the agency's Strategic Plan. Additional information on the agency's Priority Goals can be found at www.performance.gov.

FY 2014 Activities

The FY 2014 budget incorporates difficult decisions to reduce spending for activities where we have made significant progress (and therefore no longer require as active an enforcement presence), or that, while important, do not address the most substantial impacts to human health. The agency remains committed to implementing a strong enforcement and compliance program focused on identifying and reducing non-compliance and deterring future violations. To meet this commitment, the program employs a variety of activities, including data collection and analysis, compliance monitoring, assistance, civil and criminal enforcement efforts and innovative and evidence-based problem-solving approaches to identify and address the most significant environmental issues. In FY 2014 these efforts will be enhanced through Next Generation Compliance approaches that rely on modern reporting and monitoring tools to advance implementation of the agency's priorities and core program work.

Focus Areas:

- **Protecting Air Quality:** In FY 2014, the EPA will help improve air quality in communities by targeting large pollution sources, especially in the utility, acid, cement, glass and natural gas exploration and production industries that are not complying with environmental laws and regulations. Where the EPA finds non-compliance, the agency will take action to bring them into compliance, which may include installing controls that will benefit communities or improving emission monitoring. Enforcement activities to cut toxic air pollution in communities improve the health of residents, particularly those overburdened by pollution. In FY 2014 the EPA will undertake an effort to examine the general deterrent effect of EPA enforcement actions on the pollution control practices of air toxics emitters.
- **Protecting America's Waters:** In FY 2014, the EPA will work with states to revamp compliance and enforcement approaches to more effectively and efficiently address the most important water pollution problems. Our focus will include getting raw sewage out of water, cutting pollution from animal waste, and reducing pollution from stormwater runoff. The EPA also will continue to promote an integrated planning strategy for addressing municipal sewage and stormwater challenges, including the use of lower cost and innovative approaches. These efforts will help to clean up great waters like the Chesapeake Bay and will focus on revitalizing urban communities by protecting and restoring urban waters. Enforcement efforts will also support the goal of assuring clean drinking water for all communities, including small systems and in Indian country.

- Cleaning Up Our Communities: In FY 2014, the EPA will continue to protect communities by ensuring that responsible parties conduct Superfund and other cleanups, saving federal dollars for sites where there are no viable contributing parties. Ensuring that responsible parties clean up the sites also reduces direct human exposure to hazardous pollutants and contaminants, provides for long-term human health protection, and ultimately makes contaminated properties available for reuse. We will continue to integrate environmental justice into the site remediation enforcement program by using EJ criteria when enforcing RCRA corrective action requirements to meet RCRA 2020 goals and ensuring that institutional controls are implemented at sites in environmental justice areas of concern.
- Chemical Safety: In FY 2014, the EPA will strengthen chemical safety enforcement and reduce exposure to pesticides, improving the health of Americans. An active enforcement program reduces direct human exposures to toxic chemicals and pesticides and supports long-term human health protection. Ensuring compliance with the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) lead based paint requirements is a top priority for the TSCA monitoring and enforcement program. Lead exposure is particularly dangerous to children as even low levels of exposure have been associated with delays in physical and mental development, lower IQ levels, shortened attention spans, and increased behavior problems. An important remaining source of lead exposure in children is dust reissued that accumulate on the floors and window sills of homes that were painted with pre-1970's lead-based paint.

Compliance Monitoring

The EPA's compliance monitoring program reviews and evaluates the activities of the regulated community to determine compliance with applicable laws, regulations, permit conditions and settlement agreements, as well as to determine whether conditions presenting imminent and substantial endangerment exist.

In FY 2014, the EPA's compliance monitoring activities will be both environmental media-based and sector-based. The EPA's media-based inspections complement those performed by states and Tribes, and are a key part of the strategy for meeting the long-term and annual goals established for the air, water, pesticides, toxic substances and hazardous waste programs. The EPA will target its inspections to the highest priority areas and coordinate inspection activity with states and Tribes. In FY 2012, the EPA conducted 20,000 federal inspections and evaluations. In FY 2014, as part of Next Generation Compliance, the agency will continue to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the compliance monitoring program by leveraging electronic reporting to reduce paperwork burdens, increasing transparency by enhancing systems to report, synthesize, utilize, and disseminate monitoring data, designing analytic tools to help understand and utilize data and deploying state of the art monitoring equipment to the field. Synchronizing data systems to utilize electronic transmissions from regulated facilities will benefit the compliance monitoring program by allowing the EPA to better apply evidence-based approaches to the program and determine what strategies achieve the best results.

Compliance monitoring also includes the EPA's management and use of data systems to oversee its compliance and enforcement programs under the various statutes and programs that the agency enforces. In FY 2014, the EPA will accelerate the process of enhancing its data systems to integrate with E-Enterprise and to support electronic interaction with regulated facilities, providing more comprehensive, accessible data to the public and improving integration of environmental information with health data and other pertinent data sources from other federal agencies and private entities. The agency will complete Phase III of the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS), the modernization of the Air Facility System (AFS). ICIS supports both compliance monitoring and civil enforcement.

In FY 2014, the proposed compliance monitoring budget is \$128.9 million.

Civil Enforcement

The civil enforcement program's overarching goal is to assure compliance with the nation's environmental laws and regulations in order to protect human health and the environment. The program collaborates with the Department of Justice, states, local agencies and tribal governments to ensure consistent and fair enforcement of all environmental laws and regulations. The program seeks to protect public health and the environment and ensure a level playing field by strengthening partnerships with co-implementers in the states, encouraging regulated entities to rapidly correct their own violations, ensuring that violators do not realize an economic benefit from noncompliance and pursuing enforcement to deter future violations.

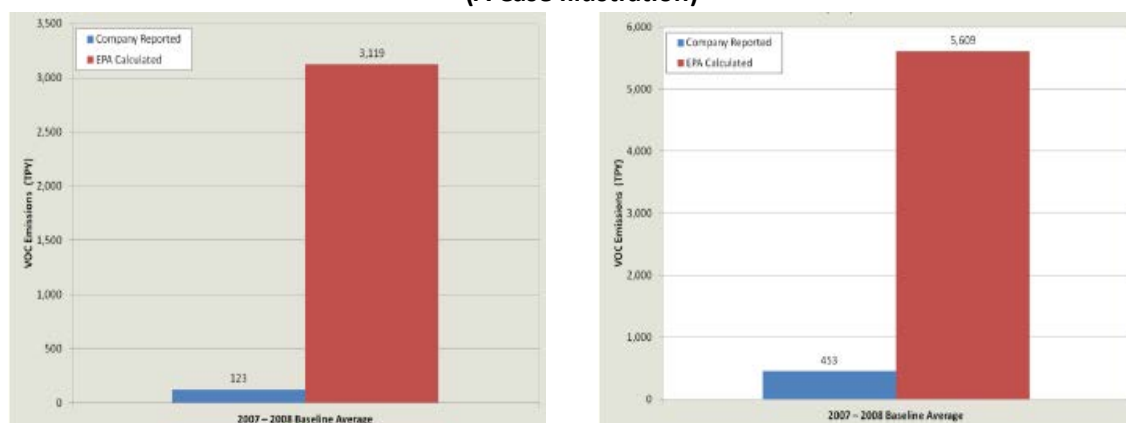
The civil enforcement program develops, litigates and settles administrative and civil judicial cases against serious violators of environmental laws. In FY 2012, the EPA's enforcement actions required companies to invest an estimated \$9.1 billion in actions and equipment to control pollution (injunctive relief). Also in FY 2012, the EPA's enforcement actions required companies to reduce pollution by an estimated 6.6 billion pounds per year. Sustained and focused enforcement attention on serious violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) resulted in a 60 percent reduction in violations in the past three years as a result of combined federal and state actions and enforcement work.

In FY 2014, the EPA's civil enforcement program will focus on national enforcement initiatives and repeat violators, especially in communities that may be disproportionately exposed to risks and harm from pollutants in their environment, including minority and/or low-income areas. Specifically, the EPA will focus on National Enforcement Initiatives selected for FY 2014-2016 through a collaborative selection process taking place in FY 2013. These national initiatives address problems that remain complex and challenging. Current initiatives include Clean Water Act "wet weather" discharges, violations of the Clean Air Act New Source Review/Prevention of Significant Deterioration requirements and Air Toxics regulations, RCRA violations at mineral processing facilities, and multi-media problems resulting from energy extraction

activities. Information on initiatives, regulatory requirements, enforcement alerts and EPA results will be made available to the public and the regulated community through websites.

In FY 2014, the civil enforcement program will benefit from the Next Generation Compliance initiative of deploying state of the art monitoring equipment to the field and increasing support for electronic interaction with the regulated community. For example, the agency will begin to use emission monitoring data collected by facilities and regulators and sharing that information with affected communities (see graph below). This use of technology and sharing of information can result in reduced exposures to harmful pollutants and better public health protections.

**Advanced Emissions Technology:
Estimating versus Knowing
(A Case Illustration)**



- Two large refineries assumed a 98% combustion efficiency (full compliance and proper steaming) and used emission factors
- Those refineries reported VOC emissions of 453 and 123 TPY, respectively
- Advanced monitoring technologies allowed EPA to calculate actual emissions which were far higher - 5,609 and 3,119 TPY (lower actual combustion efficiency and higher actual flows of waste gas)
- Communities exposed to far more HAPs than assumed

As with the compliance monitoring program, EPA's enforcement program will benefit from synchronizing data systems to receive electronic transmissions from regulated facilities and by having more complete and timely data with which to evaluate which enforcement approaches are most effective. This utilizes the transformative information system-based work of the larger E-Enterprise initiative. The EPA and states will be able to better prioritize enforcement resources in those areas where they are most needed such as complex industrial operations requiring physical inspection, repeat violators, cases involving significant harm to human health or the environment, or potential criminal violations.

The civil enforcement program also will focus on how tools, such as fenceline monitoring, can be applied in enforcement settlements, in order to make more data

more available, as well as using independent third parties to monitor compliance with the settlement. Fence line monitoring can be used to monitor the environment immediately surrounding a regulated entity, thereby providing the surrounding community information about emissions.

The civil enforcement program also provides support for other priority programs, including the Environmental Justice program and the Chesapeake Bay program. For example, the civil enforcement program will help to implement a compliance and enforcement strategy for the Chesapeake Bay, providing strong oversight to ensure existing regulations are complied with consistently and in a timely manner.

In FY 2014, the proposed budget for civil enforcement is \$193.0 million.

Criminal Enforcement

Criminal enforcement underlies the EPA's commitment to pursuing the most serious pollution violations. The EPA's criminal enforcement program investigates and helps prosecute environmental violations that seriously threaten public health and the environment and involve intentional, deliberate or criminal behavior on the part of the violator. The criminal enforcement program deters violations of environmental laws and regulations by demonstrating that the regulated community will be held accountable through jail sentences and criminal fines. Bringing criminal cases to court sends a strong deterrence message to potential violators, enhances aggregate compliance with laws and regulations, and protects communities at risk. In FY 2012, the EPA has a 95% conviction rate for criminal defendants.

To maximize efficient use of resources, in FY 2014 the program will reduce case work in lower priority areas and will use its special agent capacity to identify and investigate cases with the most significant environmental, human health and deterrence impact. The EPA's criminal enforcement program will target cases across all media that involve serious harm or injury; hazardous or toxic releases; ongoing, repetitive, or multiple releases; serious documented exposure to pollutants; and violators with significant repeat or chronic noncompliance or prior criminal conviction.

In FY 2014, the proposed budget for Criminal Enforcement is \$61.3 million.

Forensics Support

The Forensics support program provides specialized scientific and technical support for the nation's most complex civil and criminal enforcement cases, as well as technical expertise for agency compliance efforts. The work of the EPA's National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) is critical to determining non-compliance and building viable enforcement cases. The NEIC maintains a sophisticated chemistry laboratory and a corps of highly trained inspectors and scientists with a wide range of expertise. In

FY 2014, NEIC will continue to function under rigorous International Standards Organization 17025 requirements for environmental data measurements to maintain its accreditation.

In FY 2014, the proposed budget for Forensics Support is \$17.0 million.

Superfund Enforcement

The EPA's Superfund enforcement program protects communities by ensuring that responsible parties conduct cleanups of hazardous waste sites, preserving federal dollars for sites where there are no viable contributing parties. Superfund enforcement uses an "enforcement first" approach that maximizes the participation of liable and viable parties in performing and paying for cleanups in both the remedial and removal programs. The EPA will focus Superfund enforcement resources to support Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) searches, cleanup settlements, and cost recovery. Similarly, the Superfund Federal Facilities enforcement program will place greater reliance on federal agencies actively managing their own cleanup efforts. The agency will continually assess its priorities and embrace new approaches that can help achieve its goals more efficiently and effectively.

Enforcement authorities play a unique role under the Superfund program. The authorities are used to ensure that responsible parties conduct a majority of the cleanup actions and reimburse the federal government for cleanups financed by federal resources. In tandem with this approach, various reforms have been implemented to increase fairness, reduce transaction costs, promote economic development and make sites available for appropriate reuse.³ Ensuring that responsible parties cleanup sites ultimately reduces direct human exposures to hazardous pollutants and contaminants, provides for long-term human health protections and makes contaminated properties available for reuse.

The Department of Justice supports the EPA's Superfund enforcement program through negotiations and judicial actions to compel PRP cleanup and litigation to recover Trust Fund monies. The agency will provide \$23.3 million to the Department of Justice through an Interagency Agreement. In FY 2012, the Superfund enforcement program secured private party commitments of nearly \$900 million. Of this amount, PRPs have committed to future response work with an estimated value of \$657.3 million; have agreed to reimburse the agency for \$172.1 million in past costs; and have been billed by the EPA for approximately \$67.5 million in oversight costs. The EPA also works to ensure that required legally enforceable institutional controls and financial assurance instruments are in place and adhered to at Superfund sites and at facilities subject to RCRA Corrective Action to ensure the long-term protectiveness of cleanup actions.

In FY 2014 the proposed budget for Superfund enforcement is \$166.9 million.

³ For more information regarding the EPA's enforcement program and its various components, please refer to <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/cleanup/superfund/>

Partnering with States and Tribes

In FY 2014, the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program will sustain its environmental enforcement partnerships with states and tribes and work to strengthen their ability to address environmental and public health threats. In FY 2014, the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program will provide \$27.7 million in grants to the states and tribes. This request includes \$4.0 million for a new Evidence-Based Enforcement grant program. This competitive grant program will assist the states in developing and collecting innovative measures for assessing the performance of the enforcement and compliance program. These grants will support state efforts to electronically collect data, and use new analytic approaches to more effectively direct program resources. Examples of focus areas could include: utilization of electronic facility performance information that reduces reliance on site specific inspections and provides whole-universe data; development of tools and data systems that automate the transmission of data from inspections and other investigations to enhance program management and prioritization; implementation of advanced emissions monitoring technologies that reduce costs and increase accuracy of both on-site and remote assessments; and the integration of a broader range of data, such as ambient environmental data, health data, and economic data to make prioritization more efficient and effective. These grants also will support states' efforts to improve compliance through increased transparency and to measure the effectiveness of compliance and enforcement approaches. Examples of focus areas could include: electronic collection of performance information that reduces reliance on site-specific inspections; development of tools and data systems to automate transmission of data from inspections and other investigations; and implementation of advanced emissions monitoring technologies that reduce costs and increase accuracy of both on-site and remote assessments.

In addition, the agency continues to request resources to assist in the implementation of compliance and enforcement provisions of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). These grants support state and tribal compliance activities to protect the environment from harmful chemicals and pesticides. Under the Pesticides Enforcement Grant program, the EPA will continue to provide resources to states and Indian tribes to conduct FIFRA compliance inspections and take appropriate enforcement actions and implement programs for farm worker protection. The Toxic Substance Compliance Grants protect the public and the environment from PCBs, asbestos, and lead-based paint.

Appendices

Summary of Agency Resources by Appropriation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Ann. CR	FY 2014 PresBud	Delta FY 14 PB - FY 12 ENA
Science & Technology (S&T) ¹	\$793,728	\$798,586	\$783,926	(\$9,802)
Environmental Program & Management (EPM)	\$2,678,222	\$2,694,613	\$2,812,757	\$134,535
Inspector General (IG) ¹	\$41,933	\$42,189	\$45,227	\$3,294
Building and Facilities (B&F)	\$36,370	\$36,592	\$54,364	\$17,994
Inland Oil Spill Programs (Oil)	\$18,245	\$18,356	\$21,268	\$3,023
Hazardous Substance Superfund (SF)	\$1,213,808	\$1,216,206	\$1,180,374	(\$33,434)
- <i>Superfund Program</i>	\$1,180,890	\$1,183,086	\$1,145,771	(\$35,119)
- <i>Inspector General Transfer</i>	\$9,939	\$10,000	\$11,054	\$1,115
- <i>Science & Technology Transfer</i>	\$22,979	\$23,120	\$23,549	\$570
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST)	\$104,142	\$104,779	\$99,242	(\$4,900)
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	\$3,612,937	\$3,589,781	\$3,153,842	(\$459,095)
- <i>Categorical Grants</i>	\$1,088,813	\$1,076,118	\$1,135,842	\$47,029
- <i>All Other STAG</i>	\$2,524,124	\$2,513,663	\$2,018,000	(\$506,124)
E-Manifest	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000
Rescission of Prior Year Funds	(\$50,000)			\$50,000
Agency Total	\$8,449,385	\$8,501,102	\$8,153,000	(\$296,385)

¹ Does not include Superfund transfers—see the Superfund line items below for annual amounts.

NOTE: FY 2013 CR as of March 25, 2013 excludes Hurricane Sandy Relief supplemental appropriation of \$608 million.

PROGRAM PROJECTS BY PROGRAM AREA
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation Program Area	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Pres Budget	Changes FY12 Enacted to FY14 PresBud
Program Project					
Sub-Program Project					
Science & Technology					
Clean Air and Climate					
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$9,082.0	\$10,189.4	\$9,183.0	\$9,594.0	\$512.0
Climate Protection Program	\$16,319.0	\$14,063.3	\$16,445.0	\$8,313.0	(\$8,006.0)
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$7,091.0	\$6,964.6	\$7,137.0	\$7,690.0	\$599.0
Federal Support for Air Toxics Program	\$0.0	\$218.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification	\$91,886.0	\$88,102.3	\$92,398.0	\$100,374.0	\$8,488.0
Subtotal, Clean Air and Climate	\$124,378.0	\$119,537.6	\$125,163.0	\$125,971.0	\$1,593.0
Indoor Air and Radiation					
Indoor Air: Radon Program	\$210.0	\$254.3	\$210.0	\$0.0	(\$210.0)
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	\$370.0	\$351.7	\$372.0	\$428.0	\$58.0
Radiation: Protection	\$2,094.0	\$2,072.6	\$2,102.0	\$2,133.0	\$39.0
Radiation: Response Preparedness	\$4,076.0	\$3,783.5	\$4,086.0	\$4,097.0	\$21.0
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	\$6,750.0	\$6,462.1	\$6,770.0	\$6,658.0	(\$92.0)
Enforcement					
Forensics Support	\$15,269.0	\$16,352.8	\$15,302.0	\$15,874.0	\$605.0
Homeland Security					
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection					
<i>Water Security Initiative</i>	\$8,606.0	\$8,605.3	\$8,685.0	\$7,073.0	(\$1,533.0)
<i>Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection (other activities)</i>	\$2,755.0	\$2,757.8	\$2,765.0	\$2,820.0	\$65.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$11,361.0	\$11,363.1	\$11,450.0	\$9,893.0	(\$1,468.0)
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery					
<i>Decontamination</i>	\$17,256.0	\$16,777.8	\$17,379.0	\$15,894.0	(\$1,362.0)
<i>Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (other activities)</i>	\$12,579.0	\$10,254.4	\$12,675.0	\$13,650.0	\$1,071.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$29,835.0	\$27,032.2	\$30,054.0	\$29,544.0	(\$291.0)

Appropriation Program Area					Changes FY12 Enacted to FY14 PresBud
Program Project Sub-Program Project	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Pres Budget	
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$578.0	\$577.0	\$584.0	\$579.0	\$1.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	\$41,774.0	\$38,972.3	\$42,088.0	\$40,016.0	(\$1,758.0)
IT / Data Management / Security					
IT / Data Management	\$3,652.0	\$3,250.7	\$3,669.0	\$4,029.0	\$377.0
Operations and Administration					
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations					
<i>Rent</i>	\$33,901.0	\$33,901.0	\$33,901.0	\$34,489.0	\$588.0
<i>Utilities</i>	\$20,162.0	\$19,522.7	\$20,162.0	\$21,010.0	\$848.0
<i>Security</i>	\$10,696.0	\$10,564.3	\$10,696.0	\$11,172.0	\$476.0
<i>Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)</i>	\$7,260.0	\$8,940.5	\$7,675.0	\$9,019.0	\$1,759.0
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$72,019.0	\$72,928.5	\$72,434.0	\$75,690.0	\$3,671.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$72,019.0	\$72,928.5	\$72,434.0	\$75,690.0	\$3,671.0
Pesticides Licensing					
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	\$3,757.0	\$3,532.4	\$3,771.0	\$3,425.0	(\$332.0)
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	\$2,289.0	\$2,249.1	\$2,296.0	\$2,293.0	\$4.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	\$517.0	\$417.8	\$519.0	\$510.0	(\$7.0)
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	\$6,563.0	\$6,199.3	\$6,586.0	\$6,228.0	(\$335.0)
Research: Air, Climate and Energy					
Research: Air, Climate and Energy					
<i>Human Health</i>	\$0.0	\$772.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Global Change</i>	\$18,213.0	\$22,198.7	\$18,346.0	\$20,440.0	\$2,227.0
<i>Clean Air</i>	\$77,841.0	\$78,552.4	\$78,333.0	\$83,225.0	\$5,384.0
<i>Research: Air, Climate and Energy (other activities)</i>	\$1,994.0	\$2,107.7	\$2,004.0	\$2,059.0	\$65.0
Subtotal, Research: Air, Climate and Energy	\$98,048.0	\$103,631.5	\$98,683.0	\$105,724.0	\$7,676.0
Subtotal, Research: Air, Climate and Energy	\$98,048.0	\$103,631.5	\$98,683.0	\$105,724.0	\$7,676.0

Appropriation					
Program Area					
Program Project	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Changes FY12
Sub-Program Project	Enacted	Actuals	Annualized CR	Pres Budget	Enacted to FY14 PresBud
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources					
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources					
<i>Drinking Water</i>	\$50,152.0	\$10,608.7	\$50,454.0	\$50,973.0	\$821.0
<i>Water Quality</i>	\$62,584.0	\$15,098.7	\$62,944.0	\$66,859.0	\$4,275.0
<i>Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources (other activities)</i>	\$50.0	\$88,550.2	\$51.0	\$52.0	\$2.0
Subtotal, Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	\$112,786.0	\$114,257.6	\$113,449.0	\$117,884.0	\$5,098.0
Subtotal, Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	\$112,786.0	\$114,257.6	\$113,449.0	\$117,884.0	\$5,098.0
Research: Sustainable Communities					
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities					
<i>Human Health</i>	\$44,697.0	\$43,826.9	\$45,028.0	\$43,120.0	(\$1,577.0)
<i>Ecosystems</i>	\$60,723.0	\$59,797.6	\$61,015.0	\$59,972.0	(\$751.0)
<i>Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities (other activities)</i>	\$68,105.0	\$69,899.3	\$68,612.0	\$44,280.0	(\$23,825.0)
Subtotal, Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$173,525.0	\$173,523.8	\$174,655.0	\$147,372.0	(\$26,153.0)
Subtotal, Research: Sustainable Communities	\$173,525.0	\$173,523.8	\$174,655.0	\$147,372.0	(\$26,153.0)
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability					
Human Health Risk Assessment	\$39,336.0	\$43,342.5	\$39,512.0	\$40,219.0	\$883.0
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability					
<i>Human Health</i>	\$0.0	\$7,080.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Endocrine Disruptors</i>	\$16,861.0	\$16,409.4	\$16,983.0	\$15,896.0	(\$965.0)
<i>Computational Toxicology</i>	\$20,849.0	\$23,045.4	\$21,028.0	\$21,409.0	\$560.0
<i>Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability (other activities)</i>	\$53,144.0	\$46,612.9	\$53,428.0	\$57,320.0	\$4,176.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	\$90,854.0	\$93,147.9	\$91,439.0	\$94,625.0	\$3,771.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	\$130,190.0	\$136,490.4	\$130,951.0	\$134,844.0	\$4,654.0

Appropriation Program Area	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Pres Budget	Changes FY12 Enacted to FY14 PresBud
Program Project Sub-Program Project					
Water: Human Health Protection					
Drinking Water Programs	\$3,782.0	\$3,728.2	\$3,788.0	\$3,636.0	(\$146.0)
Congressional Priorities					
Water Quality Research and Support Grants	\$4,992.0	\$60.0	\$5,048.0	\$0.0	(\$4,992.0)
Total, Science & Technology	\$793,728.0	\$795,394.8	\$798,586.0	\$783,926.0	(\$9,802.0)
<u>Environmental Program & Management</u>					
Clean Air and Climate					
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$20,680.0	\$20,266.2	\$20,805.0	\$20,469.0	(\$211.0)
Climate Protection Program					
<i>Energy STAR</i>	\$49,668.0	\$51,601.5	\$50,249.0	\$52,915.0	\$3,247.0
<i>Methane to markets</i>	\$5,013.0	\$3,750.3	\$5,068.0	\$4,803.0	(\$210.0)
<i>Greenhouse Gas Reporting Registry</i>	\$15,757.0	\$15,233.4	\$15,941.0	\$18,865.0	\$3,108.0
<i>Climate Protection Program (other activities)</i>	\$28,998.0	\$25,397.6	\$29,265.0	\$29,616.0	\$618.0
Subtotal, Climate Protection Program	\$99,436.0	\$95,982.8	\$100,523.0	\$106,199.0	\$6,763.0
Federal Stationary Source Regulations	\$27,298.0	\$26,766.5	\$27,484.0	\$34,103.0	\$6,805.0
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$123,058.0	\$123,602.0	\$123,338.0	\$132,805.0	\$9,747.0
Federal Support for Air Toxics Program	\$0.0	\$784.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	\$5,570.0	\$5,538.2	\$5,608.0	\$5,002.0	(\$568.0)
Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund	\$9,479.0	\$9,451.0	\$9,627.0	\$9,690.0	\$211.0
Subtotal, Clean Air and Climate	\$285,521.0	\$282,391.4	\$287,385.0	\$308,268.0	\$22,747.0
Indoor Air and Radiation					
Indoor Air: Radon Program	\$3,861.0	\$4,292.9	\$3,875.0	\$2,271.0	(\$1,590.0)
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	\$17,135.0	\$17,301.5	\$17,288.0	\$17,204.0	\$69.0
Radiation: Protection	\$9,540.0	\$9,454.8	\$9,575.0	\$10,623.0	\$1,083.0
Radiation: Response Preparedness	\$3,015.0	\$2,998.0	\$3,026.0	\$3,132.0	\$117.0
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	\$33,551.0	\$34,047.2	\$33,764.0	\$33,230.0	(\$321.0)
Brownfields					
Brownfields	\$23,642.0	\$23,824.1	\$23,708.0	\$26,002.0	\$2,360.0
Compliance					
Compliance Monitoring	\$106,707.0	\$106,690.9	\$107,102.0	\$127,540.0	\$20,833.0

Appropriation Program Area						Changes FY12 Enacted to FY14 PresBud
Program Project	Sub-Program Project	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Pres Budget	
Enforcement						
Civil Enforcement		\$177,290.0	\$177,402.3	\$177,516.0	\$189,192.0	\$11,902.0
Criminal Enforcement		\$48,123.0	\$49,545.3	\$48,207.0	\$53,609.0	\$5,486.0
Environmental Justice		\$6,848.0	\$7,164.8	\$6,895.0	\$6,954.0	\$106.0
NEPA Implementation		\$17,298.0	\$16,748.9	\$17,333.0	\$18,087.0	\$789.0
Subtotal, Enforcement		\$249,559.0	\$250,861.3	\$249,951.0	\$267,842.0	\$18,283.0
Geographic Programs						
Great Lakes Restoration		\$299,520.0	\$280,806.1	\$304,025.0	\$300,000.0	\$480.0
Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay		\$57,299.0	\$62,297.6	\$58,075.0	\$72,982.0	\$15,683.0
Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay		\$5,838.0	\$5,901.7	\$5,924.0	\$4,819.0	(\$1,019.0)
Geographic Program: Puget Sound		\$29,952.0	\$29,931.6	\$30,404.0	\$17,150.0	(\$12,802.0)
Geographic Program: Long Island Sound		\$3,956.0	\$3,983.6	\$4,018.0	\$2,940.0	(\$1,016.0)
Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico		\$5,455.0	\$5,434.3	\$5,515.0	\$4,482.0	(\$973.0)
Geographic Program: South Florida		\$2,058.0	\$1,998.0	\$2,082.0	\$1,704.0	(\$354.0)
Geographic Program: Lake Champlain		\$2,395.0	\$2,415.0	\$2,432.0	\$1,399.0	(\$996.0)
Geographic Program: Other						
<i>Northwest Forest</i>		\$1,294.0	\$1,271.1	\$1,294.0	\$1,445.0	\$151.0
<i>Lake Pontchartrain</i>		\$1,952.0	\$1,952.0	\$1,982.0	\$948.0	(\$1,004.0)
<i>Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)</i>		\$0.0	\$16.1	\$0.0	\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0
<i>Geographic Program: Other (other activities)</i>		\$0.0	\$15.3	\$2.0	\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0
Subtotal, Geographic Program: Other		\$3,246.0	\$3,254.5	\$3,278.0	\$5,393.0	\$2,147.0
Subtotal, Geographic Programs		\$409,719.0	\$396,022.4	\$415,753.0	\$410,869.0	\$1,150.0
Homeland Security						
Homeland Security: Communication and Information		\$4,249.0	\$3,388.1	\$4,275.0	\$4,000.0	(\$249.0)
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection		\$1,063.0	\$1,191.4	\$1,077.0	\$1,577.0	\$514.0
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery						
<i>Decontamination</i>		\$0.0	\$300.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery		\$0.0	\$300.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

Appropriation Program Area	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Pres Budget	Changes FY12 Enacted to FY14 PresBud
Program Project Sub-Program Project					
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$5,966.0	\$4,309.2	\$6,053.0	\$6,063.0	\$97.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	\$11,278.0	\$9,189.6	\$11,405.0	\$11,640.0	\$362.0
Information Exchange / Outreach					
Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination	\$7,481.0	\$7,782.9	\$7,553.0	\$8,486.0	\$1,005.0
Environmental Education	\$9,699.0	\$10,082.2	\$9,810.0	\$0.0	(\$9,699.0)
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	\$47,638.0	\$48,673.0	\$47,701.0	\$53,208.0	\$5,570.0
Exchange Network	\$17,724.0	\$16,479.3	\$17,930.0	\$33,659.0	\$15,935.0
Small Business Ombudsman	\$2,693.0	\$2,756.4	\$2,714.0	\$3,131.0	\$438.0
Small Minority Business Assistance	\$2,079.0	\$2,281.1	\$2,094.0	\$2,289.0	\$210.0
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	\$13,320.0	\$12,250.4	\$13,403.0	\$14,101.0	\$781.0
TRI / Right to Know	\$16,322.0	\$15,605.8	\$16,469.0	\$16,726.0	\$404.0
Tribal - Capacity Building	\$13,736.0	\$13,716.6	\$13,775.0	\$15,196.0	\$1,460.0
Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach	\$130,692.0	\$129,627.7	\$131,449.0	\$146,796.0	\$16,104.0
International Programs					
US Mexico Border	\$4,283.0	\$4,410.6	\$4,305.0	\$4,384.0	\$101.0
International Sources of Pollution	\$7,591.0	\$7,646.0	\$7,605.0	\$8,543.0	\$952.0
Trade and Governance	\$5,609.0	\$6,257.2	\$5,661.0	\$6,284.0	\$675.0
Subtotal, International Programs	\$17,483.0	\$18,313.8	\$17,571.0	\$19,211.0	\$1,728.0
IT / Data Management / Security					
Information Security	\$6,786.0	\$8,551.9	\$6,858.0	\$6,939.0	\$153.0
IT / Data Management	\$87,939.0	\$86,196.5	\$88,632.0	\$86,599.0	(\$1,340.0)
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	\$94,725.0	\$94,748.4	\$95,490.0	\$93,538.0	(\$1,187.0)
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review					
Administrative Law	\$5,198.0	\$5,207.7	\$5,205.0	\$5,397.0	\$199.0
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$1,282.0	\$1,476.9	\$1,286.0	\$1,492.0	\$210.0
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	\$11,618.0	\$11,639.9	\$11,657.0	\$14,339.0	\$2,721.0
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$42,606.0	\$43,393.6	\$42,651.0	\$44,590.0	\$1,984.0
Legal Advice: Support Program	\$14,539.0	\$15,535.4	\$14,550.0	\$16,413.0	\$1,874.0
Regional Science and Technology	\$2,591.0	\$2,796.8	\$2,628.0	\$2,970.0	\$379.0
Integrated Environmental Strategies	\$14,754.0	\$14,619.7	\$14,874.0	\$16,258.0	\$1,504.0

Appropriation Program Area	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Pres Budget	Changes FY12 Enacted to FY14 PresBud
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	\$15,256.0	\$16,056.6	\$15,292.0	\$23,258.0	\$8,002.0
Science Advisory Board	\$5,135.0	\$4,907.2	\$5,153.0	\$6,761.0	\$1,626.0
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	\$112,979.0	\$115,633.8	\$113,296.0	\$131,478.0	\$18,499.0
Operations and Administration					
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations					
<i>Rent</i>	\$165,242.0	\$164,997.6	\$165,242.0	\$171,099.0	\$5,857.0
<i>Utilities</i>	\$10,105.0	\$9,642.6	\$10,105.0	\$10,493.0	\$388.0
<i>Security</i>	\$28,916.0	\$27,655.2	\$28,916.0	\$32,643.0	\$3,727.0
<i>Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)</i>	\$115,514.0	\$107,682.4	\$117,003.0	\$115,681.0	\$167.0
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$319,777.0	\$309,977.8	\$321,266.0	\$329,916.0	\$10,139.0
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$72,290.0	\$75,138.2	\$72,659.0	\$78,506.0	\$6,216.0
Acquisition Management	\$33,175.0	\$37,238.9	\$33,289.0	\$33,893.0	\$718.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$24,002.0	\$24,577.1	\$24,079.0	\$26,518.0	\$2,516.0
Human Resources Management	\$37,839.0	\$39,628.0	\$37,927.0	\$40,047.0	\$2,208.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$487,083.0	\$486,560.0	\$489,220.0	\$508,880.0	\$21,797.0
Pesticides Licensing					
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	\$57,732.0	\$56,278.0	\$57,872.0	\$58,400.0	\$668.0
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	\$37,704.0	\$36,969.0	\$37,810.0	\$39,047.0	\$1,343.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	\$12,514.0	\$13,924.9	\$12,554.0	\$12,350.0	(\$164.0)
Science Policy and Biotechnology	\$1,754.0	\$1,635.4	\$1,765.0	\$1,510.0	(\$244.0)
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	\$109,704.0	\$108,807.3	\$110,001.0	\$111,307.0	\$1,603.0
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)					
RCRA: Waste Management					
<i>eManifest</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,376.0	\$2,376.0
<i>RCRA: Waste Management (other activities)</i>	\$63,500.0	\$62,115.1	\$63,696.0	\$63,833.0	\$333.0
Subtotal, RCRA: Waste Management	\$63,500.0	\$62,115.1	\$63,696.0	\$66,209.0	\$2,709.0

Appropriation Program Area	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Pres Budget	Changes FY12 Enacted to FY14 PresBud
Program Project Sub-Program Project					
RCRA: Corrective Action	\$39,066.0	\$39,160.2	\$39,159.0	\$40,210.0	\$1,144.0
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	\$9,468.0	\$8,918.4	\$9,499.0	\$9,400.0	(\$68.0)
Subtotal, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	\$112,034.0	\$110,193.7	\$112,354.0	\$115,819.0	\$3,785.0
Toxics Risk Review and Prevention					
Endocrine Disruptors	\$8,255.0	\$6,807.0	\$8,358.0	\$6,891.0	(\$1,364.0)
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	\$56,497.0	\$55,235.8	\$56,812.0	\$62,732.0	\$6,235.0
Pollution Prevention Program	\$15,269.0	\$14,889.8	\$15,333.0	\$15,423.0	\$154.0
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Management	\$5,982.0	\$6,417.2	\$6,004.0	\$3,596.0	(\$2,386.0)
Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program	\$13,798.0	\$13,404.8	\$13,829.0	\$14,852.0	\$1,054.0
Subtotal, Toxics Risk Review and Prevention	\$99,801.0	\$96,754.6	\$100,336.0	\$103,494.0	\$3,693.0
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)					
LUST / UST	\$12,742.0	\$12,925.5	\$12,791.0	\$12,345.0	(\$397.0)
Water: Ecosystems					
National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways	\$27,014.0	\$27,231.5	\$27,324.0	\$27,227.0	\$213.0
Wetlands	\$21,160.0	\$22,275.9	\$21,197.0	\$27,656.0	\$6,496.0
Subtotal, Water: Ecosystems	\$48,174.0	\$49,507.4	\$48,521.0	\$54,883.0	\$6,709.0
Water: Human Health Protection					
Beach / Fish Programs	\$2,552.0	\$2,380.8	\$2,574.0	\$724.0	(\$1,828.0)
Drinking Water Programs	\$98,547.0	\$97,070.3	\$98,931.0	\$104,033.0	\$5,486.0
Subtotal, Water: Human Health Protection	\$101,099.0	\$99,451.1	\$101,505.0	\$104,757.0	\$3,658.0
Water Quality Protection					
Marine Pollution	\$12,898.0	\$12,400.5	\$13,003.0	\$11,556.0	(\$1,342.0)
Surface Water Protection	\$203,856.0	\$207,190.3	\$204,799.0	\$213,302.0	\$9,446.0
Subtotal, Water Quality Protection	\$216,754.0	\$219,590.8	\$217,802.0	\$224,858.0	\$8,104.0
Congressional Priorities					
Water Quality Research and Support Grants	\$14,975.0	\$14,975.0	\$15,209.0	\$0.0	(\$14,975.0)
Total, Environmental Program & Management	\$2,678,222.0	\$2,660,116.0	\$2,694,613.0	\$2,812,757.0	\$134,535.0

<u>Appropriation</u>					
<u>Program Area</u>					
Program Project	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Changes FY12
Sub-Program Project	Enacted	Actuals	Annualized CR	Pres Budget	Enacted to FY14 PresBud
<u>Inspector General</u>					
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations					
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$41,933.0	\$45,801.9	\$42,189.0	\$45,227.0	\$3,294.0
Total, Inspector General	\$41,933.0	\$45,801.9	\$42,189.0	\$45,227.0	\$3,294.0
<u>Building and Facilities</u>					
Homeland Security					
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$7,044.0	\$5,726.7	\$7,087.0	\$8,038.0	\$994.0
Operations and Administration					
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$29,326.0	\$32,434.3	\$29,505.0	\$46,326.0	\$17,000.0
Total, Building and Facilities	\$36,370.0	\$38,161.0	\$36,592.0	\$54,364.0	\$17,994.0
<u>Hazardous Substance Superfund</u>					
Indoor Air and Radiation					
Radiation: Protection	\$2,468.0	\$2,247.3	\$2,465.0	\$2,476.0	\$8.0
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations					
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$9,939.0	\$11,003.9	\$10,000.0	\$11,054.0	\$1,115.0
Compliance					
Compliance Monitoring	\$1,221.0	\$1,191.0	\$1,226.0	\$1,182.0	(\$39.0)
Enforcement					
Environmental Justice	\$583.0	\$578.5	\$582.0	\$601.0	\$18.0
Superfund: Enforcement	\$165,534.0	\$171,560.1	\$165,229.0	\$166,947.0	\$1,413.0
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	\$10,296.0	\$9,674.7	\$10,261.0	\$8,888.0	(\$1,408.0)
Criminal Enforcement	\$7,903.0	\$7,811.9	\$7,888.0	\$7,675.0	(\$228.0)
Forensics Support	\$2,419.0	\$2,657.2	\$2,415.0	\$1,169.0	(\$1,250.0)
Subtotal, Enforcement	\$186,735.0	\$192,282.4	\$186,375.0	\$185,280.0	(\$1,455.0)
Homeland Security					
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery					
Decontamination	\$5,898.0	\$5,870.1	\$5,911.0	\$5,896.0	(\$2.0)
Laboratory Preparedness and Response	\$5,626.0	\$5,427.9	\$5,653.0	\$5,645.0	\$19.0

Appropriation Program Area	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Pres Budget	Changes FY12 Enacted to FY14 PresBud
Program Project Sub-Program Project					
<i>Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (other activities)</i>	\$29,021.0	\$29,249.7	\$29,084.0	\$29,259.0	\$238.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$40,545.0	\$40,547.7	\$40,648.0	\$40,800.0	\$255.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$1,170.0	\$1,671.0	\$1,176.0	\$1,172.0	\$2.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	\$41,715.0	\$42,218.7	\$41,824.0	\$41,972.0	\$257.0
Information Exchange / Outreach					
Exchange Network	\$1,431.0	\$1,383.6	\$1,440.0	\$1,433.0	\$2.0
IT / Data Management / Security					
Information Security	\$728.0	\$462.2	\$732.0	\$728.0	\$0.0
IT / Data Management	\$15,339.0	\$14,843.5	\$15,391.0	\$13,865.0	(\$1,474.0)
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	\$16,067.0	\$15,305.7	\$16,123.0	\$14,593.0	(\$1,474.0)
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review					
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$844.0	\$828.6	\$847.0	\$792.0	(\$52.0)
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$682.0	\$722.3	\$680.0	\$708.0	\$26.0
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	\$1,526.0	\$1,550.9	\$1,527.0	\$1,500.0	(\$26.0)
Operations and Administration					
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations					
<i>Rent</i>	\$46,797.0	\$44,948.5	\$46,595.0	\$45,464.0	(\$1,333.0)
<i>Utilities</i>	\$3,760.0	\$2,984.7	\$3,744.0	\$3,196.0	(\$564.0)
<i>Security</i>	\$8,269.0	\$7,849.8	\$8,233.0	\$9,130.0	\$861.0
<i>Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)</i>	\$21,715.0	\$19,767.6	\$21,899.0	\$20,361.0	(\$1,354.0)
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$80,541.0	\$75,550.6	\$80,471.0	\$78,151.0	(\$2,390.0)
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$3,128.0	\$3,198.9	\$3,121.0	\$3,169.0	\$41.0
Acquisition Management	\$24,111.0	\$24,841.5	\$24,067.0	\$24,339.0	\$228.0
Human Resources Management	\$6,346.0	\$3,938.4	\$6,344.0	\$7,585.0	\$1,239.0
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$21,632.0	\$26,165.5	\$21,599.0	\$24,284.0	\$2,652.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$135,758.0	\$133,694.9	\$135,602.0	\$137,528.0	\$1,770.0

Appropriation Program Area	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Pres Budget	Changes FY12 Enacted to FY14 PresBud
Program Project Sub-Program Project					
Research: Sustainable Communities					
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$17,757.0	\$19,395.7	\$17,852.0	\$18,243.0	\$486.0
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability					
Human Health Risk Assessment	\$3,311.0	\$3,918.2	\$3,330.0	\$3,197.0	(\$114.0)
Superfund Cleanup					
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	\$189,590.0	\$200,976.9	\$190,248.0	\$187,826.0	(\$1,764.0)
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	\$9,244.0	\$9,919.3	\$9,236.0	\$8,150.0	(\$1,094.0)
Superfund: Federal Facilities	\$26,199.0	\$28,356.6	\$26,188.0	\$26,866.0	\$667.0
Superfund: Remedial	\$564,998.0	\$639,016.1	\$566,889.0	\$539,074.0	(\$25,924.0)
Superfund: Support to Other Federal Agencies	\$5,849.0	\$5,849.0	\$5,881.0	\$0.0	(\$5,849.0)
Subtotal, Superfund Cleanup	\$795,880.0	\$884,117.9	\$798,442.0	\$761,916.0	(\$33,964.0)
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,213,808.0	\$1,308,310.2	\$1,216,206.0	\$1,180,374.0	(\$33,434.0)
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks					
Enforcement					
Civil Enforcement	\$789.0	\$678.7	\$789.0	\$816.0	\$27.0
Operations and Administration					
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations					
Rent	\$695.0	\$695.0	\$695.0	\$636.0	(\$59.0)
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)	\$220.0	\$182.0	\$221.0	\$203.0	(\$17.0)
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$915.0	\$877.0	\$916.0	\$839.0	(\$76.0)
Acquisition Management	\$163.0	\$170.6	\$164.0	\$152.0	(\$11.0)
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$512.0	\$416.3	\$512.0	\$414.0	(\$98.0)
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$1,590.0	\$1,463.9	\$1,592.0	\$1,405.0	(\$185.0)
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)					
LUST / UST	\$11,962.0	\$12,542.3	\$11,991.0	\$10,195.0	(\$1,767.0)

Appropriation Program Area					Changes FY12 Enacted to FY14 PresBud
Program Project Sub-Program Project	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Pres Budget	
LUST Cooperative Agreements	\$58,956.0	\$59,968.0	\$59,355.0	\$57,402.0	(\$1,554.0)
LUST Prevention	\$30,449.0	\$31,193.8	\$30,655.0	\$28,926.0	(\$1,523.0)
Subtotal, Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)	\$101,367.0	\$103,704.1	\$102,001.0	\$96,523.0	(\$4,844.0)
Research: Sustainable Communities					
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$396.0	\$338.8	\$397.0	\$498.0	\$102.0
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$104,142.0	\$106,185.5	\$104,779.0	\$99,242.0	(\$4,900.0)
<u>Inland Oil Spill Programs</u>					
Compliance					
Compliance Monitoring	\$138.0	\$122.5	\$138.0	\$142.0	\$4.0
Enforcement					
Civil Enforcement	\$2,286.0	\$2,514.1	\$2,289.0	\$2,955.0	\$669.0
Oil					
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	\$14,673.0	\$15,231.7	\$14,768.0	\$17,068.0	\$2,395.0
Operations and Administration					
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations					
<i>Rent</i>	\$437.0	\$436.7	\$437.0	\$426.0	(\$11.0)
<i>Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)</i>	\$98.0	\$75.5	\$98.0	\$83.0	(\$15.0)
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$535.0	\$512.2	\$535.0	\$509.0	(\$26.0)
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$535.0	\$512.2	\$535.0	\$509.0	(\$26.0)
Research: Sustainable Communities					
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$613.0	\$1,051.7	\$626.0	\$594.0	(\$19.0)
Total, Inland Oil Spill	\$18,245.0	\$19,432.2	\$18,356.0	\$21,268.0	\$3,023.0
<u>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</u>					
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)					
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	\$1,466,456.0	\$1,682,041.2	\$1,465,370.0	\$1,095,000.0	(\$371,456.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	\$917,892.0	\$1,199,237.2	\$923,509.0	\$817,000.0	(\$100,892.0)

Appropriation Program Area	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Pres Budget	Changes FY12 Enacted to FY14 PresBud
Program Project Sub-Program Project					
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	\$9,984.0	\$9,984.0	\$9,984.0	\$10,000.0	\$16.0
Brownfields Projects	\$94,848.0	\$98,783.8	\$89,848.0	\$85,000.0	(\$9,848.0)
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	\$29,952.0	\$32,138.2	\$24,952.0	\$6,000.0	(\$23,952.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	\$4,992.0	\$4,992.0	\$0.0	\$5,000.0	\$8.0
Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	\$2,524,124.0	\$3,027,176.4	\$2,513,663.0	\$2,018,000.0	(\$506,124.0)
Categorical Grants					
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	\$9,864.0	\$10,887.1	\$9,681.0	\$0.0	(\$9,864.0)
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	\$49,317.0	\$50,147.2	\$48,398.0	\$47,572.0	(\$1,745.0)
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	\$9,964.0	\$11,233.4	\$9,779.0	\$21,564.0	\$11,600.0
Categorical Grant: Evidence-Based Enforcement Grants	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$4,000.0	\$4,000.0
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	\$102,974.0	\$103,596.8	\$101,059.0	\$102,974.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Lead	\$14,512.0	\$15,418.5	\$14,242.0	\$14,512.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	\$164,493.0	\$173,332.4	\$168,738.0	\$164,493.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	\$18,644.0	\$19,339.8	\$18,298.0	\$18,644.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	\$13,119.0	\$14,897.1	\$13,119.0	\$13,119.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)					
<i>Monitoring Grants</i>	\$18,433.0	\$29,050.2	\$18,090.0	\$18,500.0	\$67.0
<i>Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)</i>	\$219,970.0	\$224,802.8	\$215,881.0	\$240,164.0	\$18,194.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	\$238,403.0	\$253,853.0	\$233,971.0	\$258,664.0	\$20,261.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	\$4,922.0	\$5,292.9	\$4,834.0	\$4,922.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	\$105,320.0	\$108,645.2	\$103,362.0	\$109,700.0	\$4,380.0
Categorical Grant: Radon	\$8,045.0	\$8,614.0	\$7,895.0	\$0.0	(\$8,045.0)
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	\$235,729.0	\$245,859.2	\$231,346.0	\$257,229.0	\$21,500.0
Categorical Grant: Targeted Watersheds	\$0.0	\$359.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	\$5,081.0	\$6,036.7	\$4,986.0	\$5,081.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	\$13,252.0	\$13,870.1	\$13,005.0	\$13,252.0	\$0.0

Appropriation Program Area	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Pres Budget	Changes FY12 Enacted to FY14 PresBud
Program Project Sub-Program Project					
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	\$67,631.0	\$71,754.0	\$66,374.0	\$72,631.0	\$5,000.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	\$10,852.0	\$10,655.3	\$10,650.0	\$10,852.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	\$1,548.0	\$1,639.6	\$1,519.0	\$1,490.0	(\$58.0)
Categorical Grant: Wastewater Operator Training	\$0.0	\$80.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	\$15,143.0	\$17,528.3	\$14,862.0	\$15,143.0	\$0.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grants	\$1,088,813.0	\$1,143,040.9	\$1,076,118.0	\$1,135,842.0	\$47,029.0
Congressional Priorities					
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$0.0	\$68,306.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$3,612,937.0	\$4,238,523.7	\$3,589,781.0	\$3,153,842.0	(\$459,095.0)
<u>Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund</u>					
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)					
RCRA: Waste Management	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0
Total, Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0
Rescission of Prior Year Funds	(\$50,000.0)	\$0.0	\$0.0**	\$0.0	\$50,000.0
SUB-TOTAL, EPA	\$8,449,385.0	\$9,211,925.3	\$8,501,102.0	\$8,153,000.0	(\$296,385.0)
Recovery Act Resources	\$0.0	\$6,038.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Sandy Supplemental	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$607,725.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
TOTAL, EPA	\$8,449,385.0	\$9,217,963.3	\$9,108,827.0	\$8,153,000.0	(\$296,385.0)

*For ease of comparison, Superfund transfer resources for the audit and research functions are shown in the Superfund account.

**Due to requirements for sequester calculations, under 2013 annualized CR, rescissions of \$49,992 have been included in appropriation line totals.

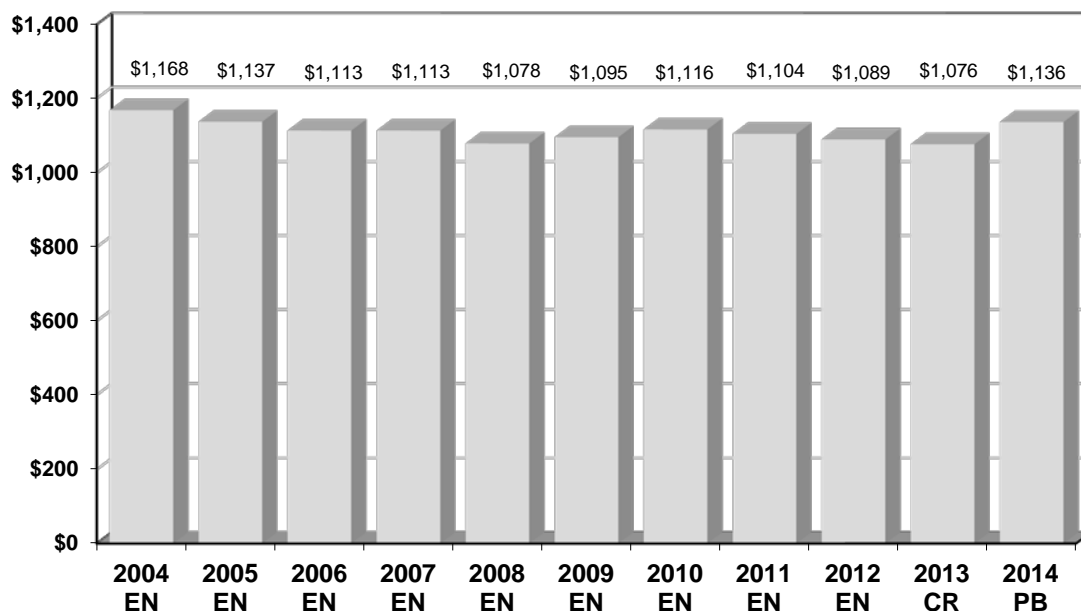
NOTE: FY 2013 Annualized CR as of March 25, 2013.

NPM / Grant	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 Ann. CR	FY 2014 PresBud	Delta FY 14 PB - FY 12 EN	% Change
<u>Air & Radiation</u>						
State and Local Air Quality Management	\$235,729	\$245,859	\$231,346	\$257,229	\$21,500	9.1%
Tribal Air Quality Management	\$13,252	\$13,870	\$13,005	\$13,252	\$0	0.0%
Radon	\$8,045	\$8,614	\$7,895	\$0	(\$8,045)	-100.0%
	\$257,026	\$268,343	\$252,246	\$270,481	\$13,455	5.2%
<u>Water</u>						
Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	\$238,403	\$253,853	\$233,971	\$258,664	\$20,261	8.5%
Beaches Protection	\$9,864	\$10,887	\$9,681	\$0	(\$9,864)	-100.0%
Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	\$164,493	\$173,332	\$168,738	\$164,493	\$0	0.0%
Wetlands Program Development	\$15,143	\$17,528	\$14,862	\$15,143	\$0	0.0%
Targeted Watersheds	\$0	\$360	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
Wastewater Operator Training	\$0	\$80	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
	\$427,903	\$456,041	\$427,252	\$438,300	\$10,397	2.4%
<u>Drinking Water</u>						
Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	\$105,320	\$108,645	\$103,362	\$109,700	\$4,380	4.2%
Underground Injection Control (UIC)	\$10,852	\$10,655	\$10,650	\$10,852	\$0	0.0%
	\$116,172	\$119,301	\$114,012	\$120,552	\$4,380	3.8%
<u>Hazardous Waste</u>						
Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	\$102,974	\$103,597	\$101,059	\$102,974	\$0	0.0%
Brownfields	\$49,317	\$50,147	\$48,398	\$47,572	(\$1,745)	-3.5%
Underground Storage Tanks	\$1,548	\$1,640	\$1,519	\$1,490	(\$58)	-3.7%
	\$153,839	\$155,384	\$150,976	\$152,036	(\$1,803)	-1.2%
<u>Pesticides & Toxics</u>						
Pesticides Program Implementation	\$13,119	\$14,897	\$13,119	\$13,119	\$0	0.0%
Lead	\$14,512	\$15,419	\$14,242	\$14,512	\$0	0.0%
Toxics Substances Compliance	\$5,081	\$6,037	\$4,986	\$5,081	\$0	0.0%
Pesticides Enforcement	\$18,644	\$19,340	\$18,298	\$18,644	\$0	0.0%
	\$51,356	\$55,692	\$50,645	\$51,356	\$0	0.0%
<u>Multimedia</u>						
Environmental Information	\$9,964	\$11,233	\$9,779	\$21,564	\$11,600	116.4%
Pollution Prevention	\$4,922	\$5,293	\$4,834	\$4,922	\$0	0.0%
Tribal General Assistance Program	\$67,631	\$71,754	\$66,374	\$72,631	\$5,000	7.4%
Evidence-Based Enforcement Grants	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000	0.0%
	\$82,517	\$88,280	\$80,987	\$103,117	\$20,600	25.0%
Total Categorical Grants	\$1,088,813	\$1,143,041	\$1,076,118	\$1,135,842	\$47,029	4.3%

NOTES: 1) Actuals refer to Actual Obligations. 2) FY 2013 CR as March 25, 2013 excludes Hurricane Sandy Relief supplemental appropriation of \$608 million.

Categorical Grants Program (STAG)

(Dollars in millions)



*Does not account for rescissions or cancellations.

*EN – Enacted, CR – Annualized Continuing Resolution, PB – President’s Budget

NOTE: FY 2013 CR as of March 25, 2013.

Categorical Grants

In FY 2014, the EPA requests a total of \$1.136 billion for 18 “categorical” program grants for state, interstate organizations, non-profit organizations, intertribal consortia, and Tribal governments. The EPA will continue to pursue its strategy of building and supporting state, local, and Tribal capacity to implement, operate, and enforce the nation’s environmental laws. Most environmental laws envision establishment of a decentralized nationwide structure to protect public health and the environment. In this way, environmental goals will ultimately be achieved through the actions, programs, and commitments of state, Tribal, and local governments, organizations, and citizens.

Also, to strengthen grants management, the EPA, working with the states, has issued a new policy that replaces the State Grant Performance Measures Template. The policy is intended to 1) enhance accountability for achieving grant performance objectives; 2) ensure that State grants are aligned with the Agency’s Strategic Plan; and 3) provide for more consistent performance reporting. To achieve those objectives, the policy requires that state categorical grant workplans and associated progress reports prominently display three “Essential Elements: the EPA Strategic Plan Goal; the EPA Strategic Plan Objective; and workplan commitments plus time frame. Regions and states transitioned to the new policy in FY 2012 with the goal of 100 percent compliance for all grants awarded on or after October 1, 2012.

In FY 2014, the EPA will continue to offer flexibility to state and Tribal governments to manage their environmental programs as well as provide technical and financial assistance to achieve mutual environmental goals. First, the EPA and its state and Tribal partners will continue implementing the National Environmental Performance Partnership System (NEPPS). NEPPS is designed to allow states more flexibility to operate their programs, while increasing emphasis on measuring and reporting environmental improvements. Second, Performance Partnership Grants (PPGs) will continue to allow states and tribes funding flexibility to combine categorical program grants to address environmental priorities.

HIGHLIGHTS:

State & Local Air Quality Management, Radon, and Tribal Air Quality Management Grants

The FY 2014 request includes \$270.5 million for grants to support state, local, and Tribal air management programs, an increase of \$21.5 million from the FY 2012 Enacted Budget. Grant funds for State and Local Air Quality Management and Tribal Air Quality Management are requested in the amounts of \$257.2 million and \$13.3 million, respectively. These funds provide resources to multi-state, state, local, and Tribal air pollution control agencies for the development and implementation of programs for the prevention and control of air pollution and for the implementation of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) set to protect public health and the environment. In FY 2014, the EPA will continue to work with state and local air pollution control agencies to develop or implement state implementation plans (SIPs) for NAAQS (including the 8-hour ozone standard, the fine particle (PM-2.5) standard, and the lead standard) and also for regional haze. In addition, the EPA will continue support of state and local operation of the 27-site National Air Toxics Trends Stations network. In FY 2014, states with approved or delegated permitting programs will continue to implement new greenhouse gas requirements as part of their permitting programs.

The EPA will work with federally-recognized Tribal governments nationwide to continue development and implementation of Tribal air quality management programs. Tribes are active in protection of air quality for the 4 percent of the land mass of the United States over which they have sovereignty and work closely with the EPA to monitor and report air quality information from over 300 monitors. Lastly, the FY 2014 budget eliminates funding for the State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG) program. The SIRG program was authorized in 1988 to provide financial assistance to States to develop, implement and enhance state capacity for reducing radon risk. Now that most states have indoor radon programs in place, EPA will narrow support to States to technical assistance alone and eliminate financial assistance provided under the SIRG program.

Water Pollution Control (Clean Water Act Section 106) Grants

The FY 2014 EPA request includes \$258.7 million for Water Pollution Control grants. The \$20.3 million increase will strengthen the state, interstate and Tribal water quality programs. These water quality programs assist state and Tribal efforts to restore and maintain the quality of the nation's waters by strengthening water quality standards, improving water quality monitoring and assessment, implementing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and other watershed-related plans, strengthening the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program and implementing practices to reduce pollution from all nonpoint sources. EPA will provide \$15.0 million of Section 106 funds to support states, interstate agencies and tribes that commit to strengthening their nutrient management efforts consistent with EPA Water Program guidance issued in March 2011, including the development of numeric nutrient criteria. In FY 2014, \$3.4 million is directed to E-Enterprise to support the states' efforts to enhance effectiveness of electronic reporting and the automation of screening, analysis, visualization, and reporting of water quality data to support priority setting, resource allocation for protection and restoration activities, and public accountability. The EPA will work with states to implement the rules governing discharges from Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) and will continue to revise the stormwater regulations to better protect the nation's waters from stormwater discharges. The EPA also will work with states as they implement individual and general pesticide permit programs.

States and authorized tribes will continue to review and update their water quality standards as required by the Clean Water Act. The EPA encourages states to continually review and update the water quality criteria in their standards to reflect the latest scientific information from the EPA and other sources. The EPA's goal for FY 2014 is that 66.1 percent of states will have updated their standards to reflect the latest scientific information in the past three years. In FY 2014, EPA requests \$18.5 million for monitoring to continue to be designated for states and tribes that participate in collecting statistically valid water monitoring data and implement enhancements in their water monitoring programs.

Wetlands Grants

In FY 2014, the request includes \$15.1 million for Wetlands Program grants, which provide technical and financial assistance to the states, tribes, and local governments. These grants support development of state and Tribal wetland programs that further the national goal of an overall increase in the acreage and condition of wetlands. The Wetland Program Development Grants are the EPA's primary resource for supporting state and Tribal wetland program development. Grants are used to develop new or refine existing state and Tribal wetland programs in one or more of the following areas: (1) monitoring and assessment; (2) voluntary restoration and protection; (3) regulatory programs including Section 401 certification; and (4) wetland water quality standards.

Public Water System Supervision Grants

In FY 2014, the EPA requests \$109.7 million for Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) grants. These grants provide assistance to implement and enforce National Primary Drinking Water Regulations to ensure the safety of the Nation's drinking water resources and to protect public health. In FY 2014, the EPA is requesting an increase in funding within the PWSS program to replace the state-operated Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/State). The SDWIS Next Generation ("Next-Gen") project is an effort to replace the current drinking water program information system with a web-based system. The system is fundamental to ensuring the effective management of the PWSS program and protection of public health. Through Next-Gen's improvements, states will be able to manage their PWSS programs more efficiently and better target resources (e.g., increase field presence) to assist public water systems to attain and maintain compliance with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. The improved system should also decrease costs that states currently have to maintain individual data systems so they can utilize those funds to provide additional technical assistance to systems in non-compliance and most in need, including those serving less than 10,000 people.

Underground Injection Control (UIC) Grants

In FY 2014, the EPA requests \$10.9 million for the Underground Injection Control grants program. Ensuring safe underground injection of waste materials and other fluids is a main component of a comprehensive source water protection program. Grants are provided to states that have primary enforcement authority (primacy) to implement and maintain UIC programs. In December 2010, a rule was finalized which established a new class of underground injection well—Class VI—with new federal requirements to allow the injection of CO₂ for the purpose of Geologic Sequestration (GS). On September 15, 2011, the EPA published a notice in the *Federal Register* indicating that the EPA will implement the Class VI GS program as no state has applied for, or received, approval for Class VI primacy either through a state UIC program revision, or a new application from states without any UIC primary enforcement authority. Therefore, in FY 2014, until states receive Class VI primacy approval, the EPA will continue to carry out regulatory functions for Class VI geologic sequestration wells in most states, along with other classes of wells for which the EPA has direct implementation responsibility. The EPA will continue to process primacy applications and permit applications for carbon sequestration projects related to Class VI wells. States and the EPA also will process Underground Injection Control permits for other nontraditional injection streams such as desalination brines and treated waters injected for storage and recovered at a later time.

Non-Point Source Program Grants (NPS – Clean Water Act Section 319)

In FY 2014, the EPA requests \$164.5 million for Nonpoint Source Program grants to states, territories, and tribes. These grants enable states to use a range of tools to implement their programs including: both non-regulatory and regulatory programs,

technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, and demonstration projects. The request also eliminates, for FY 2014, the statutory one-third of one-percent cap on Clean Water Act Section 319 Nonpoint Source Pollution grants that may be awarded to tribes. In 2014, the EPA and the USDA will work collaboratively in high priority, focused watersheds to address agricultural nonpoint source pollution. The goal of our collaboration is to coordinate agency efforts, thereby increasing conservation on the ground to better protect water resources from nonpoint sources of pollution, including nitrogen and phosphorus.

Tribal General Assistance Program Grants

In FY 2014, the EPA requests \$72.6 million in General Assistance Program (GAP) grants to provide tribes with a stronger foundation to build their capacity to address environmental issues on Indian lands. It will further the EPA's partnership and collaboration with tribes to address a wider set of program responsibilities and challenges. The grants will assist Tribal governments in building environmental capacity to assess environmental conditions, utilize available federal and other information, and build and administer environmental programs tailored to their needs. This additional funding will increase the average cost of grants made to eligible tribes and focus on mutually agreed-upon concerns in Indian country.

Pesticide Enforcement and Toxics Substances Compliance Grants

The FY 2014 request includes \$23.7 million to build environmental enforcement partnerships with states and tribes and to strengthen their ability to address environmental and public health threats. The enforcement state grants request consists of \$18.6 million for Pesticides Enforcement and \$5.1 million for Toxic Substances Compliance Grants. The Toxic Substance Compliance Grants protect the public and the environment from PCBs, asbestos, and lead-based paint. State and Tribal enforcement grants will be awarded to assist in the implementation of compliance and enforcement provisions of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). These grants support state and Tribal compliance activities to protect the environment from harmful chemicals and pesticides.

Under the Pesticides Enforcement Grant program, the EPA provides resources to states and Indian tribes to conduct FIFRA compliance inspections and take appropriate enforcement actions and implement programs for farm worker protection. The program also sponsors training for state and Tribal inspectors through the Pesticide Inspector Residential Program (PIRT) and for state and Tribal managers through the Pesticide Regulatory Education Program (PREP). Under the Toxic Substances Compliance Grant program, "non-waiver" states inspect on behalf of the EPA and receive funding for compliance inspections of asbestos and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and "waiver" states inspect under their own regulations and receive funding for compliance inspections and enforcement of the asbestos program. States also receive funding for implementation of the state lead-based paint certification and training, abatement notification and work practice standards compliance and enforcement program. The

funds will complement other Federal program grants for building state capacity for lead abatement, and enhancing compliance with disclosure, certification, and training requirements.

Pesticides Program Implementation Grants

The FY 2014 request includes \$13.1 million for Pesticides Program Implementation grants. These resources will assist states, tribes, and partners with pesticide worker safety activities, protection of endangered species and water sources, and promotion of environmental stewardship approaches to pesticide use. The EPA's mission as related to pesticides is to protect human health and the environment from pesticide risk and to realize the value of pesticide availability by considering the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of the use of pesticides. Pesticides Program Implementation Grants help state programs stay current with changing requirements.

Lead Grants

The FY 2014 request includes \$14.5 million for lead grants. This funding will provide assistance to states, territories, the District of Columbia, and tribes to develop and implement authorized programs for the lead-based paint abatement program to operate in lieu of the federal program. Additionally, the program will provide support to those entities to develop and implement authorized Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Programs. The EPA implements these programs in all areas of the country that are not authorized to do so. Activities conducted as part of this program include accrediting training programs, certifying individuals and firms, and providing education and compliance assistance to those subject to the abatement and RRP regulations and the general public.

The EPA recognizes that additional attention and assistance must be given to vulnerable populations including those with rates of lead poisoning in excess of the national average. In FY 2014, the EPA will continue to award Targeted Grants to Reduce Childhood Lead Poisoning. These grants are available to a wide range of applicants, including state and local governments, Federally-recognized Indian tribes and intertribal consortia, territories, institutions of higher learning, and nonprofit organizations. Funding in this program also is used to track the disparities in blood lead levels between low-income children and non-low-income children. The program uses the data collected to track progress toward eliminating childhood lead poisoning in these vulnerable populations.

Pollution Prevention Grants

The FY 2014 request includes \$4.9 million for Pollution Prevention grants. The program provides grant funds to deliver technical assistance to specific sectors and to address priority environmental problems aimed at reducing hazardous materials and hazardous pollution. The goal is to assist businesses and industries with identifying improved environmental strategies and solutions for reducing waste at the source. The program

demonstrates that source reduction can be a cost-effective way of meeting or exceeding Federal and state regulatory requirements. In FY 2014, the EPA is targeting a reduction of 1.5 billion pounds of hazardous materials, saving \$695.8 million, conserving 24.1 billion gallons of water, and reducing 3.84 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents.

Environmental Information Grants

In FY 2014, the EPA requests \$21.6 million for the Environmental Information Exchange Network (EN) grant program. These resources will help states establish and expand data systems and networks to support the exchange of regulatory, compliance, and non-regulatory data between the EPA and its state, Tribal, and territorial partners. The request level will enable partners to complete development work for reporting to priority data systems, expand the Network to include other agency data systems, develop services to support EPA, co-regulator and public access to data, and develop and maintain shared tools and services. Grant funding will support multi-partner projects to plan, mentor and train EN partners and develop and exchange data. In addition, funding will expand Tribal participation in the EN and continue to leverage grant resources by funding Tribal partnerships that seek to build the information management capacity and fund Tribal data exchanges using cloud-based nodes. As part of the agency's E-Enterprise initiative, in FY 2014, the EPA requests \$11.6 million in funding for our state, local and Tribal partners to convert and build integrated data systems that will reduce paperwork and regulatory reporting burden on industry and improve services for the regulated community and the public. Grants will be used to assist with the development of interactive and shared solutions that facilitate electronic reporting of compliance data (e.g. NPDES electronic reporting), and outreach and support for states, tribes, and other government partners. This work will build off the successful state/EPA collaboration with the Environmental Information Exchange Network, a partnership which is enabling the exchange and sharing of critical environmental data, leading to enhanced analysis of environmental conditions and improved decision making.

State and Tribal Underground Storage Tanks Program

The FY 2014 request includes \$1.5 million for Underground Storage Tank (UST) grants. In FY 2014, the EPA will make grants to states under Section 2007 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, available to support core program activities as well as the leak prevention activities under Title XV, Subtitle B of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAAct).

In FY 2014, the EPA will continue to focus attention on the need to bring all UST systems into compliance with release detection and release prevention requirements and continue to implement the provisions of the EPAAct. States will continue to use the UST categorical grant funding to implement their leak prevention and detection programs. Specifically, with these UST categorical grants, states will fund such activities as: seeking state program approval to operate the UST program in lieu of the Federal program, approving specific technologies to detect leaks from tanks, ensuring that tank

owners and operators are complying with notification and other requirements, ensuring equipment compatibility, conducting inspections, and implementing operator training.

Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants

In FY 2014, the EPA requests approximately \$103.0 million for Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance grants. Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance grants are used for the implementation of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste program, which includes permitting, authorization, waste minimization, enforcement, and corrective action activities. In FY 2014, the EPA will work with states to meet the annual target of 100 hazardous waste facilities with new or updated controls.

By the end of FY 2014, the EPA and the authorized states also will control human exposures to contamination at 90 percent of the 2020 universe of 3,747 facilities that may need cleanup under the RCRA Corrective Action Program. The EPA also will control migration of contaminated groundwater at 80 percent of these facilities and complete the construction of final remedies at 57 percent of these facilities.

Brownfields Grants

In FY 2014, the EPA requests \$47.6 million for the Brownfields grant program that provides assistance to states and tribes to develop and enhance their state and Tribal Brownfields response programs. This funding will help states and tribes develop legislation, regulations, procedures, and guidance, to establish or enhance the administrative and legal structure of their response programs.

Evidence-Based Enforcement Grants

In FY 2014, the EPA requests \$4.0 million for the new Evidence-Based Enforcement and Compliance grants program. This program will provide assistance to states to develop innovative approaches for enforcement and compliance and collect data to assess and measure the effectiveness of these new ideas. These grants will build state capacity for collecting, using, and sharing enforcement and compliance data, and for determining the most efficient and effective practices for improving compliance. Evaluation of new approaches will help to determine those most promising for potential expansion and replication.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Resources

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Resources

State-by-State distribution of Actual and Estimated Obligations

Fiscal Years 2012 to 2014 – Dollars in Thousands

The following tables show state-by-state distribution of resources for EPA's two largest State and Tribal Grant Programs, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. These tables do not reflect total resources that EPA provides to individual states.

**Infrastructure Assistance:
Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)**

(Dollars in Thousands)

STATE	FY 2012 ACT. OBLIG.	FY 2013 CR EST. OBLIG.	FY 2014 EST. OBLIG.
Alabama	\$32,474.0	\$15,960.0	\$11,999.0
Alaska	\$8,543.7	\$8,543.0	\$6,423.0
American Samoa	\$7,734.0	\$7,732.0	\$5,814.0
Arizona	\$15,775.7	\$9,641.0	\$7,248.0
Arkansas	\$9,341.1	\$9,337.0	\$7,020.0
California	\$104,838.5	\$102,083.0	76,749.0
Colorado	\$11,305.0	\$11,416.0	\$8,584.0
Connecticut	\$35,623.2	\$17,486.0	\$13,146.0
Delaware	\$34,058.2	\$7,007.0	\$5,268.0
District of Columbia	\$17,010.0	\$7,007.0	\$5,268.0
Florida	\$48,189.0	\$48,180.0	\$36,223.0
Georgia	\$24,137.0	\$24,133.0	\$18,144.0
Guam	\$7,044.5	\$5,595.0	\$4,207.0
Hawaii	\$11,057.0	\$11,055.0	\$8,311.0
Idaho	\$7,008.0	\$7,007.0	\$5,268.0
Illinois	\$65,240.0	\$64,554.0	\$48,533.0
Indiana	\$34,392.3	\$34,399.0	\$25,862.0
Iowa	\$39,208.8	\$19,317.0	\$14,524.0
Kansas	\$12,886.0	\$12,884.0	\$9,686.0
Kentucky	\$18,169.0	\$18,166.0	\$13,658.0
Louisiana	\$32,560.0	\$15,691.0	\$11,797.0
Maine	\$11,051.0	\$11,049.0	\$8,307.0
Maryland	\$34,528.0	\$34,521.0	\$25,954.0
Massachusetts	\$48,488.3	\$48,461.0	\$36,434.0
Michigan	\$61,384.0	\$61,373.0	\$46,142.0
Minnesota	\$26,239.0	\$26,234.0	\$19,724.0
Mississippi	\$129.0	\$12,860.0	\$9,668.0
Missouri	\$80,443.5	\$39,568.0	\$29,749.00
Montana	\$7,122.0	\$7,007.0	\$5,268.0
Nebraska	\$7,275.6	\$7,301.0	\$5,489.0
Nevada	\$7,008.0	\$7,007.0	\$5,268.0
New Hampshire	\$14,268.1	\$14,263.0	\$10,724.0
New Jersey	\$57,755.0	\$58,327.0	\$43,852.0
New Mexico	\$16,753.2	\$7,007.0	\$5,268.0
New York	\$162,068.7	\$157,544.0	\$118,445.0
North Carolina	\$26,908.0	\$25,760.0	\$19,367.0
North Dakota	\$14,130.0	\$7,007.0	\$5,268.0
Northern Mariana Islands	\$3,595.0	\$3,604.0	\$2,702.0
Ohio	\$80,368.0	\$80,353.0	\$60,412.0
Oklahoma	\$19,067.0	\$11,532.0	\$8,670.0
Oregon	\$16,127.0	\$16,124.0	\$12,122.0
Pennsylvania	\$56,549.0	\$56,539.0	\$42,508.0
Puerto Rico	\$38,074.0	\$18,616.0	\$13,996.0
Rhode Island	\$9,586.0	\$9,584.0	\$7,206.0
South Carolina	\$15,273.0	\$14,622.0	\$10,993.0
South Dakota	\$7,108.0	\$7,007.0	\$5,268.0
Tennessee	\$20,738.0	\$20,735.0	\$15,589.0
Texas	65,414.2	\$65,237.0	\$49,048.0
Utah	\$7,522.0	\$7,520.0	\$5,654.0
Vermont	\$7,008.0	\$7,007.0	\$5,268.0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	\$4,781.0	\$4,488.0	\$3,374.0
Virginia	\$29,216.0	\$29,211.0	\$21,962.0
Washington	\$24,826.0	\$24,821.0	\$18,662.0
West Virginia	\$22,254.0	\$22,250.0	\$16,728.0
Wisconsin	\$78,515.0	\$38,588.0	\$29,011.0
Wyoming	\$7,014.3	\$7,007.0	\$5,268.0
Tribal Resources	\$16,859.3	\$29,129.0	21,900.0
Undistributed National Resources	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
TOTAL:	\$1,682,041.2	\$1,456,456.0	\$1,095,000.0

Notes: State-by-state figures for the FY 2013 Annualized CR level correspond with FY 2012 funding levels, and do not match funding totals listed elsewhere in the BIB or in the FY 2014 Analytical Perspectives.

FY 2013 Estimated Obligations do not include the five percent reduction due to the sequester.

Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)

(Dollars in Thousands)

STATE	FY 2012 ACT. OBLIG.	FY 2013 CR EST. OBLIG.	FY 2014 EST. OBLIG. ¹
Alabama	\$22,799.0	\$11,125.0	\$9,899.0
Alaska	\$9,001.1	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
American Samoa	\$1,447.2	\$1,360.0	\$1,210.0
Arizona	\$22,181.2	\$18,026.0	\$16,040.0
Arkansas	\$27,834.0	\$13,582.0	\$12,086.0
California	\$85,058.1	\$83,957.0	\$74,702.0
Colorado	\$16,186.0	\$15,920.0	\$14,166.0
Connecticut	\$18,393.0	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
Delaware	\$9,125.0	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
District of Columbia	\$18,757.9	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
Florida	\$29,306.0	\$29,306.0	\$26,077.0
Georgia	\$46,793.2	\$21,208.0	\$18,872.0
Guam	\$3,018.2	\$3,398.0	\$3,023.0
Hawaii	\$9,125.0	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
Idaho	\$9,080.8	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
Illinois	\$33,879.0	\$33,879.0	\$30,146.0
Indiana	\$14,970.0	\$14,970.0	\$13,321.0
Iowa	\$16,077.0	\$15,322.0	\$13,633.0
Kansas	\$11,330.3	\$10,981.0	\$9,771.0
Kentucky	\$12,956.0	\$12,956.0	\$11,529.0
Louisiana	\$34,760.2	\$16,962.0	\$15,093.0
Maine	\$9,125.0	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
Maryland	\$14,794.9	\$13,926.0	\$12,392.0
Massachusetts	\$17,012.0	\$16,732.0	\$14,889.0
Michigan	\$27,263.0	\$27,263.0	\$24,259.0
Minnesota	\$15,062.0	\$15,062.0	\$13,403.0
Mississippi	\$19,143.0	\$9,341.0	\$8,312.0
Missouri	\$53,967.5	\$17,348.0	\$15,437.0
Montana	\$9,125.0	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
Nebraska	\$8,716.5	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
Nevada	\$9,125.0	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
New Hampshire	\$9,125.0	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
New Jersey	\$20,174.0	\$19,174.0	\$17,061.0
New Mexico	\$21,406.1	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
New York	\$61,322.0	\$59,138.0	\$52,622.0
North Carolina	\$24,698.0	\$23,537.0	\$20,944.0
North Dakota	\$18,393.0	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
Northern Mariana Islands	\$4,007.0	\$4,065.0	\$3,618.0
Ohio	\$30,821.0	\$28,839.0	\$25,662.0
Oklahoma	\$11,337.0	\$11,151.0	\$9,923.0
Oregon	\$9,863.5	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
Pennsylvania	\$26,737.0	\$26,297.0	\$23,399.0
Puerto Rico	\$18,393.0	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
Rhode Island	\$18,393.0	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
South Carolina	\$9,418.0	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
South Dakota	\$9,125.0	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
Tennessee	\$10,142.0	\$9,975.0	\$8,876.0
Texas	\$116,946.1	\$57,041.0	\$50,755.0
Utah	\$9,125.0	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
Vermont	\$18,395.8	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	\$4,869.0	\$4,640.0	\$4,128.0
Virginia	\$15,469.0	\$15,215.0	\$13,539.0
Washington	\$22,914.0	\$22,914.0	\$20,389.0
West Virginia	\$9,277.7	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
Wisconsin	\$34,114.7	\$15,474.0	\$13,769.0
Wyoming	\$9,125.0	\$8,975.0	\$7,987.0
Tribal Resources	\$18,394.2	\$18,358.0	\$16,341.0
Undistributed National Resources	\$1,840.0	\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0
TOTAL:	\$1,199,237.2	\$917,892.0	\$817,000.0

Notes: State-by-state figures for the FY 2013 Annualized CR level correspond with FY 2012 funding levels, and do not match funding totals listed elsewhere in the BIB or in the FY 2014 Analytical Perspectives.

FY 2013 Estimated Obligations do not include the five percent reduction due to the sequester.

¹ Since the results of the FY2011 Needs Survey have not yet been released, the FY2014 state allocations are currently based on the 2007 Needs Survey, which was used for both FY2012 and FY2013. The FY2014-2018 state allocations will ultimately be based on the most recent needs survey, which EPA will release separately.

Infrastructure / STAG Project Financing

(Dollars in Thousands)

Type / Grant	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR**	FY 2014 PresBud	Delta FY 14 PB – FY 12 EN
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	\$1,466,456*	\$1,465,370	\$1,095,000	-\$371,456
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	\$917,892	\$923,509	\$817,000	-\$100,892
<u>State Revolving Funds</u>	\$2,384,348	\$2,388,879	\$1,912,000	-\$472,348
Mexico Border	\$4,992	\$0	\$5,000	\$8
Alaska Native Villages	\$9,984	\$9,984	\$10,000	\$16
<u>Special Needs Projects</u>	\$14,976	\$9,984	\$15,000	\$24
<u>Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program</u>	\$29,952	\$24,952	\$6,000	-\$23,952
<u>Brownfields Projects</u>	\$94,848	\$89,848	\$85,000	-\$9,848
Infrastructure Assistance Total	\$2,524,124	\$2,513,663	\$2,018,000	-\$506,124

*FY 2012 ENA for CWSRF does not reflect rescission. This program was decreased by the rescission amount of - \$9,741.8K bringing the FY 2012 ENA to \$1,456.7.

**FY 2013 Annualized CR as of March 25, 2013 excludes Hurricane Sandy Relief supplemental appropriations.

Infrastructure and Special Projects Funds

The FY 2014 President's Budget includes a total of \$2.0 billion for the EPA's Infrastructure programs in the State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) account. This budget funds the SRFs at \$1.9 billion total.

Infrastructure and targeted projects funding under the STAG appropriation provides financial assistance to states, municipalities, interstates, and tribal governments to fund a variety of drinking water, wastewater, air, and brownfields environmental projects. These funds help fulfill the federal government's commitment to help our state, tribal and local partners obtain adequate funding to construct the facilities required to comply with federal environmental requirements and ensure public health and revitalize contaminated properties.

Providing STAG funds to capitalize State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs, the EPA works in partnership with the states to provide low-cost loans to municipalities for infrastructure construction. All drinking water and wastewater projects are funded based on state developed priority lists. Through SRF set-asides, grants are available to Indian tribes and U.S. territories for infrastructure projects.

The resources included in this budget will enable the agency, in conjunction with the EPA's state, local, and tribal partners, to achieve important goals. For example: 92 percent of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water meeting all health-based standards.

Capitalizing Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds

The Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs demonstrate a true partnership between states, localities, and the federal government. These programs provide federal financial assistance to protect the nation's water resources by providing funds for the construction of drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities. The state revolving funds are two important elements of the nation's substantial investment in sewage treatment and drinking water systems, which provides Americans with significant benefits in the form of reduced water pollution and safe drinking water.

The EPA will continue to provide financial assistance for wastewater and other water projects through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). CWSRF projects include nonpoint source, estuary, stormwater, and sewer overflow projects. The dramatic progress made in improving the quality of wastewater treatment since the 1970s is a national success. In 1972, only 78.2 million people were served by secondary or advanced wastewater treatment facilities. As of 2008 (from most recent Clean Watersheds Needs Survey), over 99 percent of Publicly Owned Treatment Works, serving 222.6 million people, use secondary treatment or better. Water infrastructure projects supported by the program contribute to direct ecosystem improvements by lowering the amount of nutrients and toxic pollutants in all types of surface waters. While great progress has been made, many rivers, lakes and ocean/coastal areas still suffer a significant influx of pollutants after heavy rains resulting in beach closures, infected fish, and degradation of the ability of watersheds to sustain a healthy ecosystem.

The FY 2014 request includes \$1.095 billion in funding for the CWSRF. Total CWSRF funding available for loans from 1988 through June 2012 exceeds \$97.4 billion. This total reflects loan repayments, state match dollars, as well as other funding sources. The EPA estimates that for every federal dollar contributed, more than two dollars are provided to municipalities.

Since its inception in 1997, the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) program has made \$26.4 billion available to finance 9,809 infrastructure improvement projects nationwide, with an average of \$1.78 made available to localities for every \$1 of federal funds invested. As of June 30, 2011, \$14.7 billion in capitalization grants have been awarded, amounting to loans/assistance of \$23.7 billion. The DWSRF helps address the costs of ensuring safe drinking water supplies and assists small communities in meeting their responsibilities.

EPA will work to target assistance to small and underserved communities with limited ability to repay loans.

For FY 2014, the EPA requests that not less than 20 percent but not more than 30 percent of the CWSRF and DWSRF funds be made available to each state to be used to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principle, negative interest loans, or grants (or a combination of these). For FY 2014, the EPA will encourage states to utilize the subsidy to assist small drinking water systems with standards compliance. The EPA also is requesting, to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications, that not less than 20 percent of a portion of a CWSRF capitalization grant be made available for green infrastructure projects, and not less than 10 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds shall be used for projects that address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or environmentally innovative activities.

As part of the Administration's long-term strategy, the EPA is implementing a Sustainable Water Infrastructure Policy that focuses on working with states and communities to enhance technical, managerial, and financial capacity. Important to the technical capacity will be enhancing alternatives analysis to expand "green infrastructure" options and their multiple benefits. Federal dollars provided through the SRFs will act as a catalyst for efficient system-wide planning and ongoing management of sustainable water infrastructure. Overall, the Administration requests a combined \$1.9 billion for the SRFs.

Set-Asides for Tribes and Territories

To improve public health and water quality on tribal lands, the agency is requesting to maintain the tribal set asides in the CWSRF and DWSRF at up to 2 percent. The EPA also is requesting to maintain the SRF set aside for territories at up to 1.5 percent for the CWSRF and for the DWSRF at up to 1.5 percent.

Alaska Native Villages

The President's Budget requests \$10 million for Alaska native villages for the construction of wastewater and drinking water facilities to address serious sanitation problems. The EPA will continue to work with the Department of Health and Human Services' Indian Health Service, the State of Alaska, the Alaska Native Tribal Health Council, and local communities to provide needed financial and technical assistance.

Diesel Emission Reduction Grants

The Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) authorizes a grant program that provides immediate, cost-effective emission reductions from existing diesel engines through engine retrofits, rebuilds and replacements; switching to cleaner fuels; idling reduction strategies; and other clean diesel strategies. Retrofitting or replacing diesel engines

reduces particulate matter (PM) emissions up to 95 percent, smog-forming emissions, such as hydrocarbons (HC) and nitrogen oxide (NOx), up to 90 percent, and greenhouse gases up to 20 percent in the upgraded vehicles.

The FY 2014 budget requests \$6 million to continue a new approach designed to transition the program away from ongoing Federal support. The modified funding strategy will use rebates and revolving loan funds to concentrate resources on communities in a limited set of high exposure areas such as near ports and freight distribution hubs. Through the rebate mechanism, the agency is able to more efficiently target the awards toward the dirtiest, most polluting engines.

Brownfields Projects

The President's Budget requests \$85 million for Brownfields projects. With the FY 2014 request, the EPA plans to fund at least 120 assessment cooperative agreements and approximately 51 direct cleanup cooperative agreements. The EPA also will support cleanup of up to 90 sites contaminated by petroleum or petroleum products and award an estimated \$2.2 million in environmental workforce development and job training grants. In FY 2014, the funding provided is expected to result in the assessment of 1,200 brownfields properties. Using EPA grant dollars, the brownfields grantees will leverage 5,000 cleanup and redevelopment jobs and \$1.2 billion in cleanup and redevelopment funding.

During FY 2014, the Brownfields program will continue to support the agency's ongoing brownfields area-wide planning efforts. The cooperative agreements and technical assistance provided for brownfields area-wide planning will assist approximately 20 communities identify viable reuses of brownfields properties, as well as associated infrastructure investments and environmental improvements needed, which will help lead to site cleanup and area revitalization.

The EPA will continue to provide technical assistance for brownfields redevelopment in cities in transition which are struggling with high unemployment as a result of structural changes to their economies. In addition, the Brownfields program will continue to work closely with the EPA's Sustainable Communities program to address critical issues for brownfields redevelopment, including land assembly, development permitting issues, financing, accountability to uniform systems of information for land use controls, greener development practices, and other factors that influence the economic viability of brownfields redevelopment. The best practices, tools, and lessons learned from the Sustainable Communities program will directly inform and assist the EPA's efforts to increase area-wide planning for assessment, cleanup, and redevelopment of brownfields sites. In FY 2014, the Brownfields program will continue to foster federal, state, local, and public/private partnerships to return properties to productive economic use in communities. The Brownfields projects funding also supports participation in the Administration-wide initiative, the America's Great Outdoors (AGO), by promoting the planning of urban parks and greenways on once abandoned or scarred lands.

Mexico Border

The President's Budget requests a total of \$5 million for water infrastructure projects along the U.S.-Mexico Border. The goal of this program is to reduce environmental and human health risks along the U.S.-Mexico Border. The EPA's U.S.-Mexico Border program provides funds to support the planning, design, and construction of high priority water and wastewater treatment projects along the border. The agency's goal is to provide protection to people in the U.S.-Mexico border area from health risks by connecting homes to potable water supply and wastewater collection and treatment systems.

Trust Funds

(Dollars in Millions)

Trust Funds Program	FY 2012 Enacted Budget ¹		FY 2013 Annualized CR ¹		FY 2014 President's Budget ¹	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Superfund ²	\$1,181	2,953	\$1,183	2,953	\$1,146	2,861
Inspector General (Transfers)	\$10	65	\$10	65	\$11	66
Research & Development (Transfers)	\$23	105	\$23	105	\$24	106
Superfund Total	\$1,214	3,123	\$1,216	3,123	\$1,180	3,033
Base Realignment and Closure³	\$0	28	\$0	28	\$0	14
LUST⁴	\$104	70	\$105	70	\$99	63
Superstorm Sandy Supplemental⁵	\$0	0	\$7	0	\$0	0
Trust Funds Total⁶:	\$1,318	3,221	\$1,328	3,221	\$1,279	3,110

¹ Totals may not add due to rounding. FY 2013 CR as of March 25, 2013.

² FTE numbers include all direct and reimbursable Superfund employees, excluding Base Realignment and Closure which is discussed below.

³ Funding for reimbursable FTE provided by the Department of Defense via an Interagency Agreement.

⁴ EPA Grants for Prevention activities are included in the FY 2012 Enacted, FY 2013 Annualized CR, and FY 2014 President's Budget.

⁵ Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113-2) provided \$5 million for LUST and \$2 million for Superfund.

⁶ Trust Funds Total includes reimbursable FTE for Base Realignment and Closure as well as other Superfund reimbursable FTE.

Superfund

In FY 2014, the President's Budget requests a total of \$1,180 million in discretionary budget authority and 3,033 FTE for Superfund. This funding level will address environmental and public health risks resulting from releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances associated with any emergency site, as well as the over 14,100 active Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) and non-NPL sites. It also provides funding to pursue responsible parties for cleanup costs, preserving federal dollars for sites where there are no viable contributing parties. As of February 2013, there are 1,676 sites on the NPL. 1,147 sites (69 percent) are construction completed or are deleted, 305 sites (18 percent) are undergoing cleanup construction, 224 sites (13 percent) are pending investigation or being investigated. The EPA will continue to give

attention to all phases of the investigation and cleanup of NPL and non-NPL sites, including post-construction completion activities to ensure that Superfund response actions provide for the long-term protection of human health and the environment. A significant statutorily required post-construction activity is a Five-Year Review¹, which generally is necessary when hazardous substances remain on-site above levels that permit unrestricted use and unlimited exposure. In FY 2014, the EPA plans to conduct over 200 Five-Year Reviews.

Of the total funding requested for Superfund, \$762 million and 1,389 FTE are for Superfund cleanups which include the Superfund Remedial, Emergency Response and Removal, EPA Emergency Preparedness, and Federal Facilities programs. The Superfund program protects the American public and its resources by cleaning up sites which pose an imminent or long term risk of exposure and harm to human health and the environment. In FY 2014, the agency will maintain the funding level necessary to respond to emergency releases of hazardous substances, but, in recognition of budget constraints, will downsize and rebalance the overall Superfund Remedial program to give priority to completing projects at various stages in the response process as opposed to starting new project phases. As a result, the number of sites assessed, site-wide construction completions, sites ready for anticipated use, and remedial action project completions also will be reduced. The EPA and its partners will focus on completing construction activities at 15 site wide construction completions as well as 110 individual project completions by the end of FY 2014, while also maintaining the level of sites achieving human exposure and groundwater migration under control.

The agency works with several federal agencies that provide essential services in areas where the agency does not possess the specialized expertise. Over the last 30 years of operations, the relationship between the federal agencies for cleanup activities has become more defined and the agencies that received automatic transfers from the EPA have developed their own mission-specific funding for the purposes that the EPA had previously subsidized. In FY 2014, the agency is again proposing to eliminate the last remaining automatic transfers to other federal agencies, including the United States Coast Guard (USCG), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the Department of the Interior (DOI). The agency has determined an automatic transfer is no longer needed and interagency assistance agreements are more appropriate for this activity. Funding for the other federal agencies may be pursued by Superfund-related support services, on an as-needed basis.

Of the total funding requested, \$186 million and 976 FTE are for Superfund enforcement-related activities. One of the Superfund program's primary goals is to have responsible parties pay for and conduct cleanups at abandoned or uncontrolled

¹ Five-Year Reviews are used to evaluate the implementation and performance of all components of the implemented remedy and to determine whether the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment. The Five-Year Review includes not only the physical remedy itself, but also institutional controls necessary to manage the use of the site. The EPA develops an annual Report to Congress describing the protectiveness of remedies as found through Five-Year Reviews including those conducted by federal agencies and reviewed by the EPA through the Superfund Federal Facilities Response program.

hazardous waste sites. The agency focuses on maximizing all aspects of Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) participation; including reaching a settlement with or taking an enforcement action by the time of a Remedial Action start for at least 99 percent of non-federal Superfund sites that have viable, liable parties. The agency has reached a settlement or taken an enforcement action on 100 percent of non-federal Superfund sites with viable, liable parties in FY 2012.

CERCLA authorizes the agency to retain and use funds received pursuant to an agreement with a potentially responsible party (PRP) to carry out the purpose of that agreement. The EPA retains such funds in special accounts and uses them to finance site-specific CERCLA response actions in accordance with the settlement agreement, including, but not limited to, investigations, construction and implementation of the remedy, post-construction activities, and oversight of PRPs conducting the cleanup. Through the use of special accounts, the EPA pursues its “enforcement first” policy – ensuring responsible parties pay for cleanup – so that appropriated resources from the Superfund Trust Fund are conserved for sites where no viable or liable PRPs have been identified. Because response actions may take many years and the use of special account funding is limited by the terms of the settlement agreements, the full use of special account funds may also take many years. Since the inception of special accounts through the end of FY 2012, the EPA has collected approximately \$3.9 billion from PRPs and earned approximately \$400.5 million in interest. Of this amount, \$21.9 million has been transferred to the Superfund Trust Fund for future appropriation by Congress after EPA has determined that more funds reside in a special account than are needed for future site response work, typically when site work is close to completion. As of the end of FY 2012, over \$2.2 billion has been disbursed to finance site response actions and approximately \$269.7 million has been obligated but not yet disbursed, which is more than 58 percent of the cumulative funds available in special accounts. In FY 2012, the EPA increased disbursements from special accounts by 4 percent compared to FY 2011. Both special account resources and appropriated resources are critical to the Superfund program.

The EPA's Homeland Security work is an important component of the agency's prevention, protection, and response activities. The FY 2014 President's Budget requests \$38.7 million to: maintain its capability to respond effectively to incidents that may involve harmful chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) substances; -maintain the Environmental Response Laboratory Network (ERLN); develop and maintain agency expertise and operational readiness for all phases of consequential management following a CBR incident, specifically environmental characterization, decontamination, laboratory analyses and clearance; maintain the Emergency Management Portal (EMP); and conduct CBR training for agency responders to improve CBR preparedness.

The FY 2014 President's Budget also includes resources supporting agencywide resource management and control functions. This includes essential infrastructure, contract and grant administration, financial accounting, and other fiscal operations.

In addition, the agency provides funds for Superfund program research and for auditing. The President's Budget requests \$24 million and 106 FTE to be transferred to Research and Development. Research will enable the EPA's Superfund program to accelerate scientifically defensible and cost-effective decisions for cleanup at complex contaminated Superfund sites. The Superfund research program is driven by program office needs to reduce the cost of cleaning up Superfund sites, improve the efficiency of characterizing and remediating sites, identify effective remediation technologies, and reduce the scientific uncertainties for improved decision-making at Superfund sites. The President's Budget also requests \$11 million and 66 FTE to be transferred to the Inspector General for program auditing.

There are still sites where no viable PRP has been identified and there are many activities that the EPA performs that are not otherwise reimbursed. For this reason, the FY 2014 Budget supports reinstatement of the Superfund tax. The Superfund tax on petroleum, chemical feedstock and corporate environmental income expired in 1995. Since the expiration of Superfund tax, Superfund program funding (the "Superfund appropriation") has been largely financed from General Revenue transfers to the Superfund Trust Fund, thus burdening the general public with the costs of cleaning up hazardous waste sites. Reinstating the Superfund taxes would provide a stable, dedicated source of revenue for the Superfund Trust Fund and restore the historic nexus that parties who benefit from the manufacture and sale of substances found in hazardous waste sites contribute to the cost of cleanup. The reinstated Superfund taxes are estimated to generate a revenue level of approximately \$1.6 billion beginning in January 2014 to more than \$2.6 billion annually by 2023. Total tax revenue over the period 2014 to 2023 is predicted to be \$22.9 billion. The revenues will be placed in the Superfund Trust Fund and would be available for appropriation from Congress to support the assessment and cleanup of the Nation's highest risk sites within the Superfund program.

Base Realignment and Closure Act

The FY 2014 President's Budget requests 14 reimbursable FTE to conduct the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) program (BRAC I-IV). The EPA's participation in the first four rounds of BRAC has been funded by an interagency agreement which expires on September 30, 2016. Since 1993, the EPA has worked with the Department of Defense (DOD) and state environmental programs to make property environmentally acceptable for transfer, while protecting human health and the environment at realigning or closing military installations. Between 1988 and 2005, over 500 major military installations representing the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Defense Logistics Agency have been slated for realignment or closure. Under the first four rounds of BRAC (BRAC I-IV), 107 of those sites were identified as requiring accelerated cleanup. The EPA provided critical environmental support to DOD and participated in the acceleration process of the first four rounds of BRAC. The accelerated cleanup process strives to make parcels available for reuse as quickly as possible, by transfer of uncontaminated or remediated parcels, lease of contaminated parcels where cleanup is underway, or "early transfer" of contaminated property undergoing cleanup. Seventy-two Federal

facilities currently listed on the NPL were identified under the fifth round of BRAC (BRAC V) as closing, realigning, or gaining personnel.

The FY 2014 request does not include support for BRAC-related services to DOD at BRAC V facilities. Rather, the EPA services and resources to support the BRAC V installations may be requested from DOD, on an as-needed basis.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

The FY 2014 President's Budget requests \$99 million and 63 FTE for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund program. The agency, working with states and tribes, addresses public health and environmental threats from releases through prevention and cleanup activities. As required by law (42 U.S.C. 6991c(f)), not less than 80 percent of LUST appropriated funds will be used for reasonable costs incurred under a cooperative agreements with any state to carry out specific purposes. The EPA will continue to work with the states to achieve more cleanups, and reduce the backlog of 82,903 cleanups not yet completed. Between 1986 and 2012, the LUST program addressed 84 percent (424,637) of all reported releases. In FY 2014, working with state partners, the LUST program will strive to achieve 9,000 cleanups, a decrease relative to the FY 2012 target. The FY 2014 target reflects a recalibration based on the expiration of this funding source, as well as an overall decrease in expected cleanups due to increasing costs of cleanups, and the complexity of remaining sites to be cleaned up.

The LUST Trust Fund financing tax expired on March 30, 2012 and was extended by Public Law 112-141 through September 30, 2016. While tank owners and operators are liable for the cost of cleanups at sites for which they have responsibility, EPA and State regulatory agencies are not always able to identify responsible parties and sometimes responsible parties are no longer financially viable or have a limited ability to pay. In those cases, the cost of the cleanup is distributed among fuel users through the targeted fuel tax, which is available for appropriation from Congress to support the prevention and cleanup of sites within the LUST program. For FY 2012, the Trust Fund received more than \$170 million in tax receipts.

Environmental Protection Agency List of Acronyms

AA	Assistant Administrator
ACE	Air, Climate, and Energy
ACE/ITDS	Automated Commercial Environment/International Trade Data System
ACRES	Assessment Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AFS	Air Facility System
ANCR	Annual Non-Compliance Report
AOP	Adverse Outcome Pathway
ARA	Assistant Regional Administrator
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
B&F	Buildings and Facilities
BFRs	Brominated Flame Retardants
BOSC	Board of Scientific Counselors
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAFO	Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations
CAIR	Clean Air Interstate Rule
CAP	Clean Air Partnership Fund
CARE	Community Action for a Renewed Environment
CBEP	Community-Based Environmental Protection
CBP	Customs and Border Protection
CBR	Chemical, Biological and Radiological
CCAP	Climate Change Action Plan
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
CCTI	Climate Change Technology Initiative
CEIS	Center for Environmental Information and Statistics
CENRS	Committee on Environment, Natural Resources, and Sustainability
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
CMAQ	Community Multiscale Air Quality
CMDS	Content Management and Discovery Services
COOP	Continuity of Operations
CSI	Common Sense Initiative
CSO	Combined Sewer Overflows
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWAP	Clean Water Action Plan
DASEES	Decision Analysis for a Sustainable Environment, Economy & Society
DBP	Disinfection Byproducts
DFAS	Defense Finance and Accounting System
DfE	Design for the Environment
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Reports
ECHO	Enforcement and Compliance History Online

EDSD	Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program
EISA	Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007
EJ	Environmental Justice
ELP	Environmental Leadership Project
EMP	Emergency Management Portal
EN	Enacted (Budget)
EPAct	Energy Policy Act of 2005
EPCRA	Emergency Preparedness and Community Right-to-Know Act
EPM	Environmental Programs and Management
EPP	Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program
ERRS	Emergency Rapid Response Services
ESC	Executive Steering Committee
ETI	Environmental Technology Initiative
ETV	Environmental Technology Verification
EU	European Union
EWDJT	Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training
FAN	Fixed Account Numbers
FASAB	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
FCO	Funds Certifying Officer
FFDCA	The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
FLC	Federal Leadership Committee
FMFIA	Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act
FQPA	Food Quality Protection Act
FSMA	Food Safety Modernization Act
FSMP	Financial System Modernization Project
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent`
GAPG	General Assistance Program Grants
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHGRP	Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act
GSN	Green Suppliers Network
HPPG	High Priority Performance Goals
HPV	High Production Volume
HS	Homeland Security
HSWA	Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984
HWIR	Hazardous Waste Identification Media and Process Rules
IAG	Interagency Agreements
ICR	Information Collection Rule
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IRM	Information Resource Management
ISA	Integrated Science Assessments
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act
ITMRA	Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1995-AKA Clinger/Cohen Act

LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
M&O	Management and Oversight
MARL	The Microarray Research Laboratory
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MTM	Mountaintop Mining
NAAQs	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NAPA	National Academy of Public Administration
NAS	National Academy of Sciences
NATA	National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment
NCDC	National Clean Diesel Campaign
NEA	Nuclear Energy Agency
NDPD	National Data Processing Division
NEP	National Estuary Program
NEPPS	National Environmental Performance Partnership System
NESCA	National Enforcement Strategy for Corrective Action
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NIPP	National Infrastructure Protection Plan
NLIC	National Lead Information Center
NOA	New Obligation Authority
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPDWRs	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations
NPL	National Priority List
NPM	National Program Manager
NPR	National Performance Review
NPS	Nonpoint Source
NPSR	National Pesticide Standard Repository
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NROC	Northeast Regional Ocean Council
NRT	National Response Team
NVFEL	National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory
OA	Office of the Administrator
OAM	Office of Acquisition Management
OAR	Office of Air and Radiation
OARM	Office of Administration and Resources Management
OCFO	Office of the Chief Financial Officer
OCHP	Office of Children's Health Protection
OECA	Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
OEI	Office of Environmental Information
OERR	Office of Emergency and Remedial Response
OFA	Other Federal Agencies
OFPP	Office of Federal Procurement Policy
OGC	Office of General Counsel
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OMTR	Open Market Trading Rule
OPAA	Office of Planning, Analysis and Accountability
ORD	Office of Research and Development
OSWER	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response

OTAG	Ozone Transport Advisory Group
OW	Office of Water
PB	President's Budget
PBTs	Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics
PC&B	Personnel, Compensation and Benefits
PHEV	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles
PIP	Plant-incorporated Protectants
PM	Particulate Matter
PNGV	Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles
POTWs	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PPG	Performance Partnership Grants
PPIN	Pollution Prevention Information Network
PPRTV	Provisional Peer Reviewed Toxicity Values
PRC	Program Results Code
PRIA	Pesticide Registration Improvement Act
PRIRA	Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act
PWSS	Public Water System Supervision
RC	Responsibility Center
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
RGI	Regional Geographic Initiative
RLF	Revolving Loan Fund
RMP	Risk Management Plan
ROE	Report on the Environment
RPIO	Responsible Planning Implementation Office
RR	Reprogramming Request
RRP	Renovation, Repair and Painting
RWTA	Rural Water Technical Assistance
S&T	Science and Technology
SALC	Sub-allocation (level)
SAP	Science Advisory Panel
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SBO	Senior Budget Officer
SBLRBRA	Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act
SBREFA	Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SDWIS	Safe Drinking Water Information System
SHC	Sustainable and Healthy Communities
(SIRG)	State Indoor Radon Grants
SITE	Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation
SLC	Senior Leadership Council
SNEE	Southern New England Estuaries
SRF	State Revolving Fund
SRO	Senior Resource Official
STAG	State and Tribal Assistance Grants
STAR METRICS	Science and Technology in America's Reinvestment-Measuring Effects of Research on Innovation, Competitiveness, and Science

STORS	Sludge-to-Oil-Reactor System
SWP	Source Water Protection
SWTR	Surface Water Treatment Rule
TIM	Technology Infrastructure Modernization
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TRI	Toxic Release Inventory
TRIO	Taskforce on Research to Inform and Optimize
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TSD	Treatment, Storage and Disposal
UIC	Underground Injection Control
UST	Underground Storage Tanks
WCF	Working Capital Fund
WIF	Water Infrastructure Funds
WIPP	Waste Isolation Pilot Project
WSI	Water Security Initiative
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization



United States Environmental Protection Agency
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